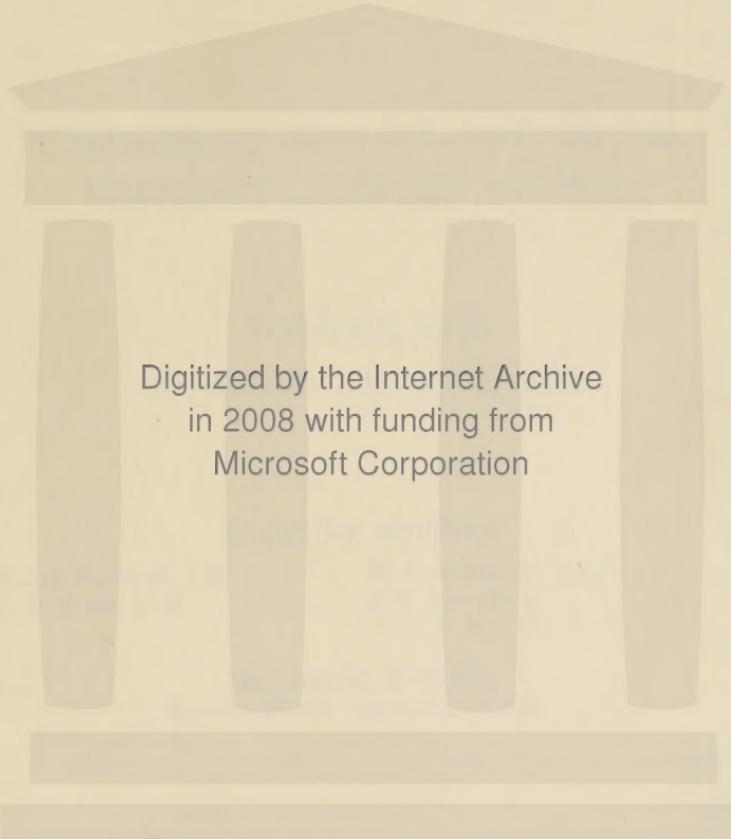


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The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. VIII NOVEMBER, 1919 No. 1

THE HISTORY OF BASE HOSPITAL NO. 18 (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIT) IN THE GREAT WAR¹

INTRODUCTION

THIS volume is compiled as a record of the activities of Base Hospital No. 18 to preserve in permanent form, for the personnel of the Hospital and their friends, the memories of its activities and achievements during the war against the Central Powers of Europe. The contents which go to make up this little book were contributed by many different individuals and much reduplication and overlapping of the different accounts will be observed. The committee charged with the preparation of this book have altered to some extent and combined in various ways the articles submitted by the different contributors, eliminating where possible the purely personal elements of their

¹ Through the courtesy of Dr. Harvey B. Stone, '02, M.D., 1906, we shall be able to present to our readers the story of the Johns Hopkins Base Hospital Unit, the first instalment of which appears in this issue. This account, which is to appear in book form for private circulation among the members of the unit and will therefore be inaccessible to the larger body of our alumni, will, we feel sure, be heartily welcomed and found of great interest. We believe this record should find a permanent place on the pages of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. As Hopkins men we are all proud of Base Hospital No. 18.

narratives, and attempting to bring into general conformity the style of description employed. In spite of this, much irregularity will no doubt be noticed, and possibly some important facts are entirely omitted. It will be borne in mind by the reader, however, that this pamphlet does not pretend to be a work of literature, but simply an historical record of the outstanding events connected with Base Hospital No. 18. The story of the Unit as a whole will be told first, and afterward special articles dealing with the various activities in which the members of this unit engaged are presented by the men who took part in these special activities.

PREPARATION AND THE START

Along toward the middle of May, in the year 1917, as a result of the visit to the U. S. A. of the French Mission headed by General Joffre, the urgent necessity for the immediate dispatch of an American Expeditionary Force to the assistance of the Allies became at once apparent. Unfortunately, at that time the United States, owing to the lack of preparation due to the neutral position occupied by them since the beginning of the war, were in no position to do more than send a comparatively small force for its moral rather than its military effect. In order to respond to this call, great activity was immediately begun in all branches of the War Department and the Navy as well. Those were busy days in Washington, with many representative men in all walks of life, from all sections of the country, summoned thither for their advice and counsel.

The Medical Department found itself in the same general position as the other branches of the military service. It had been generally understood that this first expeditionary force was to be composed entirely of Regulars. But for one reason or another, almost at the last moment, it was decided to call upon the Medical Reserves to the extent of the personnel of one Base Hospital to look after the sick and wounded of the First Division of the overseas troops.

So it was that the hearts of the doctors and nurses from Johns Hopkins Hospital, comprising the staff of Base Hospital No. 18, were made glad, when in the last days of May word came from Washington to recruit the requisite number of enlisted men to complete the roster, to provide the necessary material and equipment, and to be prepared for orders to proceed to New York to embark for France at an early date. Those who were fortunate enough to compose that group will not soon forget the feverish activity, nor the suppressed excitement and expectancy of those first few days of June, preceding that fateful 9th of June, 1917, when, after having said our tearful good-byes in sections, first the enlisted men, then the nurses, and finally the doctors, we assembled as a unit for the first time on the dock in Hoboken, and embarked on the good ship *Finland*. To the good people of Baltimore, whose generosity made possible the equipment of the Unit, we wish to return our sincere thanks. The indefatigable labors of Dr., now Colonel, Winford H. Smith and his efficient secretary, Miss Brinkley, in conjunction with certain members of the Unit, rendered possible our departure in good shape on the very short notice that was given for the final preparations. We were joined in Baltimore by our Quartermaster, and in New York by our Commanding Officer, a regular. The regular adjutant assigned to us never materialized.

After what seemed to our eager minds an interminable delay, we finally, on June 14th, weighed anchor, and with flags flying and bands playing, the First Division of American troops, consisting of the 16th, 28th, 26th and 18th Regiments of Infantry, sailed bravely forth from the mouth of the Hudson, bound for an unknown port.

J. M. T. FINNEY.

GENERAL HISTORY

Early in the winter of 1917, different medical centers throughout the United States made tentative preparations for supplying medical units, which could be utilized as base

hospitals. These units were at first to be under the direction of the Red Cross, with the understanding that, as the need arose, their control could be assumed by the Army Medical Corps. Their personnel was to be furnished from the physicians and instructors in medicine, the nurses, and, in some part, by the orderlies and the civilian employees of the particular hospitals and medical schools, plus local enlistments. A hospital fund for the equipment and early maintenance of the units, together with a reserve for the future needs, was to be supplied through the local Red Cross Chapter.

The organization was along the lines laid down by the manual of the Medical Department. This was in large part speculative inasmuch as there were only a few comparable units extant—such as the Walter Reed Hospital—and, indeed, this comparison is rather overdrawn when it is remembered that these new units were to be for war service, to be transportable, and with a personnel entirely unfamiliar with the Army administrative routine, that carried the regular units along the daily paths of peace. As the Army Medical Bible records: "A general hospital of standard size has a capacity of 500 beds, exclusive of isolation wards. Complete plans and specifications for the erection of temporary hospitals of this capacity, for use in time of war or other emergencies, are on file in the Surgeon-General's office. These plans and specifications are also suitable for use in the additional buildings for the temporary expansion of hospitals already organized.

"The following tabular statements furnish a working plan of administration and give an approximate idea of the personnel required."

This was practically all the information obtainable, and the "complete plans and specifications for the erection of temporary hospitals" were never forthcoming. The "tabular statements" were applicable in only a small part, and, except for instruction as to the total numbers (afterwards to be altered), of doctors, nurses, and enlisted personnel.

the organization of the Red Cross hospital units was dependent at first in great part upon the ideas of those interested.

At the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the superintendent, Dr. Winford Smith, took immediate interest in the organization of such a unit. He spoke with the heads of the different departments, who immediately held meetings for the arrangement whereby alternate members of the different staffs would be kept to continue the essential work at home, and the others would be grouped as candidates for the Red Cross and other Army units. As one reads of the present staff of Johns Hopkins, it is remarkable the number who could be spared! However, the approximate officer personnel was picked in such a way that the different specialties would all be represented, and those who were not already members entered the Medical Reserve Corps. In the same way volunteers were found and examined from among the nurses of the institution and a rough summary of available cooks, orderlies and stenographers was made.

After war was declared, the personnel became more specific, and under the active direction of Dr. Smith and Dr. George Walker, the Baltimore Red Cross Chapter became interested in the procuring of equipment and the necessary funds. This represented an extreme amount of work, for at that time the war spirit was not very high. Consequently the supplies which afterwards were so essential, stand for individual efforts.

In the meantime, Dr. Smith in his associations with the Surgeon-General's office had proved himself essential to that department, and Dr. Finney was appointed director of the Unit. In May it was decided to send a base hospital to France with the first American Expedition, and an effort was made to organize a unit from the regular army. This was soon found to be impracticable, and the Johns Hopkins Unit, which until then was represented only by a number—18—was substituted.

At once the officer personnel was actually named under Dr. Finney, and the nurses under the direction of Miss Bessie Baker, the chief nurse, were examined and enlisted. On May 24th, Dr. E. W. Bridgman was recalled from his work at an officers' training camp, to make enlistments for Base Hospital No. 18. He was actively assisted in his work by Dr. V. R. Mason and Dr. V. P. Sydenstricker and by volunteer members of the staff. Advertisements were inserted in the daily papers, employees of the hospital were approached, and in less than five days 110 men had been picked. Considerable delay was necessitated by the indecision of the faculty as to the procedure in the case of the applications of the third-year students. The assurance of the Dean that these men would receive their degrees on the completion of the next scholastic year was regarded as sufficient and 32 were enlisted. A great deal of thanks and credit is due these students for their interest and assistance in the early organization; always uncomplaining and dependable, they set a fine example to the enlisted men.

In the next few days the additional enlistments were made, and especial effort was directed towards getting stenographers, plumbers, carpenters, etc., and Dr. Wharton was sent to New York for cooks. On the 29th of May the following telegram was sent to the Surgeon-General's office: "In compliance with telegraphic orders, Governor's Island, May 24th, I have enlisted 148 men for Hopkins' Hospital Base Unit. Four cooks come from New York tomorrow. A regular hospital corps sergeant has been requested. Enlistment papers and physical examinations complete. Descriptive lists and identification records started. Designation cards finished tomorrow. Vaccinations, smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid proceeding rapidly. Suggest adjutant and quartermaster assigned at once with orders for outfitting at Allentown. Request Drs. Bridgman, Mason, Shaw and Wharton, members of Unit, be detailed to accompany Unit for vaccination and instruction. (Signed) Bridgman."

Meanwhile the equipment was being bought and collected for shipment to New York, under the drive of Dr. Walker's energy. It was he, almost alone, who is to be thanked for the safeguarding of the equipment and its safe arrival in St. Nazaire, from where Dr. Baetjer got it to Bazoilles. The vaccination of the nurses and doctors was started at this time, to be completed, with a few of the enlisted men, on the boat going over.

On the 4th of June the nurses were sent to New York for their uniforms and preparations were made to send the enlisted personnel to Allentown. On the 5th the quartermaster, Captain John M. Tipton, arrived, and on the 6th the enlisted personnel, which had been reporting daily after the 1st of June, were instructed to meet at Camden Station for their trip to New York. That night clothing requisitions were compiled and given to the quartermaster who filled them the next day at Governor's Island, and sent the obtainable equipment to the wharf. The newly arrived Unit appeared at Jersey City to find its birth had not yet been recorded in New York, and under the guard of the students the men were kept at the station until arrangements could be made by the quartermaster for their temporary housing at the Mills Hotel. The following day Major Heysinger arrived to take charge of the Unit and the officers arrived from Baltimore. The 9th of June orders arrived to board the *Finland*, and the next morning the boat dropped down the bay, awaiting inside the submarine chain, our final departure on the 14th. The transport remained in New York Harbor until 12.45 p.m. on June 14, 1917, when the anchor was lifted and the *Finland* started on her voyage to Europe.

The first division of American troops was divided into three convoys, the *Finland* being a part of the third. In this convoy there were three other troop ships, the collier *Cyclops* of the U. S. N., the cruiser *Charleston*, and a varying number of torpedo destroyers, at times as many as eight, and at other times as few as three. The voyage across

the Atlantic was in the main uneventful. This was the period of maximum submarine activity on the part of Germany, and as a measure of precaution, the convoy took a most indirect and circuitous course. It was a constant matter of speculation among the personnel on board as to where we were at any given time. There were moments when doubt was entertained as to whether anyone, even the captain, knew exactly our position. The weather was delightful throughout the whole trip, and the principal matter of interest was the watching for possible submarines. The transport mounted four 4-inch guns with their gun-crews, and with the other vessels of the convoy engaged in daily target practice at targets towed in the water by other vessels. There were the strictest regulations against lights of any kind appearing after dark on the vessel, even smoking on deck being strictly forbidden. Upon one occasion, a submarine alarm was given and for a few moments great excitement prevailed when the *Charleston* fired several shots at the supposed enemy. The actual existence of this submarine was never verified. Among the activities which broke the routine of life on shipboard were occasional "abandon ship" drills, in which the entire personnel on board participated. At a given signal of one long and four short blasts of the whistle, everyone was compelled to report to his lifeboat or raft and stand inspection as to his readiness to disembark.

On the 20th of June, which chanced to be Doctor Finney's birthday, he was given a party by the nurses and doctors, at which a number of speeches were made and the birthday cake with fifty-four candles was the center of the refreshments.

On the 27th of June our convoy was joined by two French torpedo boats, which, added to those already with us, brought the total number of destroyers up to eight, and formed a complete ring of naval vessels about the transports.

On June 28, 1917, at 11 p.m., the convoy came to anchor in St. Nazaire, France, and was welcomed by large crowds

of French who thronged the docks and quays, singing and cheering, and among whom were sprinkled a number of American soldiers and sailors who had arrived on the two other sections of the convoy which reached St. Nazaire earlier than ours did. On June 30th, the baggage and equipment of the Hospital was unloaded and transported to Savenay, France, a small village about thirty miles from St. Nazaire. The personnel was taken there in the afternoon and quartered in a new building which had been erected as a normal school, but was taken over by the American Army to serve as a hospital. For a few days the time was spent in organizing the Unit, in giving officers, nurses and men a certain amount of military training, and in waiting for definite orders as to our future movements. On the Fourth of July a celebration was held in which the French people joined. There were games and field sports during the daytime, a reception to the mayor and citizens of the town during the afternoon, at which speeches of welcome were exchanged, and in the evening a dinner in the town hall to which the mayor was again invited, and more exchanges of compliments took place.

On July 5th the thirty-five casual nurses who had been attached to us for the voyage across the ocean, together with thirty of our enlisted men and Doctors Boggs, Stone, Bernheim, Mason and Sydenstricker, were detached from the rest of the Unit and sent back to St. Nazaire to take over the first American hospital organized with the American Expeditionary Forces. This hospital was located in what had formerly been a high school in the town of St. Nazaire. It had been used by the French during the first three years of the war as a military hospital, and had been transferred to the American Army a few days before the party from Base Hospital No. 18 took charge of it. It contained about two hundred and ninety American soldiers and civilian employees, many of whom were in urgent need of prompt medical and surgical attention. The larger number of cases were acute infectious diseases which

had affected many troops of the First Division during the trip across the ocean. There were also a number of acute surgical cases, and the operating room was at once organized and started to work. During the first few days following July 5th, Dr. Boggs acted as Commanding Officer of this organization which was known first as U. S. Army Hospital A. E. F. No. 1, but which subsequently was designated as Base Hospital No. 101, and as such continued to function throughout the war. Within a few days Major Crum, of the Regular Medical Corps, was assigned as Commanding Officer of this hospital; Dr. Boggs became Adjutant and Chief of the Medical Service, Dr. Stone being the Chief of the Surgical Service. The enlisted personnel was increased by the addition of fifteen more men from Base Hospital No. 18, and the assignment of a number of casual Medical Department men belonging to the Regular Army. The officer personnel was also increased by the assignment from Base Hospital No. 18 of Drs. King, Happ, Shaw, Wharton and Lankford. During this period there was a more or less constant amount of medical and surgical work, which, at times, was quite heavy, but towards the middle of August, the First Division moved into the forward areas around Gondrecourt, France, and in consequence the number of patients admitted to the hospital greatly decreased. All this time there was a great deal of anxiety felt lest the group who had been temporarily detached from the unit to serve at St. Nazaire should become permanently separated from Base Hospital No. 18. This was a source of great concern, not only for personal reasons, caused by the possibility of breaking up the associations of the Unit and its fine *esprit de corps*, but also particularly because of the danger involved to the interests of the medical students who were with us. Among the enlisted men of the unit there were thirty-two students from the Johns Hopkins Medical School who had completed their third year in medicine. These men had been enlisted as privates in the Medical Reserve Corps with the

understanding that they should be given practical training in a hospital in France, as well as organized teaching by the members of the Staff, and upon the completion of their course, would be granted a degree in medicine by the University and a commission in the Army as medical officers. The possibility that some of these men who were in the St. Nazaire detachment would be unable to complete the projected course of study, and hence that the plan under which they had been enlisted would become impossible to carry out, was a source of a great deal of worry. Efforts were brought to bear to have the portion of the Unit who were serving at St. Nazaire relieved from that assignment and reattached to the main body of the organization. These efforts were finally successful, and in the latter part of August, 1917, orders came for Base Hospital No. 18 men to return to their own unit. Several days of delay was caused by waiting for sufficient personnel from other sources to arrive and take over the care of the St. Nazaire Hospital, but by the 1st of September all of the Base 18 group, with the exception of Drs. Boggs, Mason and Sydenstricker, had returned to join Base Hospital No. 18. These three officers were also relieved and ordered to Base Hospital No. 18 about two weeks later. It will be seen that this group of men had the distinction of opening, organizing and running for a period of about two months the first American hospital which served the troops of the A. E. F. in France.

In the meanwhile the main body of the Unit had remained at Savenay waiting until the American Government could take over hospital facilities in the area which American troops were to occupy near the front lines. During this period a number of members of the staff were allowed to visit for short intervals certain of the French hospitals and see the work of certain French professional men of distinction. The time was spent in a certain amount of military training, which was not perhaps directed in the best way to secure the results desired. There was a general feeling that the Commanding Officer failed to grasp the

purpose for which a base hospital was intended and to understand the type of people who were working under his command, consequently there gradually arose a great deal of strain in the relations between the Unit and its Commanding Officer, which increased steadily until the situation became intolerable. In the meanwhile a French barrack-type hospital located at Bazoilles-sur-Meuse, in the Department of Vosges, France, had been taken over from the French Government, and to this location Base Hospital No. 18 was ordered. They arrived there on July 26, 1917, after a long and tedious journey across France in a troop train. The monotony of this trip was relieved by a number of instances whose amusing character made them stand out in the unwritten traditions of the Hospital, and provided a fund of anecdotes that have often delighted their hearers. Before the Hospital as a whole moved to Bazoilles, Dr. Walker and Dr. Eaton, with twenty of the enlisted men, had preceded the main body, taken over the buildings and grounds and put them in order. With the coming of the rest of the Unit to what was to be its permanent home in France, the work of the organization was rapidly attacked—the wards, laboratory, operating room, X-ray plant and other departments of medical work were put into shape, and the men of the detachment took over and got into running order the electric plant, the heating system, the water plant, the waste disposal arrangements, and soon had organized a well-equipped and functioning hospital. On August 17, 1917, Major Heisinger was relieved from command of the Hospital and Major George M. Edwards succeeded him. This event marks a definite turning point in the history of this Unit. Major Edwards proved himself an intelligent, sympathetic and tactful Commanding Officer, who quickly won the loyal support and affection of the entire organization. Under his leadership the friction which had previously interfered with efficiency disappeared, and the Hospital was very soon in that desirable condition of enthusiastic and loyal effort which has characterized it throughout its history.

At this point a brief description of the location and surroundings of the hospital may be of interest. The village of Bazoilles is a place of about 200 inhabitants, situated on the upper headwaters of the River Meuse in the Department of the Vosges, France. It had on its outskirts a private estate, described more completely in another section of this history, consisting of a stone hunting lodge, several groups of stone outbuildings and a very attractive tract of forested hillside in back of it of perhaps twenty-five acres area. The estate had been taken over by the French Government early in the war, and in addition to the permanent buildings already in existence, a barrack-type wooden hospital had been constructed on the grounds, of an estimated capacity of 1,000 beds. The wooden ward buildings were arranged on both sides of an avenue running up the hillside, which was roofed over, but not inclosed on the sides. In addition, there were detached barrack buildings for the use of the hospital personnel as quarters, kitchens, mess hall, etc. There was already an electric lighting and water supply system that was taken over by the American Government, and roadways and paths had been constructed throughout the grounds. The hillside on which the hospital was situated forms one of the slopes of a beautiful valley in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains. The surrounding country is rolling and is intersected by numerous small streams, forming a very beautiful landscape. The town is situated on a small branch railroad running from Langres to Toul, which constituted the only line of communication for the supply and evacuation of the hospital. The climate a large part of the year is damp, and particularly to those accustomed to the warmer parts of the United States, proved very trying. At the time when Base Hospital No. 18 was installed in this locality there were no other American base hospitals farther forward, and until nearly the end of the war, this hospital was the most advanced base hospital serving the American Forces in the Toul and Nancy Sectors.

During the months of September and October, 1917, Base Hospital No. 18 acted as a camp hospital for the several divisions of the American Army which were in training areas near by. This was before any American troops had gone into the trenches for actual battle experience. During this period, the character of the medical work was largely that of a civil hospital. There were the usual diseases as well as many cases of acute infections, such as measles, mumps and scarlet fever. The surgical service was engaged at this time largely in the treatment of the usual surgical conditions which developed in young adults—acute appendicitis, hernias, etc., with a good number of accidental injuries, including gunshot wounds from the handling of weapons. During this time most of the professional staff of the Hospital were given the opportunity to make short trips for observation to the French or British Medical Services, who were actively engaged in caring for troops in combat. These short trips of inspection proved of great practical value in giving first-hand acquaintance with the professional problems of modern warfare.

In the month of September, 1917, the permanent administrative organization of the Hospital was completed; Dr. Stone was made Adjutant; Dr. King, Registrar; Dr. Guthrie, Admitting Officer; Dr. Bernheim, Commander of the Detachment; Dr. Fisher, Chief of the Surgical Service; Dr. Boggs, Chief of the Medical Service, and Dr. Baetjer, Chief of Laboratory. These appointments continued until the persons filling them were relieved from duty with the Unit permanently, or assigned to other duties. Dr. Walker, who had been the Adjutant of the Unit, was detached on November 3, 1917, from which time until the end of the war he had no further duties at Base Hospital No. 18.

Dr. Finney, the Director of the Unit, and Dr. Fisher, Chief of the Surgical Service, were detached from the Unit on February 8, 1918. No other Director of the Unit was appointed to succeed Dr. Finney. Dr. Stone succeeded

Dr. Fisher as Chief of the Surgical Service. Dr. Boggs was detached from the Unit on March 19, 1918, and was succeeded as Chief of the Medical Service by Dr. Guthrie. Dr. Baer was detached from the Unit on February 8, 1918, and his position as Orthopedist of the Hospital was filled first by Dr. Graves, of Portland, Ore., and later on, April 29, 1918, by Dr. George Dunn, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. These men who were relieved from duty with the Unit were all assigned to important positions in the administrative organization of the various professional services of the A. E. F. Dr. Finney, who later was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, was placed in charge of the Surgical Service of the A. E. F. and with him was associated Dr. Fisher, later promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dr. Boggs became one of the chief advisors of Dr. Thayer, who was in charge of the Medical Service of the A. E. F., and was given the rank of Colonel. Dr. Baer served in a similar capacity in the organization of the orthopedic work, associated with Dr. Joel L. Goldthwait, Chief of that Service, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel. Dr. Walker was given charge of venereal prophylaxis and hygiene at the base ports in France used for the debarkation of American troops, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel. Dr. Waters, who was in charge of the X-ray Department of Base Hospital No. 18, was also relieved from duty with the Unit and assigned as associate to the Chief of the Radiographic Service with the A. E. F. on April 5, 1918. He was succeeded by Dr. John Singer, of Greensburg, Pa., who continued in charge of this department with Base Hospital No. 18 until the end of the war.

With the entrance of the American troops into the trenches Base Hospital No. 18 began at once to receive battle casualties and from this time on had a large share in the treatment of the wounded in the A. E. F. During the winter of 1917-1918, the American troops who were in the line were serving chiefly as a part of their training and were not called upon for any major offensives, consequently the number of

battle casualties was relatively small, and the surgical work of the Hospital was composed in considerable part of civil or traumatic surgery rather than battle wounds. There was, however, a heavy incidence of medical cases, particularly those involving the respiratory tract, and the wards were full of soldiers with bronchitis and pneumonia. Among the pneumonia cases a good many developed empyema as a complication. These patients, however, as a rule, did much better than similar cases which were encountered in America in the training camps at this same time. The nature of the infection in France was evidently much less virulent than was the case at home where the mortality was astonishingly high.

The autumn and winter, until after January 15th, were characterized by the most prolonged spell of damp, cold and rainy weather that any of us had ever experienced. From the middle of September until January 15th, there was scarcely a day on which some rain did not fall and in the large majority of days there was a steady downpour. The hospital grounds, the surrounding roads and the whole countryside became a vast bog, and the effect upon everyone's morale was most depressing. There were also periods of severe cold which, combined with inadequate heating, made it very difficult to properly provide for the welfare of the patients and the personnel of the Unit itself. At times the medicines and the dressing solutions on the wards would freeze solid; night after night it was difficult to keep the dressings from freezing on the patients themselves. The beginning of the year 1918 saw a change in the weather from raw and wet to dry and cold. This welcome change was reflected in the better health and spirits of the Unit and with the freezing of the ground and the falling of snow, a certain amount of relaxation in winter sports became possible. Sledding parties were organized and outdoor exercise was no longer rendered a nightmare by the omnipresent mud. With the coming of spring there came also the long-expected great German offensive. The tremen-

dous drive towards Amiens was followed with the greatest interest and concern by the whole civilized world, in which feeling, of course, this Unit shared. Since, however, the impact of this drive fell upon the British and French armies almost entirely, and since its geographical location was remote from the area of the front with which Base Hospital No. 18 was in close rail connection, it made no direct difference in the medical work of the Hospital. The same is also true of the subsequent German attacks in Flanders and about Noyon, and although this was a period of anxiety in which everyone's nerves were held taut by the great events which were taking place, it was not until the Chateau-Thierry fighting that followed the successful thrust of the Germans toward the Marne that our part in the intense military activity developed.

In the meantime certain further changes in the personnel of the hospital staff were taking place, and Dr. George J. Heuer, on March 2, 1918, had been detached for duty as a special operator at Evacuation Hospital No. 1 situated in the Sebastopol Barracks which is outside of Toul. Capt. E. W. Bridgman was detailed for a special course of study in England on March 20, 1918, and after that time engaged in directing the medical work at Convalescent Hospital No. 2. Dr. Shaw also was assigned to duty with combat troops on June 2, 1918, and was attached to the 51st Artillery, C. A. C. Ry. In April, word was received from the medical faculty of the Johns Hopkins University that degrees in medicine had been granted to the thirty students who were serving as enlisted men in Base Hospital No. 18. Arrangements were then made by which these men were sent for a short course in military medicine to the Army School at Langres, France, upon the completion of which they were commissioned as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, U. S. A. These various changes reduced the original personnel of the Unit very materially, but its effective strength was brought up by the addition of Hospital Unit A. This was a medical organization from Philadelphia

under the command of Major Jopson of a type designed to augment the personnel of established base hospitals. The enlisted men, numbering forty-five, were a very great help in the running of the hospital and proved to contain a number of very capable and intelligent members. The officers of this organization were very shortly detached from Base Hospital No. 18 and assigned to various other organizations, but the enlisted personnel remained with us until the end of the war. Besides this organization, at various times casual medical officers and men were assigned to Base Hospital No. 18. At a certain period in the development of the A. E. F. as a great organized army, it became necessary to find temporary quarters for casual personnel, and for this purpose many base hospitals were utilized as temporary stopping places for such casualties. Most of these men, both commissioned and enlisted, stayed only a short time and never took any active part in the work of the Hospital. There were, however, several officers originally assigned as casualties who remained on permanent duty at Base Hospital No. 18 and became an integral and important part of its personnel. Reference has already been made to Dr. John Singer, who during the most active working period of the Hospital was in charge of the X-ray Department. Dr. Louis Cassamajor, attached to the Unit on May 5, 1918, as neurologist and psychiatrist and afterward made consultant in these subjects for the group center, was also a permanent addition to our personnel. Dr. Louis King, assigned to duty on June 24, 1918, became a member of the medical service. Dr. John Young, from November 12, 1917, to April 16, 1918, was assigned to the X-ray Department. Dr. Frank A. Evans, Dr. Ernest duBray, Dr. John C. Lyman, Dr. Charles H. Watt, and Dr. George Dunn, all of whom were graduates of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and who had come over early in the war for medical work with the British armies, were assigned to the Unit to take the place of the older men who had been detached for service as general consultants. Be-

sides the changes in the professional personnel above noted there were several shifts in the administration. On July 15th, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards was relieved as Commanding Officer by Major H. H. Van Kirk. On September 27, 1918, Major H. H. Van Kirk was relieved as Commanding Officer and Dr. Bertram M. Bernheim, who was the ranking officer then present with the Unit, automatically became Commanding Officer. This post he retained until November 20, 1918, when Major Van Kirk returned again as Commanding Officer, relieving Dr. Bernheim.

Similar changes had been taking place in the nursing staff; the climate, the working conditions, the mode of living, had proved too severe for a number of nurses, and Misses French, Michael, Atwood, Packard, Oliver, and Eleanor Jones had been sent back to America as physically unsuited to the further continuance of work in France. In addition to this, two nurses were detached as part of Dr. George Heuer's team at Evacuation Hospital No. 1. Casual nurses were assigned from time to time to fill the places thus vacated, some of whom stayed for only a few days and others became permanent members of the staff and remained with the Unit until the end of the war. Their names are as follows:

ORIGINAL UNIT NURSES

Bessie Baker, <i>Chief Nurse</i>	Jean E. Coons
Ruth A. E. Adamson	Claire R. P. Craigen
Annie Barnard	Ruth Cushman
Marion Beal	Eva S. Dean
Bertha Beers	Margaret Denniston
Jessie Lee Berry	Katheryn Ellicott
Gertrude I. Bunting	Helen Mar Erskine
Gertrude H. Bowling	Amy E. Faulkner
Ruth Bridge	Bertha E. Weisbrod
Mary E. Bunting	Josephine Frazer
Emma E. Carter	Abigail Foley
Alice G. Carr	Corinna D. French
Caroline B. Chick	Neely Frierson

Mary A. Goldthwaite	Eleanor L. Myer
Isabel F. Grant	Elizabeth Nelson
Maude H. Hall	Evelyn Oliver
Elizabeth Harlan	Bessie W. Omohundro
Celeste Janvier	Helen S. Packard
Eleanor Jones	Gladys Perot
Ethel Louise Jones	Marie L. Quigley
Nancy F. Keen	June A. Ramsey
Lyda King	Agnes M. Raymond
Miriam E. Knowles	Mabel Reed
Theresa Kraker	Ann S. Rogers
Ruby I. La Bier	Margaret W. Sayres
Maye M. Liphart	Margaret Sinclair
Mary G. Lyman	Mary A. Shipley
May M. McCandless	Pauline B. Stock
Aline Mergy	Olive I. Thompson
Agnes Meyer	Eurith Trax
Fannie C. Michael	Laura D. Venable
Angele R. Millner	Catherine M. Wright
Madeline Moysey	

CASUAL NURSES PRESENT AT END OF WAR

Christine M. Adams	Cazenova Lamar-Miller
Florence M. Bailly	Rhoda E. MacVarish
Clara J. Farnsworth	Annie McKay
Helen M. Gainey	Anna E. Manson
Estelle G. Hewitt	

The nursing staff was at many times entirely inadequate in numbers to cope with the volume of work in the hospital, and in consequence was at times reduced to a dangerous condition of exhaustion. Their devotion and untiring industry never slackened and they earned the well-merited appreciation of all those who were thrown in contact with them, either as associates or as patients.

The various changes above described resulted in bringing to Base Hospital No. 18, during the time from the early summer of 1918 to the fall, the period of greatest activity of the war, a considerably altered personnel, but with numbers which were still about equivalent to its original strength. At this point it should be noted that Base Hos-

pital No. 18 was organized on the old tables of strength which were designed to supply personnel for a base hospital with 500 beds. It was placed in a hospital which actually had 1,000 beds, and which was enlarged by tent expansion to a possible 1,300. No corresponding change in its strength of staff was ever made. With the beginning of the active and intensive engagement in large military movements by the American Army in the latter part of May and the early days of June, the strength of the Hospital was further reduced by the temporary detachment of surgical teams to the various forward areas to help in handling the vast flow of casualties which resulted from the greatly increased military activity. On the fifth day of June Dr. Bertram M. Bernheim, with Dr. John C. Lyman and Dr. Virgil P. Sydenstricker, Miss Harlan, Miss Bridge, and Sergeant Carter and Private Woodward, were sent on temporary duty as a surgical team. On the Fourth of July Dr. Harvey B. Stone, Dr. Wharton and Dr. William Happ, with Miss Cushman and Miss Thompson, Sergeant Scanlon and Corporal Brewster, were also detached on a similar mission. On July 11th, Dr. Harvey B. Stone returned to Base Hospital No. 18, and his place was taken by Dr. Charles Watt with the team. On July 15th Dr. Verne R. Mason, with Miss Stock and Miss Bowling and Privates Petre and Ryan, were temporarily detached as a shock team. It thus happened that through a considerable part of the summer of 1918 the officer staff of the Hospital was greatly reduced, particularly on the surgical side, and for a period of over one month there was only one member of the general surgical staff remaining at the Hospital. It was during this period which marked the beginning of the great Allied counter-offensive, the cleaning of the German salient between Soisson and Rheims, and the subsequent great thrusting back of the Germans out of Northern France, that the maximum activity of the Hospital occurred. The advanced hospitals soon became crowded to overflowing with wounded who had to be rapidly evacuated to make room for the

succeeding admissions. Trainload after trainload of these men were sent to all the base hospitals along the lines of communication, and this Unit being situated in one of the most advanced hospital areas, received a goodly proportion of these cases. At the periods of greatest influx of wounded the evacuation hospitals were unable to perform even the first operations on many hundreds of cases, so that for two months or more, particularly during September and October, Base Hospital No. 18 acted as an evacuation hospital. The cases were received with no previous medical attention other than the first-aid dressing in a great many instances, and the character of the surgical work was precisely that of an evacuation hospital. The rapid accumulation of such cases made it impossible to retain them for any length of time, so that they were promptly sent further along the lines of communication to clear the hospital for the reception of fresh wounded. At this time the officers, nurses and enlisted men were divided so far as possible into night and day shifts, and for intervals of days and even weeks, the operating room was in practically continual use twenty-four hours each day. The enthusiastic, unfailing and intelligent service which was rendered by the entire staff of doctors, nurses and enlisted men will always be a source of undying satisfaction to all of those who were privileged to witness it, and who have interest and pride in the achievements of Base Hospital No. 18 at heart.

About ten days before the conclusion of the armistice, the stubbornness of the German resistance appreciably diminished. Coincident with this, the recovery of large areas of territory in the north of France had made possible the reopening of better railroad communication with the coast by direct lines. These two facts combined to materially reduce the volume of work coming into the hospital and even before the armistice was concluded, there had been a very perceptible relaxation of the strain of work. On the cessation of hostilities, of course, the admission of freshly wounded cases stopped completely, and except for

one or two convoys of patients who were transferred from more advanced hospitals which were being emptied in preparation for their movement forward with the Army of Occupation into Germany, there was very little work of any sort entering the hospital. At the same time efforts were being made to transfer back to America all patients who were so seriously injured or ill that their prompt and complete recovery was unlikely. As a consequence of this preparation, most of the patients in the hospital who required any active attention were evacuated toward the coast, and only a relatively few convalescents remained behind.

Then began the period of waiting for orders to close the hospital and begin the return trip to America. There were persistent rumors that Base Hospital No. 18 would be one of the earliest medical organizations to be sent home. The first official confirmation of these rumors came in the form of a telegram on December 21, 1918, ordering the Unit to prepare for transportation to the United States. The following weeks were utilized in transacting the many details necessary to prepare the Hospital for departure. Patients were evacuated as rapidly as possible, the property of the Hospital checked up and turned over to the proper supply officers, the personnel provided with the many official documents necessary before they could return home, and those possessions, personal and general, which were to be taken back, boxed and labeled; finally, on January 20, 1919, the Unit entrained from Bazoilles-sur-Meuse to St. Nazaire, France.

Three days and nights were spent on a French train with the usual discomforts of troop movements in France. Eating, sleeping and such washing as was done, all had to be performed in the same restricted space with many people crowded in together, but the fact that we were moving toward home went far to counteract the physical discomforts.

Upon arriving at St. Nazaire the nurses were sent to La Baule, France, to await embarkation, and the rest of the

Unit was sent to Camp No. 1. On January 31, 1919, the officers and men boarded the *Finland* to return home. They sailed on February 1, 1919, and arrived in New York on February 14, 1919, just exactly twenty months from the day of departure from the same port on the same transport to St. Nazaire on the way over. A week was spent at Camp Merritt, N. J., awaiting instructions, and the officers and men were then transferred to Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y. Here, with the exception of three of the officers, the Unit was discharged from the service on February 25, 1919. The nurses, who sailed later on the *Heridia*, did not arrive in America until February 27, 1919. They were sent to their homes on furlough awaiting final discharge which was sent to them by mail.

CHINA OF TODAY—AND TOMORROW

By W. W. WILLOUGHBY

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THE present situation of China it is not difficult to describe, nor is it difficult to determine the causes which have led to the present unsatisfactory situation. China's tomorrow it is not so easy to predict since this will be the product not merely of the forces now operating within the Middle Kingdom but of the action which the other Powers may be led to take with regard to the general situation in the Far East. It is therefore not unlikely that, before this article is printed, the action of the Peace Conference at Versailles will have introduced features into the situation which will make less feasible and perhaps less necessary the realization of the hopes or expectations which are here expressed.

CHINA OF TODAY

That the present situation in China is a most unsatisfactory one, no one will venture to deny. That in very many respects political affairs are in a worse condition than they were before the Revolution in 1911 is equally certain. That, however, forces are at work which, if given opportunity for free play, are capable of creating a greater national prosperity than China has previously seen, many believe. The account of these forces belongs, however, to the second half of this paper—China of Tomorrow.

It is not too strong a statement to say that central civil control in China has broken down. The Government at Peking being in possession of the garments of the National Government has been able to obtain for its use certain revenues—the excess from maritime customs and the proceeds of the salt tax, both under foreign administration—

and to continue relations with foreign Powers, by which latter means it has been able to secure foreign loans. In this way it has been able to maintain a nominal existence. Actually, however, it has been almost utterly without power to control the country. It has been unable to obtain from the provincial authorities the revenues due to it, or to secure the support of the military forces stationed at different points throughout the country except upon the conditions laid down by the commanders of these forces—conditions among which the payment of large sums of money has figured.

Disastrous as this breakdown of central civil authority has been for China, it would have been much more disastrous but for the fact that the Chinese people have not been accustomed to receive much more than a nominal overhead control from Peking, and, since the earliest times, have been more than willing to settle their private disputes and attend to their simple local administrative affairs in their own way by individual or voluntary cooperative effort. I once asked a gentleman who had spent many years in China, and was familiar with all the details of Chinese life, what the ordinary villager in China expected or thought that he ought to receive in return for the taxes he paid. The answer was that he expected to be left undisturbed in his life and work. In other words, he asks no aid from the government beyond protection against its own officials or soldiery, except, perhaps in special emergencies due to famine or flood or brigandage on too large a scale to be controlled by local effort.

But this minimum of protection the Chinese villagers and farmers in many parts of the country are not receiving. Not only are they harassed by large bands of brigands—it is estimated by well-informed persons that there are more than thirty thousand brigands operating in Shantung alone—but they are grievously oppressed by the troops of soldiers who in many cases are more feared than are the robbers themselves.

The currency situation has been going from bad to worse. Complicated and unsatisfactory at all times, the currency situation has now become almost intolerable by the violent fluctuations in the market value of silver and by the inability of the Peking branches of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to redeem in specie the very large amounts of their circulating notes. In Manchuria the condition is still worse due, among other things, to the injection of Japanese yen notes into the circulation.

Public finance is in an extraordinarily bad shape. With revenues nowhere near enough to meet the ordinary current expenses, and continually compelled to remit large sums of money to the "military statesmen" of the country, the Peking Government has been obliged to negotiate large loans, largely from Japan, to secure which the best assets of the country have been pledged and most unfortunate promises made. In return for rights thus surrendered and assets pledged or parted with no real benefit has accrued to the country. No large public works have been completed, railway construction has ceased, the currency remains unreformed, and no progress towards administrative reorganization has been effected.

What have been the causes operating to bring about this wretched state of affairs? Leaving aside foreign influences, which is a subject demanding separate treatment, adequate explanation of the breakdown of central civil government lies in the fundamental errors made by those who have constructed the constitutional system of the Chinese Republic.

The first requisite of every government, whether autocratic or democratic, is that it should have sufficient executive authority to maintain its supreme and unchallenged control over not only such individuals or groups of individuals as may be or become disaffected, but over its own agents, military as well as civil, provincial and local, as well as those at the seat of government.

The difference between a despotic and a free government, therefore, does not consist in the fact that, in the latter,

the executive authority is so weakened that it does not possess a substance of power sufficient to compel obedience to its commands and is therefore without the ability, if it would, to oppress the people. For when this is the case we do not have free government, but no government at all. The true distinction between a free or republican government and an absolute monarchy or other form of autocracy is that in the former those who possess the executive authority are held legally and politically responsible for the manner in which they exercise it.

This legal responsibility is the essential element of constitutional government and carries with it the principle that the official powers of all public functionaries, from the highest to the lowest, are defined by law, and that orderly processes are provided for preventing or punishing all acts not thus legally justified.

The political responsibility spoken of is of the essence of democratic or republican government, and implies that constitutional means exist, or that constitutional practices have developed and received imperative moral sanction, whereby the electorate or its chosen representatives in parliament may express approval or visit disapproval and removal from authority upon those executive agents who misuse or unwisely exercise the powers granted to them.

In China of today neither constitutional nor republican government exists except in mere name. To only a slight extent do they exist in even outward form, for, as the author has shown in another article,¹ neither the parliament at Peking nor that sitting at Canton can lay valid claim to a legal existence, and, in fact, the Peking Parliament has made little effort to exercise its powers beyond electing the present incumbent of the presidential chair, and certainly the Cabinet has made no attempt to obtain for its actions the parliamentary approval for which the Constitution provides. The requirements of a fundamental law are thus

¹ The Constitutional Situation in China, *The Far Eastern Review*, November, 1918.

not satisfied nor is there any attempt made, by legal processes, to enforce obedience to them. And, as for the political responsibility which republican government demands, no real pretense is made that the electorate generally or their representatives in parliament have exercised a controlling voice as to who should fill the executive offices or as to what policies they should pursue.

It was an unfortunate fact that, when the Provisional Constitution—which is still recognized as in force—was drawn up, there was such a distrust of Yuan Shih-Kai, who it was then expected would be the first President, that care was taken to vest as much power as possible in the Parliament and as little power as possible in the Chief Executive. The result was that the Parliament was incapable, by its very composition, as well as by lack of training and experience of its members, of exercising the indispensable minimum of executive authority which the country demanded. Yuan, impatient with his constitutional impotence, broke through the restraints of law, dissolved the Parliament, assumed greater powers for himself, and, finally led on by personal ambition or the urgings of those around him, sought to revive the monarchy with himself as Emperor. Li Yuan-hung, who succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Yuan in June, 1916, made a more determined attempt to keep within the sphere of authority marked out for him by the Constitution, but he could not prevent such constant friction between himself and his Cabinet and Parliament, and between the Parliament and the Cabinet that any effective management of the larger affairs of government became impossible.

The military chieftains soon became aware of this breakdown of government and, possessing the only substance of physical power that existed, took matters into their own hands. The attempted restoration of the monarchy of Chang Hsun was defeated, but almost immediately afterwards, the generals compelled President Li, against his constitutional scruples, to dissolve the Parliament, and,

though another Parliament has since been convened, these generals have since yielded to the civil authorities only such obedience as they have seen fit to yield, or such as they have been paid for.

Still further complicating the situation has of course been the struggle between the Peking Government and that which has been established at Canton. At the time that this article is written it seems possible that the differences between the North and the South will be adjusted without further bloodshed and expenditure of public funds. But if this result is happily attained the whole country will still remain in the political situation which has been above described. Such a settlement would, however, have this result that it would make it possible for the Foreign Powers to give financial or other assistance to China without being compelled to aid one side against the other or to provide the means whereby civil strife may be continued.

Such is the present political situation in China. Given the character of the Constitution under which the Republic has been attempting to operate, this result was practically inevitable. What, then, is the outlook? This question brings us to the second part of our paper.

CHINA OF TOMORROW

In the second paragraph of this paper the opinion was expressed that, despite the present breakdown of constitutional and republican government in China, there are forces at work in that country which, if given free play, may be expected to lead to better things.

In the first place the old antipathy to things foreign is gone or rapidly disappearing. Together with this the old ultra-conservatism, the opposition to change, is certainly losing its hold upon the Chinese mind. The "New Learning" is making its way. Unfortunately the instrumentalities for spreading this learning are very inadequate but the will and the desire are there and when the means are provided little or no opposition to their use will be offered.

In the second place, the political idea is making its way, even if it has not yet received realization, that governments exist to advance the welfare of the whole people and not merely to provide places of honor and profit for those who happen to gain possession of the places of power. This is the one great gift which the adoption of the republican ideal has thus far given to the Chinese people, and its quickening influence is bound to increase as the years go by. The form of government that is to be maintained, the policies that it is to adopt, the administrative processes that it is to employ, are now recognized, in theory at least, to be matters for public consideration and determination. Republican government has been defined to be "government by discussion" and the truth of this is seen in a steady growth of the political influence exerted by the press and by voluntarily formed political associations. The parliaments and provincial assemblies which have been in session have succeeded in enacting very few laws but their very existence has given overt evidence to the fact that the people through their representatives have the right to discuss what measures their governments shall pursue, and to criticise the acts of the executive.

Out of these forces a truer national patriotism may be expected to develop—one that will result not simply in a desire to preserve an independent national existence and to maintain a government republican in form, but in a determination not to permit the powers attached to public offices to be abused and a willingness to make the necessary sacrifices in order that the substance of self-government may be secured. In the past the pride of the Chinese has been a product of their belief that they constitute a great people, but their patriotism as a force demanding obedience and self-sacrifice has attached itself only to the family or at most to the village or district (Hsien). This constricted filial or parochial feeling is not surprising when one remembers how little the central or even the provincial governments have done for the ordinary citizen. With the growth, however,

of a national system of railways, with the provision of other modes of rapid communication, with the creation of a system of national education and of local schools under central control and with central financial support, and, above all, with the growing knowledge that in matters commercial as well as political China must have a powerful central government if the nation's interests as well as its dignity and sovereign rights are to be respected—with the growing appreciation of these facts there will inevitably be born, as in other politically and commercially developed countries, a truer national patriotism.

These predictions are, however, all predicated upon the proposition that opportunity will be afforded for the free action of the forces which have been described. Will this opportunity be granted?

As conditions now are this depends not only upon the efforts which the Chinese can themselves make, but upon the extent to which the Treaty Powers can be induced to give their assistance, and this assistance the Chinese themselves must be willing to receive if offered in proper form and under proper auspices. Casting aside selfish interests and prejudices they must also do their part by drafting and adopting a permanent constitution that will provide a workable form of government—one with adequate executive power though constitutionally controlled.

It had been the hope of the writer that the Powers convened at Paris would be persuaded to agree upon and promulgate the following principles, binding upon them all, with reference to conditions in China. It still remains his hope that these principles will be accepted by and find realization through the League of Nations.

1. That all claims of all nations to special or localized "spheres of interest" in China be abandoned. The existence of these claims is not only inconsistent with the "open door" policy but substantially in derogation of China's sovereign rights.

2. That the leased territories of Wei-hai-wei and Kiao-Chow be surrendered to China.

3. That in pursuance of the principle of "open covenants openly arrived at" as asserted by President Wilson, every nation make known all claims to special privileges in China, whether these claims be based upon treaties, less formal conventions, or upon mere personal communications or understanding.

The claims thus advanced should be scrutinized, those without a sufficient technical basis or not founded in substantial equity to be declared void, those valid but inconsistent with one another to be harmonized, and those in conflict with the essential sovereignty of China or with the principle of the Open Door to be disposed of, if possible, in some equitable manner.

4. It is highly desirable that the allied Powers should lay down certain general principles in accordance with which the railway situation in China may be improved and prevented from being and continuing a source of conflict between the nations seeking investments in China. The League should therefore pledge its support to any scheme which, while securing to the Chinese Government its proper rights of control, will furnish assurance that future railway extensions will be made in the order in which most needed, and that contracts for construction, supplies, and operation will be awarded upon a free competitive basis and without regard to nationality.

5. The Powers should give their approval to the granting of financial aid to China for the purpose of enabling her (1) to demobilize her present armies and to establish in their place a national constabulary properly organized and under the effective control of the central civil authorities; (2) to reform the currency; (3) to create a reasonably efficient system of public financial administration; and (4) to effect other needed administrative reorganization.

The loans thus made should be accompanied by and be made dependent upon the consent of the Chinese Govern-

ment to the joint appointment by the lending Powers of advisers or comptrollers armed with authority that will enable them to see that the moneys advanced are actually and effectively spent for the purpose for which they are loaned. This proposition of course does not imply that the administration of these matters should be taken into the hands of the foreign powers. It means nothing more than that China should consent to the exercise of an allied overhead control with regard to the specific matters for which the loans are made.

6. It is desirable that the League of Nations should use its influence to bring about the abolition of all limitations upon the free exercise by China of her sovereign powers within her own borders as soon as conditions in China give a reasonable warrant that this may be safely done, and that it will give such aid as is acceptable to bring this about. Thus China should be encouraged and, if necessary, aided to create a body of law and to establish a system of courts which will command the confidence of foreign Powers and thus to provide the basis upon which the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China may be asked. So too China should look forward to the time when she will be justified in asking that her police and administrative control be extended over the municipal "concessions" or "settlements" which are now exempted from local Chinese jurisdiction. In return for these advantages, China will of course be expected to open up her provinces generally to residence, trade, and industry upon the part of the nationals of the Treaty Powers, and provide them with adequate police protection. And it does not need to be said that as soon as other conditions warrant, China should have full fiscal autonomy, especially with reference to maritime customs.

The reasonableness and justice of these recommendations appear upon their face and are in consonance with the declarations which the Powers have repeatedly declared with regard to their policies in China. They are, it will be observed, all predicated upon the proposition that it is not

only a matter of justice but of expediency that China should become a strong, efficiently organized and administered State, and advance as rapidly as possible along modern industrial, commercial, and educational lines. Such a policy upon the part of the Powers is, in truth, but a logical application to the Far East of the fundamental political principles which the Allies have adopted; its adoption will tend to prevent disputes and therefore to lessen the danger of future wars in the East; and, finally, it will be of immense material benefit to the entire world, rendering possible as it will the rapid development of the natural resources of China and the growth of her markets for export and import trade.

SOMETHING OF A PROBLEM: A PIONEER FOREST STORY

BY CHARLES H. SHINN, '84

Forest Examiner, Sierra National Forest

THE supervisor rode into the foothills of San Joaquin Forest with the heart of a school-boy turned loose. He was hoping to find someone who would make a good ranger, and he was incidentally raking around the region to see what was going on.

He rode past a shanty in which old Chepo, the Mono Indian, sometimes lived. Smoke was rolling out of it in clouds. He ran in, pulled drunken Chepo out of hot ashes, kicked off some burning boards, threw on several buckets of water, shook Chepo till he sat up, and went on, thinking very hard about it.

"Now that's my money. In my private capacity I paid Chepo five dollars for chopping wood for my stove. He can get a bottle of whiskey for a dollar from almost any one of the little roadside saloons in this region. If his cabin had really got afire, lots of timber might have been destroyed. That sort of liquor traffic makes the forest officers lots of trouble in the long run."

He rode on, turning the whole thing over in his mind until his views were clear.

"What we are aiming at," he thought, "will help the whole social order. The rangers have so much to do that they will not waste many minutes in saloons, but we may lose some and those not always the poorest ones. But we shall get through at last with pioneer police-work, and shall study all sorts of real forest matters; we shall sow seeds, poison rodents, conquer the chaparral, and bring in more home-builders. The community will develop along new lines because of our forestry, and these selfish, brutal, little road-siders will be wiped off the slate."

The supervisor rode on and past several of these roadside saloons whose keepers he greeted cheerfully and politely from his saddle. "They have licenses under the law," he thought, "and I have no doubt that some of them prefer not to sell to Indians. For the present at least it's not my picnic. I must have a new ranger, a fellow that can carry on the work. That's my game at present."

"O Delahanty," he called to the general-store keeper of Texas Flat. "Where's that very talkative little miner, Timothy Crowe?"

The store-keeper laughed back: "Any man'ud know ye was Irish. Just ride up the gulch to the old Chileno mine. An' did ye never meet him?"

"O yes, Pete," said the supervisor, "a very nice, capable fellow too."

The supervisor found Crowe, a calm, slow-spoken, solid giant of a young man, toiling as if for dear life, in a curiously forlorn and problematical mine, the Chileno, which paid well one week and ran into borrasco the next; which regularly broke several sets of owners and then enriched someone by a marvelous little bonanza. Its underground problems were so many and so difficult, that miners who had worked there held a sort of local diploma for efficiency all the way from Grub Gulch to Hildreth.

"No end interesting down there," said the supervisor afterwards. "Twenty men in a little mine between the slate and the granite. Crowe and two old Comstockers, the rest of them Mexicans and green hands. Digger pine timbering in wet crooked drifts, framed up by Crowe to meet all sorts of thrusts and pressures."

At noon they sat by a spring eating lunch and appraising each other in a friendly silence.

"Come into our forest work and grow up with it, Crowe," at last said the supervisor, looking with frank admiration at the vast, unconscious strength of the young man beside him.

"Why?" asked the slow-voiced miner.

"Because you will like it, and after a while we will get you just where you belong—in the construction of trails, ridges, and all that. Because the vein won't pinch out; you can drift right ahead till you die. Because it's a big new mine."

Crowe's eyes lit up a little as he sat thinking it over. A shy humorous smile came and went about the curves of his mouth, and he looked across the woodlands of oak to the higher forests of pines and the great snow peaks. The supervisor liked the young, strong face and even more he liked to watch it turning to the Sierra's far-off battlements.

"When?" asked Crowe at last.

"As soon as you please," the supervisor said.

"Wait a minute," said Crowe; he walked across a ditch to the office, and the supervisor heard what was done. "I am a ranger," remarked Crowe to the foreman with over-leaping imagination. "Give me wages up to last Saturday night and let me off right now. Then you are three and a half days ahead."

"All right. Good luck to ye."

"Now I'll give you forty dollars for that horse in the yard and the saddle on the fence. Here's the cash."

"That's all right, Crowe. Fork it over and light out."

In ten minutes more the new ranger and the supervisor were on the trail together, riding along in a speaking silence, lightly broken at long intervals by short questions and replies.

"Haven't you any truck, Crowe?"

"I'll ask the stage driver to bring it up whenever I need it."

"Do you know these mountains?"

"Prospected all over them. Trapped furs one winter. Run the edger at Hardy's sawmill."

"You'll do, Crowe," said the delighted supervisor. "I only wish you were bigger and not so free-spoken."

They rode up the ridge and past Ross Lewin's roadside saloon. Lewin spoke to a new chum: "That's a forest

man, pleasant fellow; the big fellow is from Oregon where I knew him. He used ter drink lively once in a while and treat everybody; then he'd run four or five years without a drop. Don't think he remembers me; he'll come along some day, and I'll ask him about old Linn County."

They rode on to the supervisor's camp, where he made Crowe his guest that night and sent word to the nearest rangers to come and tally up on the door post with the green hand. Among them were several of the best-seasoned pioneer rangers, who were proudly and fearlessly carrying on their shoulders through every storm and stress the growing reputation of old San Joaquin. They shook hands with Crowe, walked around him with an air of exaggerated doubt and surprise, then welcomed him with hearty goodwill and comradeship into the fraternity. The supervisor thought, as he saw them together, that it had been an excellent day's work.

Quietly and with few spoken but exceedingly effective and picturesque words in times of need, Timothy Crowe took hold of the work and began to be known far and wide as a fine, strong, and most devoted ranger. They still tell around Tailholt of the way in which Crowe once walked into a store where a loud-voiced rowdy was telling the rest how easy it was to thrash half a dozen of the rangers. Crowe picked him up bodily, carried him out, set him on his horse, broke the hitching-rope with a twist, and then said, "Go home, Jake. Sober up and quit that kind of talk. Rangers are here for keeps."

"Crowe works like a steam-engine," said ranger Ramsden one day. "But he says he envies the real pioneer rangers with all them sheep and cattle rows. Want's jest one little scrap of some such sort before he settles down to estimate timber and draw little land maps."

"He's likely to get it," said old Arkansas. "The other day I met young Inyo up on the Divide by Fish Creek, an' he tells me there's a lot of them Basco sheep men still think of trying to make trouble. Feed is scarce, and they are

runnin' sheep too close to the line and signalling with their smokes all the doin's of the rangers. Inyo keeps scoutin'. If it looks worse he'll send a telegram round by Reno."

It came the next day. "Twenty thousand sheep crowding up to the boundary north and east. More rangers needed."

The supervisor laughed as he gathered in every available ranger and saddled his own best horse. "We'll start, all hands, when the moon rises," he told his wife, "and we'll keep moving till we get over where the trouble is, and then we shall end it for keeps. I feel sure that this is the last flare-up of the old Basque spirit. Only a little more of this policing work, and we shall do forestry for the rest of our lives and grow old together in harness here in our forest."

"Be careful, O do be careful of yourself," she told him. "It's a wild country, and you never mind where you go, Mr. Supervisor!" She cast a look of appeal, half humorous, half in earnest, upon the five older rangers, all large, strong, and eager, and on the newest man of the group, big ranger Crowe, the silent one, who spoke mainly by a look, or a slow gesture, but who could have thrown any two of the others across his shoulders.

"Come back safe, boys!" she cried, as she carried to each the saddle-cup of coffee, a little trick of that camp, and as the midnight moon rose above the ridge, gleaming between giant pines. "Come back in triumph, every one of you!"

Ten days of enormous toil for men and horses followed as the supervisor and the rangers moved along the ridges, threaded many a famous mountain pass, left the beaten trails, and surprised the sheep men in hidden camps along the border. They spread out over the whole country, scouting singly or in pairs, and scattering into the deepest canyons stray groups of Basque sheep, forerunners of the larger flocks which were just ready to pour over the edge, but which now, as new signal smokes of the Basque shepherds showed, were being hurriedly collected and pushed back from the boundary.

Then at last, one afternoon, the supervisor and big ranger Crowe rode into a mountain meadow high up near the edges of snow. They camped by a transparent lake into which many wild white streams fell down rose-quartz precipices whose far edges divided the clear blue skies; from which greater and stormier waters rushed through forests of pines into the purple distances between other mountains.

Now and then a ranger rode in, threw his packs, came to the camp, and by dusk all were together again, and with them two tall serious-minded, low-voiced, almost wordless rangers from Inyo. The supervisor looked at his mountaineers with love and humility. What was he that fate and circumstances had made him the leader of such men as these fearless, capable Americans.

Young Inyo was speaking to Ramsden. "It's pretty well over this time. I believe this trip ends the sheep troubles, for even the most determined of the Basques are saying that it is cheaper to buy alfalfa in the valley when their own ranges give out than to come up against the forest men. They tell us it was the blunder of a few crazy sheep-herders that those signal fires broke out a while back."

The rangers rolled up in their blankets, slept dreamlessly, got breakfast, and prepared to leave camp, some to ride along the ridges to make sure that the boundaries remained inviolate, some to turn back for other sorts of work. A couple of rangers, one of whom was big Tim Crowe, brought a dozen saddle and pack horses from the meadow and let them stand in a clump of red firs near the camp. They were half broken range horses from the borders of Nevada; all had to have blinders dropped over their eyes before they could be saddled or packed. Long stake ropes, still fastened to their necks, lay curled or stretched out through the clump of firs. "We do this so often," said one of the rangers later, "that we get fearfully careless now and then."

The supervisor, to whom the blindfolded horses, the loose rope ends, the bustle of breaking up a one-night camp,

were very familiar sights, was going about the edges of the hollow, notebook in hand, listing the species of plants which grew there for a technical paper he meant to publish sometime. He went here and there as if the stiff-legged, trembling animals had been merely blind old mules tethered in the circles of Mexican arastras; he walked over the stake-ropes now and then as he and every one else in the group had done many a time before.

Suddenly a gust of wind swept down from a snow peak; a huge dead branch, torn from the top of a fir, plunged headlong into an open space near the horses. Then a rotten strap broke; loose fell the wide band of leather which had completely blinded the wildest and the worst of all those mountain-horses.

Instantly the horse sprang into the air, screaming, kicking, biting, and ran downhill towards the meadow. The other horses, still blindfolded, ran about each other and tangled their ropes together. The rangers, hastening to the scene, turned suddenly cold at what they saw in the midst of the tangled stake-ropes flying in the air over the tossing manes.

For the busy supervisor, notebook in hand, had been caught up in the vortex and was thrown headlong against the rough trunk of a giant fir. He dimly saw a pinto pack horse rushing past him down the slope, and he felt most clearly self-assured in one rapid stroke of time-annihilating thought that this was certainly the end of all his forest work.

Even while striking with bewildering force against the tree the supervisor knew that he had been picked up in three separate coils of flying ropes, and that one was around his neck; he tried to thrust his hand underneath this last, loosen it, and get his head out, even as he struck the fir. Again his thought flashed up in a weird glimpse of the way in which all this would appear on the files.

The rangers, running towards the spot, heard him "laugh like a boy," as they said afterwards, "even as them ropes cut into his neck, an' he was sliding right off this earth."

Then, just as he struck the ground, the supervisor saw suddenly and, as it were, out of the tail of his eye, that the crazy pack-horse which had just torn past him was falling and sliding uphill, the pain of the tightening rope about his neck lessened, and faintly he heard ranger Crowe's deep-chested voice, "Pull out, if you can."

The bruised and breathless supervisor, thus called back to action, loosened the coils, thrust off the rough, inch-thick ropes, dropped them at his feet, and turned to the young giant half doubled up between the fir and a piece of granite where he had braced himself, after seizing between man and horse with marvelous skill the one most deadly rope of the dozen which were flying in the air. Casting his whole strength into the fight he had brought the horse up, winning by an inch, for the supervisor had red circles around ankles, thigh, and neck. While the other rangers ran up seizing the horses, Crowe and the supervisor clasped hands without a word and looked at each other as if they had met after a world-wide journey.

Soon the mountain men scattered on their varied work and the supervisor rode home to his cabin, thinking how good it were if the fates meant that he and Crowe should grow old together in forest battle and so die at last in harness and sleep under their pines.

But while these little things were happening which were of no importance to anyone excepting those directly concerned, a great-souled, tremendously earnest world-leader of forestry sat in silence thinking of the way in which some of his too convivial young men had brought disgrace on their cause. At last from the white heat of his wrath came a famous order which said to all the world that whoever in the forest work so used stimulants as to lessen his own efficiency or bring criticism upon American forestry must be dismissed, "for in this new and creative work," he added, "there is no place for men who cannot conquer themselves."

The supervisor read this order, took it up in all simplicity, and brought it before his rangers. "Let's live up to it in

letter and spirit," he said. "Let's keep at our very best efficiency day and night."

Ross Lewin had sold out his saloon in Coarse Gold and had started a roadside resort a mile from the supervisor's main camp. One day a young ranger stopped for a glass of beer. "Ye surprise me," said Ross. "I heard as how Uncle Sam had hip-branded every one of ye as Te-totalers. Ye'll get fired."

"No, I won't, for that order don't mean so much; it only means a fellow mustn't make a fool of himself."

"Here comes Timothy Crowe of Linn County, Oregon," shouted Ross, running out into the road to greet him. "Tim, you an' I, we went to school an' husking bees together. Come in, Tim, come in. Take a drink for old times. Ye have learned to let it alone; one or two drinks won't hurt you nor your work nor go agin that little-boy order."

Timothy had been for weeks in the saddle without companionship, and when he came past the main camp he found the supervisor was away. He went in, thinking to stay five minutes; the night wore on, and the next day all the convivial life of ten miles around flowed stormily about Ross Lewin's log-cabin saloon. Half-breeds, Mexicans, miners, cowboys, lumber-jacks, teamsters, thronged it and every now and then paid for bottles of whiskey and handed them out through the windows to petitioning Indians. Big Timothy Crowe, the forest-ranger, had broken loose.

About midnight, after Crowe had been thirty hours in the saloon, the supervisor rode out of the forest and turned towards his own little cabin. Just at the door old Chepo, the Indian, came stumbling along half drunk. "Zat you?" he said. "Heap row long time. Big ranger trow plenty man out door."

"Where?" asked the supervisor.

"Zat Ross man saloon," said Chepo, stumbling off up the trail.

The supervisor put his tired horse in the stable, took a

lantern from his wife's hands, and went alone down the dark trail. His watching wife thought as she saw him turn away that he looked ten years older. She went back, built a fire, heated water, sat by the hearth, and thought about Crowe and Grey Wolf Meadow. Down the hill went the supervisor, crossing the creek on a footlog and climbing to the cross-roads saloon.

Twenty men in all stages of intoxication saw him come in, saw him go where ranger Crowe sat, still drinking, a battered, dishevelled, blear-eyed giant, beside a broken door through which he had lately thrown Ross Lewin himself, for that distinguished Oregonian had struck him in the face with a bottle. Men were pouring out their own drinks and paying no one for them; they were singing and shouting, but sudden silence fell when the supervisor came in.

He put his lantern on a chair; he sat down by the big ranger and put his arm around him. "Timothy," he said, "do you know who I am?"

Twice he spoke. Twice the ranger's dim consciousness struggled up and slid back into nothingness. The third time he spoke, still deeper, still sweeter; his voice made all the men in the room listen. "Timothy," he said, "you saved my life once on Grey Wolf Meadow. Don't you know who I am?"

Knowledge woke within the ranger's brain and flushed his death-pale face. "Yes, you're my boss," he answered.

The supervisor picked the best man in the room, a young cow-puncher. "Jerry," he said, "help me bring ranger Crowe up to my cabin and sober him up tonight. Good night, gentlemen," he added, "you will excuse Jerry and ranger Crowe and myself."

They worked over the big ranger and put him to bed. Late the next afternoon, clothed and in his right mind, he walked into the front door of the supervisor's office. Not a word had passed between them as yet on the subject, but both of them knew there was a reckoning to be made.

"Sit down, Crowe, and let us look at this," said the super-

visor in a voice that no one had ever heard before from him, so tense it was and so full of suffering. He had not slept for many hours; neither had his wife nor any of the older men who had ridden range with Crowe. Two of them were even now on the back steps by the wood shed waiting to see what the supervisor would do, and Maine Woods Jack was crying like a baby, but Ramsden looked like a piece of grey granite.

"Needn't look at it," answered Crowe, so clearly that the rangers outside heard him. "I threw down the force and I broke the general order. You have to dismiss me. Here's my badge."

"I shall not dismiss you," said the supervisor. "But sign this resignation blank."

Big Timothy Crowe leaned over the supervisor, seized the pen, scrawled his name, and took the supervisor's hand in his great rock-breaking fist. They looked at each other for a brief space, and then the ranger struggled into speech. "Ye have done right," he said, and walked out.

"If I live a thousand years," said the supervisor to his other self, "I can never carry off my blunders and follies as Timothy Crowe carried off his."

NOTES FROM THE SIAMESE MEDICAL SCHOOL

REPORT OF CHIENG MAI HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES,
1917-1918

HALF a century ago Dr. McGilvary brought foreign medicine into North Siam. Slowly these medicines have won the confidence of the people and in the regions near to our Mission Stations the commoner medicines—the “household remedies” as they are called in America—are quite generally used. This is not true, however, in the more distant regions, except where the people have come into direct contact with the missionaries.

Two dispensaries have been in operation during the past year. In former times these foreign medicines could be obtained only in the Mission dispensaries; now, however, the small shops everywhere sell some of the staples. But those who wish to be sure of obtaining unsophisticated medicines still come to our dispensaries.

With their characteristic selfreliance the people have learned to treat themselves with foreign medicine for the commoner diseases so that hundreds are reached and benefited each year who cannot appear in our statistics as patients. Indeed, remedies for malaria, goiter, etc., are carried from the dispensaries into distant places, thus benefiting hundreds whom we never see.

The physicians regularly, as far as possible, go out to country preaching places on Sundays, and on all trips, as well as on the direct medical visits to the out-villages, hundreds of patients are reached during the year. In addition to this Dr. Campbell in his evangelistic work personally treats large numbers each year and many of his helpers are in a way itinerating doctors and help large numbers whom it would be impossible for us to see.

Then, too, the dispensary and hospital assistants see and treat a large number of patients both at the dispensaries and in many villages near and far, and unfortunately no records have been kept of these cases so that they can not be included in our statistics.

The hospital chapel service is held at 9.00 a.m. in order to reach the morning dispensary clinic and we have an average attendance of forty, while the numbers sometimes reach sixty or more. A preaching hall and rest room are open all day long in connection with the new dispensary, and while there is no formal preaching service here, an evangelist is on duty all day. He is supplied with Scriptures and tracts which are freely given to those who show interest. Funds are on hand for the building of an improved building near this new dispensary. Two features are to be provided for in this building, a well equipped rest room and preaching hall is to have a prominent place, and provision must be made for a large and well organized out-patient clinic which will not only increase the medical and evangelistic efficiency of our work but be part of the teaching equipment of the Medical School.

The hospital has for many years been gradually outgrowing the present quarters, and we are crowded beyond measure. We also feel that there is a pressing need for more modern quarters both in order that our medical and surgical work may be more efficient but also to provide the proper teaching equipment for the Medical School. During the year we were compelled to put up a new temporary ward so that the generous gifts of Mrs. McCormick and others for the new hospital could not have been more timely.

This year we seem to have had an unusually large number of derelicts thrust upon us; broken down opium smokers, the friendless, the lame, the halt, and the blind and the outcast have drifted to us or have crawled exhausted to our gate, and they have all been taken in and cared for or, as in many cases, their dying moments have been eased of pain and oftentimes of their terror as they have learned of

the Great Physician who loved them and died for them. This has added greatly to our death rate and also to our work but it is something to have the people of a province know that when all other resources and help have failed them, there is yet a place where they may come and receive loving care "In His Name."

Many of the patients attend daily chapel exercises, and there has been a strong evangelistic spirit shown. The hospital evangelist, Uncle Moh, has been indefatigable in his teaching not only in the hospital but also in following patients to their homes where possible. He has been helped by all the staff until, as a patient who was studying in an afternoon Bible class remarked, "Nearly all who have come to the hospital want to become Christians." Fifteen have come into the church directly from the hospital, but the indirect influence is very large as there are many who, Christians at heart, are only waiting till they can obtain the consent of relatives to accept openly.

The four hundred and nineteen patients treated during the year have been about evenly divided between medicine and surgery. In the latter class, calculus, as usual, heads the list with forty-three cases of vesicle calculus, nine cases of urethral calculus, and two of the kidney. There were seven operations for cancer in various locations, seven for hernia, two appendectomies, many gynecological operations, etc. In all one hundred and thirteen operations were done under general anaesthesia. The number of eye operations is growing slowly, there being three for cataract and four for pterygium, and one complete extirpation.

In the medical group a very large number of the cases showed multiple infection. There were only twenty-six cases who came in primarily for malaria, but this disease appeared as a complication in nearly fifty per cent of all cases both surgical and medical. There were thirty-one primary cases of amoebic dysentery, eight cases of flagellate dysentery, and seven cases of mixed amoebic and flagellate dysentery, but chronic dysentery was found as a complica-

tion in fifteen cases. Only two other cases came in primarily for hookworm, but this was found as a complication in forty per cent of cases. The percentage would have been higher but for the uncinariasis campaign of the Rockefeller Foundation.

There were eighteen cases who came for treatment for tuberculosis including one case of Pott's disease, one for tubercular peritonitis, two tubercular kidneys, and four tubercular glands, but the disease appeared as a complication in nearly thirty per cent of the cases. There were sixteen primary cases of cardiac involvement while heart lesions occurred in thirty-eight other cases. Twelve cases came in for treatment for nephritis but chronic nephritis was found as a complication in thirty-four other cases, many cases of vesicle calculus showing this complication. Joint diseases (arthritidides) furnished fifteen cases and venereal joint disease forty-five.

The other diseases were widely distributed, including beri-beri, kala-azar, tetanus, diabetes, epilepsy, lupus, opium habitués, etc.

The work of the hospital and dispensary assistants is increasingly satisfactory, not only in the actual work they do but the spirit in which it is done. As has been already noted, in addition to their regular work they treat many cases in the dispensary and answer a large number of calls, many of them to distant villages.

Three of the students of the Medical School have been working as hospital assistants, since the regular classes could not be continued except to a limited degree, and not only have they received much clinical training but they have been of great assistance in the laboratory diagnosis of disease. During the year we have averaged thirty-six stool, twenty-four blood, and thirty-five urine examinations, chemical and microscopic, and sixteen examinations of other secretions, sputum, etc., per month for the hospital patients besides a large number done for the daily clinic of which complete records are unfortunately not available.

Before closing we should mention the great vacancy left by the transfer of Dr. and Mrs. Mason to the strategic work among the Extra-Siamese Tai in China. Dr. and Mrs. Mason had spent practically all of their missionary service in Chieng Mai and had a large and devoted circle of friends and patients so that their going has been a deep loss to the work here. Needless to say it has also put a heavy burden of increased work on those who remain.

We are much indebted to Dr. M. E. Barnes of the Rockefeller Foundation for much and valuable help in operations and consultations in difficult cases and also in out-country work.

The statistics of the hospital and dispensaries are as follows:

Number of patients in hospital at close of last year....	15
Number of new patients admitted during year.....	404
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	419
Number of patients cured.....	226
Number of patients improved.....	71
Number of patients unimproved.....	26
Results unknown.....	14
Died.....	46
Still in hospital.....	36
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	419
Operations under general anaesthetic.....	113
Number of hospital days spent by patients.....	14,298
Number of out-patients' visits to dispensary clinic...	11,462
Number of individual out-patients.....	6,500
Number of visits to patients in their own homes.....	4,870
Receipts for the year.....	Ticals 24,300.38
Expenditures.....	Ticals 20,675.50

THE UNIVERSITY

A new chemical laboratory is no longer merely desirable; it has become an absolute necessity if the work of one of the most important and flourishing departments of the University is to continue to meet the demands made upon it. When the removal to Homewood was taking place, the department of Chemistry displayed little interest as there seemed to be no provisions made for it on the new site. As its work could be still carried on in the old building the department was left behind, with the consoling promise that the first new building constructed at Homewood would be the Chemical Laboratory. At times it seemed as if this hope were to be consummated, but hopes remained only hopes. An attempt was made to conduct the lectures for the undergraduates at Homewood and the laboratory down town, but this was soon found impracticable. Through the courtesy of the Engineering Department a section of the Mechanical Engineering Hall was partitioned off and converted into a chemical laboratory. This met the need for a time except with regard to hood space which was small and poorly arranged. During the second year, however, it became evident that a quantitative laboratory was also necessary. This has been now constructed as an addition to the Mechanical Engineering building. So the department seemed prepared for the work of the present year. The number of students in undergraduate Chemistry this year, however, has exceeded all expectations. It has been found that about four hundred and twenty students must be accommodated this year and some have been turned away. This is not a temporary condition but promises to become worse next year. It is surely evident, therefore, that funds for a new Chemical Laboratory must be forthcoming or the work of the department will be greatly hampered, will be prevented from

expanding, and the present students will not receive that individual attention which has always been characteristic of the teaching of Chemistry at the University.

Dr. E. Miller, associate in Chemistry, has resigned to take a position with the DuPont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del. Dr. W. W. Randall, Ph.D., 1890, has taken Dr. Miller's place for the present year.

F. C. Blanck, '03, Ph.D., 1907, is assisting Professor Gilpin in the instruction and laboratory work of undergraduate students.

Professor Patrick is a member of a committee of the National Research Council to encourage research in colloid chemistry and to foster the training of more colloid chemists.

Dr. W. M. Thornton, Jr., has been appointed associate in Chemistry. Dr. Thornton will work principally under Professor Frazer in the routine quantitative work of the graduate department.

The Graffin Scholarship for Research in Chemistry is held by C. H. Milligan, a graduate of the University of Chicago. The Graffin Research assistants are C. A. Jacobson and J. McGavack. The Du Pont Scholarships are held by C. S. Piggett and C. E. Lanning. The Carnegie assistants in osmotic pressure work are Dr. Minter and Messrs. Owens and Parker.

There are fifty-one graduate students in Chemistry. Of these nineteen were students last year, six were students in former years, fifteen are new students, and eleven are undergraduate students who are doing full time work in Chemistry.

Professor D. M. Robinson has been invited to deliver the following lectures: November 13, on "Ancient Cities of Asia Minor" at the New York State College for Teachers under the auspices of the Dramatic and Art Association; November 14, on the same subject at Vassar College; November 15, on "The Seven Biblical Churches of Asia" at Wells College; November 28 and 29, on "Caricature in Classical Art and Literature" and "War Memorials, Past and Present" at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Professor Robinson was the visiting professor in Classical Philology at the summer session of Columbia University and gave one course in the Greek department and one course in the Latin department. He has been made editor-in-chief of *The Art Bulletin*, a new quarterly journal published by the College Art Association of America of which he has been appointed president. On May 30, he delivered a patriotic address on War Memorials at Severna Park, Md. In the current volume published by the University of Pennsylvania on Schoolmen's Week has been published his address on "The Place of Archaeology in the Teaching of the Classics."

Mr. Charles A. W. Vogeler, a former student of the University, who died last year, bequeathed \$5,000 to the University to send students abroad to study Greek archaeology.

In the recent organization of the Southern Education Society as the successor of the Southern Educational Association and the Southern Conference for Education, Professor E. F. Buchner was appointed a member of the Executive Board.

"Educational Surveys," prepared by Professor Buchner, is the title of a publication recently issued by the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. Professor Buchner has been special collaborator of the Bureau for several years assigned to the field of surveys. The study covers the biennium of 1916-1918 and includes seventy-three surveys conducted during this period.

As a result of further coöperation on the part of the School Commissioners of Baltimore with the University, two courses of the College Courses for Teachers are being conducted in two of the high school buildings down town. The appreciation of this new arrangement by public school teachers is indicated by the large registration in the courses which have been organized.

In response to several petitions received during the summer months the program of the College Courses for Teachers

has been enlarged by the addition of the following courses: American Government: Federal, State, and Municipal, by Dr. E. Lonn; Contemporary European History from 1815 to the Present, by Dr. K. Gallagher; Elementary Latin, by Associate Professor R. V. D. Magoffin; Elementary French, by Mr. V. Dulac; and Shakspeare, by Dr. E. P. Kuhl.

The 1919 session of the Summer Courses proved to be educationally one of the most satisfactory that the University has conducted. The registration of 422 students, an increase of thirty per cent over that of the preceding session, was most gratifying and indicates that this feature of the University's work is rapidly recovering from the disintegrating effects of the great war as shown in the registration in 1917 and again in 1918.

In addition to her regular activity in the University's summer session, Miss Florence E. Bamberger, associate in Education, delivered a special series of lectures on "Supervised Study" and the "Project-Problem Method" in the summer school of Cleveland, Ohio, during the week of June 23, and also at the Teachers' Institutes, September 2-5, at Norristown and Cheltenham, Pa., and at Westchester, Pa., October 14-16.

Professor J. C. French delivered the address to the graduates of Mt. Vernon Collegiate Institute on August 8.

The American Journal of Philology, vol. xl, contained a report on the *Rheinisches Museum* by Professor C. W. E. Miller, pp. 210-214, and reports on *Philologus* and *Glotta*, pp. 325-331. Professor Gildersleeve contributed Brief Mention, pp. 218-224; 332-337.

Professor R. V. D. Magoffin has been discharged from the army as Major, General Staff, and recommissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, O. R. C. Q. M. Section. While at the Army War College, in the Economic Mobilization Section, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, Professor Magoffin edited a "Handbook of Economic Agencies of the War of 1917," now in press and to appear as a publication of about four hundred pages under the im-

print of the Adjutant General of the Army. "Historical Work by Army General Staffs" by Professor Magoffin appeared in the *American Historical Review*, vol. xxiv, no. 3, July, 1919.

Professor Magoffin taught courses in Greek and Roman History at the Summer School of Columbia University.

Dr. W. P. Mustard, collegiate professor of Latin since 1907, was transferred last year from the list of "collegiate" professors to the "university" group. Beginning with the present term, Dr. Tenney Frank has been added to the staff, as an additional professor of Latin; and both he and Dr. Mustard will take part in both graduate and undergraduate work. Dr. Frank is an A.B. of the University of Kansas, 1898, and a Ph.D. of the University of Chicago, 1903. From 1901 to 1904 he served on the classical staff of the University of Chicago, and since 1904 he has been associate, associate professor, and professor of Latin at Bryn Mawr College. His publications show a wide range of interests, with a special leaning toward the political and economic history of Rome. His most important book is "A Study of Roman Imperialism" (New York, 1914).

Owing to the large classes in undergraduate Mathematics this year Messrs. T. Dantzig, F. V. Morley, and B. H. Reddit have been engaged to assist in the instruction.

Dr. Albright expects to sail from New York for Naples on October 23. From Naples he will proceed to Alexandria and thence to Jaffa and Jerusalem. He will spend the winter at the School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem which is supported by forty American universities and theological seminaries, including Johns Hopkins University and Goucher College. Before he returns to Baltimore next autumn he expects to spend some months in the Lebanon.

Professor Haupt's paper on the litanic dialect of Sumerian, which was sent to the editor of the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* on November 12, 1916, was published in volume xxxi of that journal in April, 1918, but no copy of that volume has been received in Baltimore.

In part 3, vol. xxxix, of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* the abstracts of six papers presented by members of the Oriental Seminary at the last meeting of the American Oriental Society in April, 1919, have been published, four by Professor Haupt, one by Professor Ember, and one by Dr. Albright.

Professor Haupt intends to publish in Europe a new series of Biblical Studies. The first part will contain the dissertations of Drs. Bloomhardt, Rabinowitz, and Steinbach, on *Haggai*, *the Songs of Degree*, and *Obadiah*, preceded by Professor Haupt's reconstruction of *Habakkuk*.

The first part of volume xxxviii of the *Journal of Biblical Literature* contains three papers by Professor Haupt.

In no. 316 of the University Circulars the abstracts of ten papers presented by members of the Oriental Seminary at the meetings of the Philological Association during the session 1918-1919 have been published.

Professor Haupt will publish some thirty papers in volume x, part 2, of the *Johns Hopkins Contributions to Assyriology and Comparative Semitic Grammar*. He will publish in the same volume Dr. Albright's dissertation on the Flood Tablet and his paper on the vowels in ancient Egyptian as well as Professor Ember's investigations of the relations between Egyptian and Semitic, and Dr. Duncan's article on the late Canon S. R. Driver, of Oxford, with portrait and bibliography.

In a letter addressed to Professor Ember, published in *The Maccabean*, July, 1919, Professor Haupt gives a critical reconstruction and translation of Psalm 87.

Professor Ember intends to publish a supplementary bibliography, nos. 222-445, of Professor Haupt's publications. Nos. 1-221 were published in the University Circulars, no. 240, December, 1911.

Professor Haupt also expects to publish in Europe Dr. Blake's *Grammar of the Principal Dialect of the Philippine Islands*.

Professor R. W. Wood has been made a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London.

Dr. E. O. Hulbert, who returned from France in July after nearly two years service abroad in the Research Division of the Signal Corps, has entered upon his duties as instructor in Physics at the University.

Mr. W. B. Hughes, who was an assistant in Physics during the year 1918-1919, has returned to Asbury College, Ky., where he is professor of Physics.

Messrs. W. T. Wensel and W. G. Brombacher, formerly of the Bureau of Standards, have been appointed instructors in Physics for the year 1919-1920.

Of particular interest in connection with the inauguration by the University of courses in Social Economics is the appointment of Miss Theo Jacobs, formerly acting general secretary of the Baltimore Federated Charities, as associate in Social Economics. Miss Jacobs will lecture in case work and will be immediately in touch with all phases of the new courses. It is the purpose of the University to offer scientific training to those planning to enter social service as a life work; the program of the courses combines theoretical instruction with actual field work—the former afforded by the University staff in Political Economy, the latter through cooperation of the Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies. Lectures are given in McCoy Hall, the courses having been commenced on October 20.

Dr. W. O. Weyforth, Jr., who received his degree in 1914 and was a captain in the statistical division of the General Staff during the war, has entered upon his duties as associate in Political Economy in the University, to which he was elected in the spring.

Professor W. W. Willoughby has recently published two reviews in *The Review; The Reckoning: A Discussion of the Moral Aspects of the Peace Problem, and of Retributive Justice vs. an Indispensable Element*, by James M. Beck; and *The Man Versus the State*, by Herbert Spencer. Edited by Truxton Beale, with Critical and Interpretative Comments by W. H. Taft, C. W. Eliot, Elihu Root, H. C. Lodge, D. J. Hill, N. M. Butler, A. P. Gardner, E. H. Gary, and H. F. Stone.

The department of Psychology has been granted the sum of \$6000 "for investigating the informational and educative effect upon the public of certain motion pictures used in various campaigns for the control, repression, and elimination of venereal diseases."

The Life and Stories of the Jaina Savior Pārvanātha by Professor Maurice Bloomfield has been published by the University Press.

Along with other departments of the University the department of Zoology has experienced a great and unexpected increase in the number of students, both graduate and undergraduate. Graduate students formerly seven to nine are now seventeen; students in first year undergraduate work formerly thirty to forty are now one hundred; students in second year work formerly twelve to eighteen are now twenty-nine.

To provide room and equipment for this doubling of needs and to furnish assistants to help in the laboratory at the last moment, since there were no premonitions in the spring of any such growth, has been a problem which has required the active interest of the trustees to solve.

When Professor Martin forty years ago built the old Biological Laboratory on the dusty corner of Eutaw St. and Little Ross St., he provided lecture room and laboratory space and equipment for sixty students to work simultaneously; but after the establishment of the Medical School some of the work designed to be carried on in the Biological Laboratory was transferred to the Antatomical and Physiological Laboratories, so that for many years the class in elementary Biology did not crowd the space available.

On moving out to Homewood no accommodation for undergraduate work in Biology could be found save the basement room designed as a book bindery for the library. This accommodates at most thirty-six though in darkness and discomfort as many as forty have worked there at once. With the advent of one hundred who wish to try this introductory work there was no alternative but to seek larger quar-

ters. Hence has resulted the marked innovation suggested by President Goodnow, that for the present the introductory class in Biology carry on its laboratory work in the Donovan Room, which was set apart for a memorial room and is therefore less suitable than a regular classroom would have been, had any been available. It is to be hoped that this intrusion of the Ishmaelites may prove but temporary and that the Donovan Room may revert to its designed purpose or else have more adequate expression elsewhere, in case it should be found necessary to continue biological work in the present Donovan Room.

Among those doing research work in Zoology this year may be mentioned the welcome presence of Professor M. M. Metcalf, an A.B. and Ph.D. of this University, formerly of Goucher College and later of Oberlin, who comes to the Zoological Laboratory this year to finish up a monograph on the Opalinas.

At a business meeting held in the Civil Engineering Building on October 9, the committee on reorganization of the Scientific Association reported its plan for the conduct of the Society during the present year. This was accepted and adopted with the consequent election of Professors Livingston, Frazer, Morley, Mast, and Mathews as the executive council.

Dr. R. P. Cowles is conducting the classes of Professor C. Grave who has accepted a position at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Professor D. S. Johnson and Messrs. Seifriz and Pessin spent two months of the summer in Jamaica.

Professor Hermann Collitz has been elected president of the University Philological Association.

Professor E. B. Mathews of the Geological Department has been acting as chairman of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council. In connection with this position he has been called upon to serve on a number of committees such as that of the Research Information Service, Committee on International

Abstract Publications, the Advisory Committee on Geology, Chemistry, and Chemical Engineering for the joint commission of Congress on the Reclassification of Scientific Workers in Government Employ, and as a representative of the Council at the recent Interdepartmental Conference on Map-making Agencies of the Federal Government. At this conference he also represented the Association of American State Geologists.

Professor H. F. Reid was employed during the late spring and summer in the preparation of a report on the recent earthquakes in Porto Rico which he was requested to make for the Secretary of War.

Professor C. K. Swartz spent a part of the summer in a detailed study of the stratigraphy of the carboniferous deposits in the vicinity of Grantsville, Md., and in continuation of his monographic investigation of the carboniferous strata of Maryland. He has in press at the present time a report on the coal fields of Maryland which represents a refined, critical study of the coal-bearing strata of the state.

Professors E. W. Berry and J. T. Singewald, Jr., spent the summer in an extensive exploration of the High Andes in Peru, Bolivia, and Chile under the auspices of the George Huntington Williams Memorial Fund. We hope to publish an extended account of their experiences in a later issue of the Alumni Magazine.

Dr. W. P. Woodring has completed his investigation of the Bowdon formation of Jamaica for the Carnegie Institution and has been appointed an assistant geologist on the U. S. Geological Survey. It is expected that he will continue his work on the geology of the Caribbean district during the coming season.

Dr. J. D. Sears has been appointed assistant geologist on the U. S. Geological Survey and expects to devote his time to finishing his report on the Manganese Deposits of Panama and to an areal study of the oil fields of the Rocky Mountain District.

E. M. Spieker, graduate student, has spent the summer in exploring for oil in the wilds of northern Alberta under the direction of Dr. O. B. Hopkins, who has been working in oil exploration during a leave of absence from the U. S. Geological Survey.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Professor C. J. Tilden resigned from the Department of Civil Engineering at the end of last session to accept the position of professor of Engineering Mechanics at Yale University.

Professor J. H. Bringhurst resigned at the same time from the Civil Engineering Department to become Dean of the Engineering Department at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

Dr. W. B. Kouwenhoven is absent from the Department of Electrical Engineering this year on leave of absence. He is engaged with the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., as one of their electrical engineers.

Mr. M. W. Pullen, of the Department of Electrical Engineering, has been quite ill during the summer and has been given a year's leave of absence from the University to fully recuperate before taking up any further teaching.

Professor Carl C. Thomas resigned during the summer as Manager of Machinery, American International Shipbuilding Corp., and has returned to the University to resume his duties as professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Dr. J. B. Whitehead has resumed his full duties as professor of Electrical Engineering.

W. A. Dehuff has been appointed associate professor of Civil Engineering. Professor Dehuff is a Cornell graduate and was formerly head of the Engineering Department of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

Professor J. B. Arthur has been appointed acting associate professor of Electrical Engineering in place of Dr. Kouwenhoven for the college year. Professor Arthur was formerly Captain, U. S. Army, and before that was in-

structor in Electrical Engineering at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, and has also been instructor in Electrical Engineering at Lehigh University.

Mr. J. T. Thompson, B.S. in Engineering, J. H. U., 1917, has been appointed instructor in Civil Engineering. Mr. Thompson was a Captain, U. S. Army, during the war, and was later connected with the Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson.

Mr. H. G. Cisin has been appointed instructor in Electrical Engineering. Mr. Cisin is a Cornell graduate, graduate of U. S. Navy Steam Engineering School, and in 1919 Ensign, U. S. Navy.

Mr. G. L. Bryan, who was assistant in Civil Engineering last year, is continuing to give instruction in Surveying this year, while pursuing studies for an advanced degree.

Mr. W. W. Pagon, Consulting Engineer, Baltimore, has been appointed Special Lecturer in Civil Engineering, to give the course in Structural Engineering. Mr. Pagon has had a very wide experience in this subject and will prove a valuable addition to the faculty.

The Engineering Department has had a phenomenal increase in registration this year and this great increase in students has severely taxed the capacity of the Department to handle them advantageously.

The registration in the Night School for Technical Workers is also very large.

THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The School of Hygiene and Public Health begins its second session under very promising auspices. There are eleven candidates for the degree of Doctor of Public Health; ten candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science in Hygiene; nine candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Hygiene; and a number of special students. Among the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Public Health are seven physicians from foreign countries.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, the noted English public health official, will be a member of the faculty of the School of Hygiene and Public Health during the present year. Sir Arthur gave his first lecture on Tuesday, October 7. In addition to his regular lectures he will give four public lectures. The first public lecture, "Public Health Pioneers and Progress," was given on Monday, October 13.

Dr. E. H. Hume, M.D., 1901, physician in chief to the Hospital of Yale University, Changsha, Hunan Province, China, and dean of the Medical School there, is spending this year at the School of Hygiene and Public Health.

Dr. Elizabeth S. Moore (Mrs. G. L. McKinney), M.D., 1901, is taking a course in Protozoology under Dr. Hegner. Dr. McKinney has recently been practicing in the Panama Canal Zone. Her husband, Colonel McKinney, is stationed at Camp Meade.

The library of the School of Hygiene and Public Health now contains about 1,167 books and about 1,754 periodicals, totaling 2,921 volumes, an increase of 1,655 volumes since November, 1918. A large number of foreign books are coming in and another room is needed to house the new material.

V. E. Nelson, formerly associate in Bio-Chemistry, has accepted a position as assistant professor of Physiological Chemistry at Iowa State College.

The degree of Doctor of Science has recently been conferred on Dr. Pearl by Dartmouth College, and the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Maine. Dr. Pearl has published an article on "The Relative Contribution of the Staple Commodities to the National Food Consumption" in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. lviii, no. 3.

Dr. E. V. McCollum will conduct a campaign in the public schools of Baltimore to teach the children, and through them their parents, the comparative values of foods. "The Relation of the Diet to Pellagra" by Dr. McCollum appeared in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. lviii, no. 1.

THE KIRBY FLOWER SMITH MEMORIAL PORTRAIT

It is the sense of the undersigned committee that the former students and friends of the late Dr. Kirby Flower Smith would be glad to join together in presenting his portrait to the University.

All such former students and friends are invited to subscribe.

Subscriptions may be sent to the chairman.

JOHN C. FRENCH,

JOHN H. LATANÉ,

WILFRED P. MUSTARD,

ROBERT B. ROULSTON, *Chairman.*

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

BY GEORGE SCHOLL CATTANACH, '20

What a beginning the year 1919-1920 has made in the undergraduate school of Johns Hopkins! The University is buzzing with energy and "pep;" enthusiasm and new spirit have invaded every branch of activity; a flying start has been made in all lines; and the large numerical increase so long looked forward to by the undergraduates has become a reality.

The past two or three years have seen a remarkable change in ideas, and in ways in which plans were carried out. The Student Council awoke to its responsibilities, drew up a constitution, and took its proper place as leader of all undergraduate affairs. The Athletic Board entirely revised its constitution, altered rules, made new additions, and then, entirely dropping its old ideas and systems of running the athletic side of the college, adopted a modern policy which will have far-reaching results. Each team is coached by Hopkins alumni, all men not on any squad are required to undergo a thorough gymnasium training, and the whole organization is under the direct supervision of the athletic director. Basketball, swimming, and tennis have been recognized as official minor sports. A dramatic club and an orchestra have been organized. The *News Letter* Board was given a constitution by the Student Council together with a "shake-up" and a little advice; the "Hul-labaloo" altered its exclusive policy and now represents every class and feature of University life. These are a few of the more important changes of the last two years; many others have, however, occurred.

The big item of interest this term is the record enrollment in the freshman class. Instead of the one hundred and fifty "greenies" of the past three years, over three hundred and fifty registered on October 1. The office was

literally swamped with them, the laboratories are not able to take care of more than one half, and many new instructors had to be sought at the last moment. Even now the number of instructors is entirely inadequate to permit classes to be divided into sections, as heretofore, for more individual instruction. The case of the chemical laboratories is typical of what is occurring in all the laboratories and large classes. The number of students in Chemistry jumped from less than two hundred last year to four hundred and seventeen this fall. As this number far exceeds the capacity of the laboratories, many students are compelled to take their work in the old buildings on Druid Hill Avenue and at night. The only remedy is the building of the new laboratories in accordance with the plans long drawn up, and these new laboratories are needed at once.

The problem of housing the new students was turned over to the Hopkins Y. M. C. A., the logical organization to supervise the big task. In less than one week this responsible work was accomplished, and board and lodging was obtained for over two hundred and fifty students and instructors. The tremendous need for dormitories is apparent. In short, the time has come for the University authorities to provide the laboratories, dormitories, and other buildings needed for the proper instruction and housing of the students,—if they wish to take advantage of the yearly increasing numerical growth and eventually place the collegiate department on a par with those of other large colleges. Hopkins will never grow as a college until it is able to offer the college life—the dormitory life—with all its associations, to which the prospective college man looks forward with keen expectation. As a university Hopkins is all we could wish; but the thing we undergraduates have for years been striving to do under all manner of handicaps and difficulties, is to put Hopkins “on the map” as a college. Providence may some day make Hopkins financially able to continue building.

ATHLETICS

The football squad this season numbers over fifty and with the wealth of good, experienced players we hope to capture the state championship. The first game with Mt. St. Mary's we won 13-6. The Navy team with a superior average weight of twenty-five pounds was entirely too much for us but gave us valuable experience. The third game with Gallaudet we won 33-9. This match was featured by brilliant play after play. The rest of the schedule follows:

October 25	Swarthmore, at Swarthmore
November 1	Lebanon Valley College
November 8	Haverford
November 15	Western Maryland
November 22	St. John's College
November 27 (Thanksgiving)	Maryland State

The cross country track team promises to render a good account of itself in the annual cross country meet which will be held in Washington this year.

The fall tennis tournament in the University is well under way and has created quite a bit of interest.

PUBLICATIONS

The *News Letter* has resumed publication, and the *Hullabaloo* Board of 1920 expects to make this year book the "best ever." We certainly hope that the first class which had the honor of entering the new buildings at Homewood, and the class which has taken the leadership in college affairs since freshman days, will leave a fitting record of its four-years' life on Homewood campus.

CLUBS, FRATERNITIES, ETC.

The Musical Clubs have organized and face the most pleasant and prosperous season in years. More than fifty men are out for both the Glee and Instrumental Clubs and,

due largely to the unprecedented enrollment in the freshman class, the directors have a wealth of good material to make use of. Concerts have already been booked with Tome, Rockville, and with Haverford College at McCoy Hall, while many more are contemplated with "prep" schools in Baltimore earlier in the season. In addition to the straight musical numbers, the programs will include many extra features of which more will be said later.

The Dramatic Club has begun work on its play for the winter. Sir James M. Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" will be played at Albaugh's just before Christmas.

The Social Science Club which was organized last year has arranged a most interesting program of meetings. Its purpose is to secure knowledge of the present-day social problems and to discuss the methods that have been proposed for solving them.

The Zionist Society has organized for the year. The purpose of this organization is to study the academic phases of the Zionist movement. Monthly meetings will be addressed by speakers of local or national prominence.

The Interfraternity Board, representing the five national and two local fraternities at Hopkins, announced that no rushing can legitimately take place before the first day of December this year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

The August-September number of *Popular Astronomy* contains a paper on "A New Transit Reduction Computing Machine" by Rev. E. C. Phillips, S.J., Ph.D., 1908. The paper was read at the 1918 meeting of the American Astronomical Society.

Jesus and the Young Man of Today, by J. M. Holmes, '10, has been published by the Macmillan Co.

E. L. Rogers, '12, Ph.D., 1915, published in the January *Quarterly Review* (London) an article on "Presidential Dictatorship in the United States" which has been translated into French and appears in *La Revue Politique Internationale*. In February there appeared "The Problems of Reconstruction: National and International" (*International Conciliation*, No. 135, p. 164) edited at the request of the American Association for International Conciliation, and the March *Political Science Quarterly* contained an article by him on "Political Philosophy and the League of Nations."

F. T. Stockton, Ph.D., 1911, has published the following articles: In the *International Molders' Journal* "Apprenticeship in the Molders' Union," December, 1918, and January, 1919; "The Standard Piece Rate for Molding," March, 1919, and "Piece Work: Its Restriction and Regulation by the Molders' Union," April, 1919; in the *Bulletin of the National Tax Association* for April, 1919, a summary of tax legislation adopted in South Dakota in 1919; in the *American Economic Review*, March, 1919, a review of Cross, "Collective Bargaining and Trade Agreements in the Brewery, Metal, Team, and Building Trades of San Francisco."

R. E. Marine, '96, published an article in the February number of the *Journal of the Patent Office Society* on the theory of patent claims, comprising a general treatment of

the principles discussed by him in a former paper entitled "Protection of Invention—Having Special Reference to Electrical Methods and the Bearing of the Doctrine of Equivalents on Function and Method."

The Human Machine and Industrial Efficiency by F. S. Lee, Ph.D., 1885, has been published by Longmans, Green and Co.

The World War and its Consequences by W. H. Hobbs, Ph.D., 1888, has been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

B. C. Steiner, Ph.D., 1891, has published a monograph on Henry Barnard, the first United States Commissioner of Education, as No. 8 of the 1919 Bulletin of the Bureau of Education.

The Sewanee Review for July-September contained "Sudermann and the War" by A. Schaffer, '14, Ph.D., 1917, and "Bugaboo" by J. M. Booker, '01.

Modern Philology for July, 1919, contained "Studies in Balzac, iii," by E. P. Dargan, Ph.D., 1906; "The Sources of Rousseau's 'Edouard Bomston'" by G. R. Havens, Ph.D., 1917; and "On the Chronology of the Grail Romances" by W. A. Nitze, '94, Ph.D., 1899; also a review of the "Sources of the Religious Element in Flaubert's 'Salammbo'" by A. Hamilton, Ph.D., 1914. The August number contained "The Abbé Prévost and Shakespeare" by G. R. Havens, Ph.D., 1917.

"O. Henry's Texas" by H. E. Rollins, former student, appeared in *The Texas Review* for July, 1919.

"The Determination of Acetic Acid in White Lead" by L. McMaster, Ph.D., 1906, and A. E. Goldstein, appeared in the *Washington University Studies*, vol. vii, no. 1. Scientific Series. July, 1919.

C. A. Rouiller, Ph.D., 1906, had an article on "Some Metallic Derivatives of Ethyl Thioglycollate" in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science* for April, 1919.

The Open Court for May, 1919, contained "The Origin of Judeo-Christian Worship" by M. J. Rudwin, Johnston Scholar, 1918-1919.

Modern Language Notes for June, 1919, contained "Two Spanish Ballads Translated by Southey" by E. Buceta, former instructor in Spanish; "Concerning Bodleian MS. Ashmole 48" by H. E. Rollins, former student; a review of W. Brooks Drayton Henderson's "Swinburne and Landor. A Study of their Spiritual Relationship and its Effect on Swinburne's Moral and Poetic Development" by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913; a review of Blanche Colton Williams' "A Handbook on Story Writing" and "A Book of Short Stories: a Collection for Use in High Schools" by R. L. Ramsay, Ph.D., 1905; Brief Mention of H. L. Mencken's "The American Language: A Preliminary Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States" by Professor J. W. Bright; of G. H. Palmer's "Formative Types in English Poetry" by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913, and of L. B. Campbell's "A History of Costuming on the English Stage between 1660 and 1823" by J. W. Tupper, Ph.D., 1895.

The United States National Museum has recently published an illustrated article by R. E. Coker, Ph.D., 1906, entitled "Habits and Economic Relations of the Guano Birds of Peru."

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—J. B. Crenshaw, Ph.D., 1893, president, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—John Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, president, Columbia University, New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M. A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

The Alumni Memorial Reunion is more than a cherished memory. It has become an active, constructive force.

From all parts of the country our alumni came to Homewood to pay tribute to the Hopkins men who gave their lives to our country and to meet Hopkins men returning from the war. All of the features of the reunion were so inspiring in their results that it is difficult to single out special ones for comment—the reception in Gilman Hall and the smoker at the Johns Hopkins Club, the baseball and lacrosse games at Homewood Field, the exercises in front of Gilman Hall in connection with the unveiling of the memorial tablet, the procession of over seven hundred alumni with class banners and insignia, and especially the memorial address of our distinguished fellow-alumnus, the Honorable Newton D. Baker, of the Class of '92.

Nearly five hundred alumni, seated at special tables by classes and departments, attended the dinner and heard President Goodnow make an interesting statement regarding plans for the development of Homewood. None of us can ever forget the rousing reception given that evening to some of our heroes, especially to Wardie Miles, '94, John Crane, '07, and Stuart Janney, '95. The climax was reached when Glassie, of '92, made an eloquent appeal for a "living memorial" and urged that it take the form of a dormitory and hall. Tom Brown, president of the class of '92, lost no time in announcing that his class desired to start the movement by pledging \$5,000 for the proposed building. In a few minutes \$54,000 was pledged by some of the classes, others asked for time for consultation.

For some time our alumni have been considering the possibility of erecting a dormitory and hall. No definite plans, however, had been made for starting a campaign for funds. The tremendous interest aroused by the announcements at the alumni dinner has created the surest foundation for a successful campaign. One of the alumni has offered

one or more rooms in a large office building down town for our headquarters, free of rent. Another alumnus has procured furniture. We are arranging for an executive secretary who will devote all of his time to the campaign. In preparation for the Alumni Memorial Reunion considerable progress was made in organizing alumni by classes and departments. This work will be continued systematically and the campaign for subscriptions will be pushed as far as possible through classes and departments. A dormitory and hall have the advantage over other forms of university buildings, in that they are self-supporting and frequently earn a net return on the investment. Our dormitory and hall can be used not only by students in the collegiate classes, but also by those in other departments of the University. Memorial features can be carried out in many ways throughout the building. Rooms, halls, etc., can be dedicated to different classes, organizations, individuals, etc.

The cost of a dormitory and hall will be approximately \$300,000. During the general campaign of 1910 for funds, the alumni of the University subscribed and subsequently paid approximately \$200,000 to the endowment fund. We are confident that in this campaign the subscriptions from our alumni and their friends will reach the amount of \$300,000.

Pledges will provide for payment over a period of five years. You will receive further particulars in a short while from the committee. There are, however, at this time, countless ways in which you can help the cause—for instance, by attempting to perfect class and department organization, by sending in the addresses of all Hopkins men whom you know, irrespective of whether or not they received a degree from the University, and by developing generally the interest and support of alumni and friends of the University, etc., etc.

Dormitories and halls are urgently needed by the University. We have the opportunity of building the first

one. It is our privilege to make the building as Glassie said, "a living memorial to what Hopkins men fought for and died for during the war."

Sincerely yours,

RONALD T. ABERCROMBIE,

HOWARD BAETJER,

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, Jr.,

R. C. HOFFMAN, Jr.,

ALLAN McLANE,

J. HALL PLEASANTS,

MORRIS A. SOPER,

THEODORE E. STRAUS,

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, *Chairman*,

EDWARD D. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

ALUMNI ACTIVE IN DORMITORY MOVEMENT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PLANS INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

Following class subscriptions of \$59,000 at the Alumni banquet on the twenty-first of June, the executive committee has been working an intensive campaign to complete the \$300,000 dormitory fund.

The class chairmen have been busy for some time over the files at the headquarters, 16 St. Paul St. Gratifying results have already come from personal letters sent out by the chairmen. In with the letters returning pledges have come expressions from the alumni which show how completely the movement appeals to everybody who has been looking forward to a "Greater Hopkins." As Robert Belknap, '97, writes from Chicago, "I think the move for dormitories at Hopkins is a great one and ought to have the real backing of everybody."

As a matter of fact the enormous increase in the freshman class this year—they number 367 men—makes dormitories imperative. The alumni may well imagine how difficult it is for the University to even see that they get suitable boarding quarters. But more serious still is the

necessity of unity in college life when an undergraduate body grows to 650 men. Nothing but dormitory life can now bind together undergraduates at Hopkins.

The alumni, anyhow, have a warm spot in their hearts for the dormitory idea. They feel that the impetus of growing numbers can best be maintained by the strong ties growing out of dormitory life. That is why they are making this dormitory an Alumni Dormitory. It is planned to dedicate halls and rooms to the memory of the men who fell in battle, and, moreover, to place tablets in the Great Alumni Room giving names of the contributors.

While the subscriptions must largely come from former students of the University, contributions from outside sources are in order and will be credited when desired to any particular class or department.

The final step by the class chairmen will be the organization of small, active class committees to go out the final week and complete the fund by personal calls.

The enthusiasm of the reunion is being carried on into the campaign and the subscriptions already received prove that the classes have set their faces to the work, and that it is not unreasonable to believe that a dormitory can be in process in the spring.

MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., ALUMNI

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Association of Washington held its annual smoker and election of officers on April 30, 1919. About thirty-five members were present, Dr. William T. Thom, Sr., president, presiding; Rev. William L. DeVries, vice-president, and James Lee Bost, secretary.

Dr. Thom called the meeting to order with a brief fitting address and introduced the speakers. Professor John H. Latané, dean of the Hopkins faculty, spoke on the "League of Nations," and the second speaker, Dr. Frank R. Rutter, of the Department of Commerce and lately returned from Japan, talked on the subject, "Economical and Social

Japan." Both addresses were able, entertaining, and well received. After these visiting speakers were heard from, President Thom gave the audience a delightful treat in a most entertaining reminiscence, descriptive of a little journey he once took on donkeys from Joppa to Jerusalem in the company of two Japanese scholars.

At the end of the speeches, a collation was served, consisting of salads, sandwiches, ginger ale, bevo, and cigars.

After this repast the members were re-assembled and the question taken up as to whether the Association, which has existed for seven or eight years without connection with the Parent Alumni Association of the University, should be made a member of the larger organization. A letter was read from Mr. Roulston, Secretary of the Hopkins Alumni Association of Baltimore, citing the fact that about one hundred Hopkins men in Washington belong to the Baltimore Association and pay dues and that if our Association should go into the larger Baltimore Association, each member would receive a magazine together with the University circulars throughout the year, and of the required \$2.00 for dues, \$1.50 would be taken by the Parent Association and 50 cents retained for the local Association. It was moved by Mr. H. H. Glassie that our Association join the Baltimore Association under these terms and that a letter be sent to the members explaining it and asking them to send their remittance to the local secretary. It was also moved and seconded that a meeting of the local Hopkins Alumni be held the coming fall at a suitable place in this city.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. William L. DeVries; Vice-President, Professor Harry English; Secretary-Treasurer, James Lee Bost. On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES LEE BOST,
Secretary.

Any information concerning the present address of the following alumni will be appreciated by the secretary of the Alumni Association.

A. E. Baker, '94	L. L. Joyner, '99
A. N. Baldauf, '03	M. Kaufman, '95
M. Bye, '01	J. A. Kennard, '98
J. Cameron, '03	R. C. Kerr, '00
T. G. Campbell, '06	R. Leibensperger, '14
G. U. Carneal, '19	A. Mann, '89
H. H. Chalmers, '11	A. H. Mann, '07
H. H. Chang, '19	T. H. Marshall, '00
C. T. Clark, '00	J. G. Marston, Jr., '13
B. H. Conn, '17	J. McC. Mowbray, '17
E. Delewczynski, '08	S. B. Myers, '98
H. C. Downes, '99	W. E. Myers, '07
J. E. Ewell, '00	J. H. Owens, '09
W. C. Gardner, '98	L. Rosenbaum, '96
W. F. Geissel, '14	S. H. Schapiro, '04
G. E. Gieske, '88	V. E. Smith, '98
H. C. Gillespie, '02	L. Stern, '92
G. M. Gillet, Jr., '13	T. J. Tingley, '16
T. R. Godey, '06	C. G. Tudor, '94
T. B. Grave, '19	C. M. del Valle, '14
J. F. Gray, '01	I. O. Wade, '16
G. H. Gray, '95	H. M. Wagner, '12
J. D. Greene, '00	H. A. Warren, '89
H. S. Greenleaf, '93	N. E. W. Wayson, '04
D. D. Guy, '90	T. S. Will, '10
F. O. K. Hoffmann, '87	N. Winslow, '00
F. G. Holmes, '08	P. J. Woolridge, '98
J. L. Jackson, '05	C. L. Yu, '19
A. D. Jones, Jr., '04	

ALUMNI NOTES

H. H. Lloyd, '12, Ph.D., 1915, has been promoted from associate professor to professor and head of the department of Chemistry at Goucher College, Baltimore.

I. B. Fader, '16, who served for eighteen months in France as a sergeant in the ordnance department, has been admitted to the firm of A. Fader. The firm will hereafter be known as A. Fader & Son.

Major H. C. Schmeisser, '08, M.D., 1912, Ph.D., 1914, returned from overseas in June. Major Schmeisser was abroad with Base Hospital No. 33.

E. G. Sihler, Ph.D., 1878, one of our contributors in the June issue, may claim a seniority among our alumni as he was the first candidate for the doctor's degree, having been called to his oral examination in January, 1878.

C. Scharf, '14, M.A., 1916, is now representing the Globe-Wernicke Co. in Baltimore.

B. P. Caldwell, Ph.D., 1901, formerly of Tulane University, New Orleans, and for the past three years professor of Chemistry in Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, has accepted the professorship of Analytical Chemistry in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The engagement of C. E.

Ellicott, Jr., '13, to Miss Ann Kirkwood Murray of Baltimore has been announced.

Rev. J. G. Machen, '01, occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore on June 15.

Dr. H. G. Branham, former student, has been appointed City Medical Examiner of Baltimore.

S. Rittenhouse, Ph.D., 1905, is now professor of Zoology in the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

T. S. Duncan, Ph.D., 1913, recently of the classical staff of the University of the South, has accepted a position as associate professor of Classics in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

D. K. Belt, '12, has recently founded the Belt Seed Co., Importers and Exporters, of Baltimore.

Alma S. Rothholz, M.D., 1914, returned to her home in Baltimore in June after serving more than a year in France. While overseas Dr. Rothholz was engaged by the American Red Cross and worked among the children of the devastated territories of Northern France and Belgium.

M. H. Lauchheimer, '14, Ph.D. 1917, returned from overseas in June and has resumed his law practice in Baltimore. Lieu-

tenant Lauchheimer served as judge-advocate at the headquarters of United States troops.

C. N. Spratt, M.D., 1901, visited Baltimore in June. Dr. Spratt is now practicing medicine in Minneapolis, Minn.

S. C. Hopper, '03, who served as depot quartermaster at Vaux, France, returned to Baltimore in June.

Dr. E. L. Bowlus, '97, visited the University in June.

R. B. Bean, M.D., 1904, attended the Christmas meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section of Anthropology and Psychology (H), in Baltimore, where he presented a paper on the weights of the parts of the legs of living men. Dr. Bean was made a councillor of the executive committee of the American Anthropological Association and was appointed on a committee for International Standards in Anthropometry. He also attended the April meeting of the American Association of Anatomy at Pittsburgh and presented a paper on "Leg Weights in Men."

E. L. Rogers, '12, Ph.D., 1915, gave two courses of lectures on American Politics and Theories of the State at Columbia University during the recent summer session.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Remsen, '99, M.D., 1904, returned from overseas in July. Dr. Remsen enlisted upon the declaration of war, being stationed suc-

sively at Angel Island, San Francisco, Camp Kearney near San Diego, Fort Riley, Kansas, and New York. He sailed for France in August, 1918, with the rank of Captain. He was with Evacuation Hospital No. 9 during the fighting in the Argonne region and was later at Coblenz with the army of occupation.

P. J. McDonnell, M.D., 1908, returned from overseas in July. Major McDonnell served with Base Hospital No. 79.

W. R. Steiner, M.D., 1898, made a brief visit to Baltimore in July.

W. E. Olivet, former student, has been connected with the department of Modern Languages at the U. S. Naval Academy since 1903 and has been recently promoted to the rank of associate professor. Mr. Olivet received his Bachelor of Arts degree from St. John's College last June.

H. S. Fawcett, Ph.D., 1918, is now connected with the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture and Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside, Cal.

D. S. Freeman, Ph.D., 1908, was given the degree of LL.D. at Washington and Lee University in June.

J. B. Wiesel, former student, has been appointed assistant general superintendent of the Hercules Powder Company's chemical plant at Parlin, N. J.

L. W. Miles, '94, Ph.D., 1902, has been appointed headmaster of the Gilman Country School

of Roland Park, Baltimore. Dr. Miles has recently had conferred upon him the Legion of Honor by the French government and a special citation by King Nicholas of Montenegro for distinguished service to that nation. The order of the Legion of Honor carried with it a citation and also a special citation from General Pétain.

Major A. M. Chesney, '08, M.D., 1912, returned from overseas in July. Major Chesney has left the Rockefeller Foundation of New York City and has accepted an appointment at the Washington University Medical School of St. Louis.

Lieut. R. France, '17, arrived from France in July. He recently visited his friends at the University.

L. Wolman, '11, Ph.D., 1914, has been appointed to the faculty of The New School for Social Research of New York City. Dr. Wolman will give courses on Statistics and the Quantitative Method and on Statistical Method.

C. H. Shinn, '84, is still continuing his Weekly Comments in the *Fresno Morning Republican*.

The engagement of J. G. Murray, Jr., '11, M.D., 1915, to Miss Margaret Johnson has been announced.

R. G. Williams, former student, who returned recently from the Virgin Islands, where he has been stationed, is now on duty at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

J. T. Hatfield, Ph.D., 1890, has recently been correspondent in Germany for the *Baltimore Evening Sun* and the *Chicago Daily News*.

L. C. Wroth, '05, T. F. Troxell, '15, C. S. Weech, '15, and H. G. DuBois, '12, returned from overseas in July.

H. J. Hughes, '08, has been appointed assistant general manager of the American Red Cross at Washington, D. C.

Dr. H. O. Reik, former instructor at the Medical School, has been appointed executive secretary of the New York Association for Medical Education.

G. L. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D., 1900, is chairman of the historical division of the Maryland Council of Defense which had charge of the compilation of the war records of Marylanders who were in the service during the war. Mr. Radcliffe has recently been appointed Secretary of State for Maryland.

A. C. Ritchie, '96, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

E. L. Crispin, M.D., 1906, who as Lieutenant-Commander in the Medical Corps of the Navy was made chief of the Medical Division of Navy Base Hospital No. 3 in Edinburgh during the war, has been made a Commander.

Major G. M. Gillet, Jr., '13, returned from overseas in August. Lieut. E. S. Donoho, '14, returned on the same steamer with Major Gillet.

Lieut. D. Richardson, '15,

M.A., 1918, has been assigned to the Food Relief Mission in Russia.

E. C. Armstrong, Ph.D., 1897, has been Dean of the American E. F. University at Bordeaux.

J. D. Sears, '13, Ph.D., left in July for Gallup, N.M., where he is engaged in geological work for the U. S. Geological Survey.

B. Bird, former student, returned from overseas in July and was mustered out shortly afterward.

Dr. G. M. Linthicum, '91, has returned from overseas with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain D. M. Liddell, '00, has announced the resumption of his work of Chemical Engineering with offices at 66 Broadway, New York City.

Lieut. W. A. Wood, Jr., B. S. in Engineering, 1917, participated in the advance of American troops into Mexico in July.

W. E. Gates, '86, testified before Congress on the unsettled conditions in Mexico on July 28.

Florence P. Lewis, Ph.D., 1913, who has been an exchange professor at Wellesley during the past year, has returned to her work at Goucher College, Baltimore.

S. H. Lauchheimer, '90, was recently appointed one of the Food Probers for the State of Maryland.

D. G. McIntosh, Jr., '98, is the Democratic candidate for State Senator from Baltimore County.

A handsome bronze tablet, commemorative of the death of Lieut. M. Rosenfeld, '04, was recently unveiled at the New York Clothing House of Baltimore.

R. T. Taylor, '89, who has been in charge of orthopedics at Fort McHenry Hospital, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

R. K. Cole, '15, is now connected with the chemical department of the Hercules Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del.

K. Melamet, '16, is now an instructor at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

J. H. Stabler, '07, has resigned his position as chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department.

W. N. Berkeley, Ph.D., 1899, has announced the opening of a larger Chemical laboratory at 202 N. Calvert St., Baltimore.

W. T. Laprade, Ph.D., 1909, has returned to Durham, N. C.

T. A. E. Moseley, '07, Ph.D., 1915, is now at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

The engagement of R. Griswold, '05, to Miss Abbie Sloan Roberts has been announced.

L. W. Meekins, '13, has been appointed Trade Commissioner of China with headquarters at Peking.

Dr. H. Friedenwald, '84, has returned to his home in Baltimore after spending seven months in Palestine.

Katherine Porter, M.D., 1898, has recently returned from a

three year's trip to China and Japan.

E. K. Marshall, Jr., M.D., 1917, has been appointed professor of Pharmacology at Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.

E. H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914, has been appointed assistant professor of French at the University of Minnesota.

A. Coleman, Ph.D., 1913, has been promoted to professor of Romance Languages at the University of Chicago.

A. L. Campbell, former student, returned from overseas in August. Capt. Campbell was cited six times for bravery.

S. M. Reynolds, '08, who has been correspondent for the *Baltimore Sun* in Washington, was severely injured in Portland, Ore., while accompanying President Wilson on his tour through the West.

H. W. Woodward, B. S. in Engineering, 1916, will act as sponsor for the French poilu who will enter the University this year.

The engagement of E. L. Gilcreest, M.D., 1910, to Miss Dorothy M. Baldwin has been announced.

J. C. Martin, '13, has been appointed instructor in Latin and Greek at the Boys' Latin School, Baltimore.

F. A. Hahn, '14, has been appointed instructor in French and German at the Boys' Latin School, Baltimore.

E. Goetsch, M.D., 1909, has

been appointed professor of surgery and visiting surgeon to Long Island College Hospital.

Major E. B. Friedenwald, former student, who was in the service since May, 1917, was mustered out in September.

W. H. Adkins, '82, is the Democratic candidate in the second judicial circuit of Maryland.

Rabbi W. Rosenau, Ph.D., 1900, entered upon his twenty-eighth year of service at Eutaw Place Temple, Baltimore, on September 7.

T. S. Adams, '96, Ph.D., 1899, has left the Treasury Department and has returned to Yale University. Dr. Adams will be connected with The New School for Social Research of New York City during the coming year.

R. C. Williams, '08, Ph.D., 1917, has been appointed assistant professor of Romance Languages at Ohio State University.

C. A. Bowers, M.D., 1912, announces the opening of offices for the practice of general and urological surgery at 10553 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

B. B. Wroth, Ph.D., 1916, has left Earlham College and has returned to the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta.

A. Schaffer, '14, Ph.D., 1917, has gone to Paris to study at the Sorbonne during the present year.

B. W. Smith, Jr., '19, is studying law at Harvard University.

C. M. Hall, '18, is doing graduate work in the Classics.

R. G. Merrick, '17, is now a graduate student in Political Economy.

L. H. Naylor, '17, has left St. James School and has entered upon graduate work in Romance Languages.

J. S. Shefroe, Ph.D., 1890, has left Goucher College and is teaching French at the University this year.

H. R. Slack, Jr., M.D., 1912, D. W. Atchley, M.D., 1915, T. M. Rivers, M.D., 1915, A. C. Woods, '10, M.D., 1914, G. W. Corner, '09, M.D., 1913, and A. R. Dochez, '03, M.D., 1907, have been appointed members of the faculty of the Medical School.

W. N. Brown, '12, Ph.D., 1916, has been appointed Johnston Scholar in Sanskrit.

J. M. Mathews, '06, Ph.D., 1909, has been appointed Johnston Scholar in Political Science.

G. Breit, '18, is Fellow in Physics this year.

H. A. Converse, Ph.D., 1903, is now at the State Normal School, Harrisonburg, Va.

L. H. Baker, '17, Anabel E. Hartman, M.A., 1918, W. E. Seifriz, B.S., 1916, and J. H. Swartz, '15, are Fellows at the University this year.

H. C. Coffin, '16, M.A., 1918, is Edmund Law Rogers Fellow in Classics.

B. Rosenfeld, B.E., 1919, is now located at Homewood, Pa., and expects to take special work at the Carnegie Institute of Technology this year.

C. W. Young, M.D., 1903, who has been for some time at the Medical College of Peking, China, has returned to Baltimore, and is at present residing in Roland Park.

T. DeC. Ruth, '06, Ph.D., 1916, is now located at the National Headquarters, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

B. M. Roszel, '89, Ph.D., 1896, has returned to the Shenandoah Valley Academy of Winchester, Va., of which he is headmaster, after serving as Major in the A. E. F. *The Evening Star* of Winchester has recently paid high tribute to the record of the Academy in the war and to Major Roszel's management of the institution.

Major R. Fayerweather, M.D., 1903, has returned from overseas and expects to be mustered out shortly when he will resume his medical practice in Baltimore.

F. P. Hall, '17, is now connected with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., of Baltimore.

R. Howell, '14, Ph.D., 1917, has been admitted to the Baltimore Bar.

H. Hughes, Ph.D., 1913, has been appointed professor of Chemistry at the Florida State College, for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.

Nellie F. Pelton, M.A., 1918, has been elected instructor in English and Dean of Women at the State Normal School, Ellendale, North Dakota.

Mary W. Buck, former stu-

dent, has gone to Randolph-Macon Woman's College as instructor in Latin.

J. B. Edwards, Ph.D., 1914, is teaching Latin and Greek at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

T. W. Dickson, Ph.D., 1913, is now associate professor of Greek at Syracuse University.

Edna M. Robinson, Ph.D., 1917, is professor of English at Whitwith College, Spokane, Wash.

R. Freas, Ph.D., 1917, has become associate professor of Chemistry at Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Mary Meadenhall, former student, is now instructor in Chemistry at Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.

F. E. Wolfe, Ph.D., 1912, has been made head of the department of Economics at Syracuse University.

S. S. Janney, '95, has been elected State Commander of the Maryland branch of the American Legion. H. F. French, '07, R. C. Stewart, '92, and G. T. O. Hollyday, '14, were elected to the executive committee. Mr. Janney and A. Randall, '18, were elected delegates to the national convention to be held at Minneapolis in November.

T. Iyenaga, Ph.D., 1890, addressed the Twentieth Century Club of Boston on October 4, discussing the Far Eastern situation.

A. M. Wolfe, B.S. in Engineering, 1918, is now with the

Maryland Meter Co. of Baltimore.

Rev. E. C. Phillips, S. J. Ph.D., 1908, has been appointed professor of Mathematics at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md.

W. A. Price, Ph.D., 1913, assistant professor of Geology at West Virginia University, has resigned this position to devote full time to his duties as paleontologist of the West Virginia Geological Survey.

J. A. Kratz, '06, has been elected secretary of the Baltimore Teachers' Local Union, No. 115, of the American Federation of Teachers, an affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor.

A. Green, Johnston Scholar, 1917-1918, has been appointed Associate Editor in the Modern Language Department of D. C. Heath & Co., New York City.

J. S. Stanley, '19, is studying law at the University of Maryland.

L. C. Beard, Jr., '19, is doing graduate work in Chemistry.

G. H. Gray, '95, Major, Engineers, was commandant of the American E. F. Art Training Center, Bellevue, Seine-et-Oise, France. Major Gray has sent us a handsome copy of the report of this unique work among the American soldiers in France.

J. K. Roberts, M. A., 1915, has been mustered out of service and has returned to his position as instructor in Geol-

ogy at Emory and Henry College, Va.

G. E. Snavely, '01, Ph.D., 1908, has been appointed dean of the Practical Arts Department at Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.

F. C. Lee, '12, is doing graduate work in Chemistry.

H. C. Chen, '17, is now at the High Normal School, Nanking, China.

J. Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, has been invited by the Chinese government to assist in the reorganization of its educational system and has for this purpose received a second year's leave of absence from Columbia University.

E. W. Goodpasture, M.D., 1912, has been appointed research fellow in pathology on the Harvard Cancer Commission.

H. G. Barbour, M.D., 1910, assistant professor of Pharmacology at Yale University, has received a grant of \$200 from the committee on Scientific Research of the American Medical Association for the investigation of substances likely to be of value as anesthetics.

A. Johannsen, Ph.D., 1903, spent the summer in Mexico doing petrographic work for the Mexican Survey.

A. M. Patterson, Ph.D., 1900, who was for fourteen months connected with the editorial section of the American University Experiment Station, Chemical Warfare Service, has returned to his home in Xenia, Ohio.

E. B. Van Vleck, Fellow, 1886-1887, of the University of Wisconsin will lecture on Mathematics at Harvard University during the second half of the present year.

H. G. Byers, Ph.D., 1899, has been appointed chief of the division of chemistry in the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

E. Sachs, M.D., 1904, has been appointed professor of Neurological Surgery at the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo., this being the first professorship of the kind.

E. G. Birge, M.D., 1907, has been appointed state epidemiologist of the state of Iowa.

C. H. Herty, Ph.D., 1890, has gone to France to obtain a six months' supply of dyes which are needed and which have not yet been made in this country.

O. P. Rein, Ph.D., 1913, is now at Elizabeth College, Salem, Va.

G. B. Shattuck, Ph.D., 1897, has resigned the chair of Geology at Vassar College for the purpose of joining an expedition to Africa.

H. A. Christian, M.D., 1900, has been granted leave of absence from his work at the Harvard Medical School to serve for a year in Washington as chairman of the Division of Medical Science of the National Research Council.

C. W. Hewlett, Ph.D., 1912 has been appointed assistant professor of Physics at the University of Iowa.

P. Milburn, Jr., '16, and L.

W. Simon, '19, are studying law at Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C.

Dr. C. H. Jones, former student, has been appointed Commissioner of Health of Baltimore City.

J. R. Musselman, Ph.D., 1916, has become a member of the department of Mathematics at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

H. E. Smith, Ph.D., 1912, has joined the department of Romance Languages at Amherst College.

P. Peck, '08, is the Republican nominee for State Senator in the second legislative district of Baltimore.

R. H. Galt, Jr., '07, Ph.D., 1910, is engaged in research work with the Western Electric Company of New York City.

C. E. Mendenhall, Ph.D., 1898, who has been the Scientific Attaché at the American Embassy in London for the past six months, succeeding Professor H. A. Bumstead, has returned to Washington where he will be for the next year chairman of the Physics Section of the National Research Council.

R. W. Dickey, Ph.D., 1916, has been discharged from the service and has returned to Washington and Lee University as associate professor of Physics.

V. Voss, Ph.D., 1917, who served with the Royal Flying Corps of the B. E. F., has returned to his home in South

Africa for a short visit after which he intends to come to this country.

Mabel K. Frehafer, S. M. Burka, and H. L. Dryden, who received their degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Physics in June, have accepted positions in the Bureau of Standards.

Helen Barton, former student, has been appointed instructor in Mathematics at Wellesley College.

W. P. Angel, M.A., 1919, has accepted a position as assistant professor in Physics at the University of Kentucky.

F. Ferguson, former student, has gone to Rutgers College as assistant professor of Physics.

J. H. Ashworth, Ph.D., 1914, has been appointed head of the department of Political Economy in the University of Maine.

J. S. Robinson, Ph.D., 1917, has become head of the department of Economics and Business Administration in Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.

W. L. Wanlass, Ph.D., 1919, has entered upon the professorship of Political Economy in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

A. M. Sakolski, Ph.D., 1905, has been appointed statistician of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York City.

G. F. Ludington, '16, has been awarded the faculty scholarship at Harvard University Law School.

MARRIAGES

H. P. Doub, M.D., 1917, to Miss Helen B. Ringrose of Baltimore, on June 21, 1919.

L. T. Gager, M.D., 1918, to Miss Josephine Willoughby Chapman of Towson, Md., on June 15, 1919.

R. W. Hale, '16, to Miss Eleanor Hollstein of Baltimore, on September 16, 1919.

J. G. Huck, '13, M.D., 1918, to Miss Marjorie Ethel Burlew of New York, on August 20, 1919.

A. H. Krug, Ph.D., 1910, to Miss Elsie G. Clark of Baltimore, on June 26, 1919.

J. M. Mullen, '99, to Miss Lucie E. Burrows of Baltimore, on June 28, 1919.

J. D. Roop, Jr., '17, to Miss Edith E. Pfoutz of Linwood, Md., on August 20, 1919.

J. D. Sears, '13, Ph.D., 1919, to Miss Elizabeth Tolbert Lamdin of Baltimore, on June 16, 1919.

I. L. Straus, '90, to Mrs. Florence Ridgely Coulter of Baltimore, on June 4, 1919.

A. C. Sutton, '12, M.D., 1916, to Miss Clara A. Wagner of Baltimore, on August 16, 1919.

W. D. Sutton, '14, to Miss Marion Griesemer of Baltimore, on September 10, 1919.

J. DeL. Verplanck, '03, to Miss Evelina Carroll Simon of Baltimore, in September, 1919.

E. L. Warner, former student, to Miss Annie Ray Mowbray of Mt. Washington, Md., in September, 1919.

F. H. Wilson, '17, to Miss Ruth Jones of Norfolk, Va., on June 30, 1919.

DEATHS

J. D. Arnold, former student, on September 25, 1919.

A. E. Egge, Ph.D., 1887, on April 30, 1919.

W. R. Cole, '87, on August 21, 1919.

W. C. Leadenworth, formerly of the Hospital staff, on August 4, 1919.

E. Lindeman, M.D., 1908, on June 12, 1919.

W. D. McCulloh, former student.

G. K. McGaw, trustee of the Hospital, on September 9, 1919.

J. H. Miller, former student.

H. V. Morse, '05, Ph.D., 1908, on July 15, 1919.

C. A. Penrose, '93, M.D., 1897, on July 4, 1919.

E. C. Rogers, former student, on February 11, 1919.

M. N. Straughn, former student.

J. H. Thomas, '96, on October 15, 1919.

F. P. Whitman, former student, on June 15, 1919.

A. W. Williams, M.D., 1912, on October 5, 1918.

BIRTHS

To C. Barton, '06, and Mrs. Barton, a daughter in June, 1919.

To R. C. Hoffman, Jr., '03, and Mrs. Hoffman, a daughter in August, 1919.

To G. L. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D., 1900, and Mrs. Radcliffe, a son in June, 1919.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Labor Law of Maryland. By MALCOLM H. LAUCHHEIMER, Ph.D., First Lieutenant, Judge Advocate, A. E. F. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxvii, No. 2. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1919.

The 'Labor Law of Maryland' is the title of the last monograph issued in the J. H. U. Studies in Historical and Political Science, and the author's title is another proof that university education has led during the last two years to a commission in the army, rather than to a professorial chair in an institution of higher learning. The author has given a careful critical study to the Common Law governing labor, as interpreted by the Maryland Courts, and to the amendatory Statutes passed by the General Assembly of the State. He is opposed to socialism, or to a great extension of governmental activity, and favors a complete unionization of employees and an organization of employers associations, so that 'the State will be able to leave most of the terms of the labor contract to the two parties, itself intervening through the agency of the governmental commission only on the rare occasions when the public welfare seems at stake. The only other care of the State will be to keep the unwritten law up to date, and to legislate

concerning safety and sanitary conditions.' This ideal of the writer appears not only utopian, but of doubtful desirability, if realized to the fullest extent, but the analysis of the existing conditions does not depend upon Lieutenant Lauchheimer's constructive policy, but is a careful suggestive survey of the existing state of affairs, showing what has been done, how the laws operate, and what alterations will enable some of them to fulfil their purpose more satisfactorily. The consideration of the workmen's compensation law is succinct and clear. The chapter entitled "Conditions of Employment," will be found useful, as it contains discussions of fire protection, sanitation, and the tenement house law. The study, "Terms of Employment," includes such topics as hours and wages, and under "Some Miscellaneous Laws," attachment and liens, and child welfare are considered. The "Administrative System" treats of the scope of action of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, the State Board of Health, etc. Altogether, this is a helpful manual, and shows that Maryland is not a backward State, but that her labor law has grown by gradual accretion and partial legislation, rather than according to a well thought out system—in other words, that Maryland is an English speaking State.

NECROLOGY

H. V. MORSE, '05, PH.D., 1908

Harmon Vail Morse, '05, Ph.D., 1908, died on July 15, 1919, at his home at Pelham Valley, Mass., after a prolonged illness. Dr. Morse was the son of Professor Emeritus Harmon N. Morse of the department of Chemistry at Johns Hopkins. While at the University he was prominent in athletics, being a mile runner on the Varsity track team, for which he was awarded the Varsity "H." He was also editor-in-chief of the *News-Letter* and won several scholarships for high scholastic standing. Taking his bachelor's degree in 1905, he entered the graduate department of Chemistry from which he graduated in 1908 with the degree of Ph.D. After graduation Dr. Morse became manager of a sulphuric acid plant at Maywood, New Jersey, but later resigned because of ill health, and engaged in farming in Massachusetts. Dr. Morse leaves a widow, Edith Greenfield Morse, a daughter, Edith Brooks Morse, a sister, Elizabeth Morse, and two brothers, both Hopkins alumni, Robert Brooks Morse, '01, of Washington, and Major Edward Harris Morse, United States Marine Corps, '06. Dr. Morse was much beloved by all who knew

him and was a man of sterling qualities. His loss will be keenly felt.

EDWARD H. MORSE,
Major, U. S. Marine
Corps, Office of the
Judge - Advocate
General, Navy De-
partment, Wash-
ington, D. C.

G. PEIRCE, M.D., 1907

Dr. George Peirce, who died February 4, 1919, was a chemist of exceptional ability.

He was born at Bristol, Pa., May 7, 1883. His father, Harold Peirce, was from Bristol, and his mother, who was Charlotte Converse, came from Newton, Mass.

George Peirce prepared for college at Germantown Academy and graduated from Haverford College with the degree of B.A. in 1903. He was holder of the Corporation Scholarship and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He then attended the medical school of the Johns Hopkins University, graduating with the degree of M.D. in 1907.

During the summer of 1907 he was in charge of Dr. Grenfell's hospital at St. Anthony, Newfoundland.

Throughout the years of 1908 and 1909 he was Resident Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia.

In February, 1910, he married Miss Ethel Girdwood, of West Orange, N. J. He and his wife then went to Germany, where Dr. Peirce continued his studies in Chemistry at the University of Berlin, working under the direction of Emil Fischer and other celebrated chemists. Towards the end of 1912 he received the degree of Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Berlin, having made a research in the chemistry of alkaloids in the Brucin Group.

He then accepted an appointment at the University of Wisconsin as assistant in Physiology. He demonstrated in physiological chemistry and carried out research work on ferments during the following year. Later as Instructor in Pharmacology he lectured and demonstrated in the laboratory and did research work on the configuration of some higher monosaccharides.

In 1914 he became Instructor in Urology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. He also did

research work in the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry and in the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute, on the configuration of the higher monosaccharides and on the excretion of sugar by the kidneys.

After two years on the teaching and research staff of Johns Hopkins Medical School he came to the Chemical Department of Colgate & Co. in September, 1916.

With Colgate & Co. Dr. Peirce was largely busied in organic chemical research work in the Terpene field and in related work. He displayed a wide, thorough knowledge of chemical subjects and had the ability to get the practical results that he started after.

Dr. Pierce was a quiet man, of pleasing disposition. He was a conscientious worker and a scientist of great ability.

He is survived by his wife and three young sons, the oldest child being five years of age.

—*The Colgate Clock*,
March, 1919.

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

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No. 2

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The appearance of the November number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE marked the beginning of the eighth year of its existence. This would seemingly indicate that the MAGAZINE were firmly established and had won a permanent place in the support of the alumni. But now that the strenuous period of the last two years is over, we may disclose the fact that we have led a very precarious existence during that time. In fact, it often seemed as if we would have to suspend publication entirely. The war had literally scattered our members and subscribers to all parts of the world. It was found impossible to keep track of them all and many a subscription was abruptly ended when the subscriber disappeared to parts unknown. The cost of publishing the MAGAZINE was almost doubled at the same time that our receipts were diminished. This will explain the slender size of some of the numbers of the last volume. We have never been at a loss for good material and could easily have published four numbers of nearly one hundred pages each. The MAGAZINE should average, we believe, from ninety to one hundred pages. As this is impossible with our present income and as we are publishing the MAGAZINE at a loss, it was decided to increase the price of subscription to two dollars. Many have assured us that the MAGAZINE is worth more than the former price of subscription. We hope all our subscribers will agree with this and

will renew their subscriptions with us. We can promise a MAGAZINE which will be worth all they pay for it. If they do not consider the MAGAZINE worth the increase, a prompt notice of cancellation will be appreciated. With a periodical like the ALUMNI MAGAZINE which is not published for profit but rather in the interests of the subscribers themselves, we feel justified in considering, within reasonable limits, everyone on our files a subscriber until we receive due notice of his cancellation.

At the annual election in February, 1920, some important changes in the Constitution of the Alumni Association will be presented to members for their consideration. In the first place, Article V, Section 1, will be revised to read as follows:

The annual dues of Active and Associate Members, including members of Branch Associations who wish to receive the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, shall be three dollars (\$3.00), which shall include subscription to the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

The following new Sections are to be added to Article V:

SECTION 3. All Active and Associate Members, including members of Branch Associations who receive the ALUMNI MAGAZINE shall pay their dues to the treasurer of the General Association. In the case of members of Branch Associations, the treasurer shall refund seventy-five cents of the dues to the treasurer of the Branch Association for the expenses of that Association.

SECTION 4. All members who are two years in arrears in paying dues shall, after warning, be dropped from the files of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

These innovations certainly need no justification. There is no reason why an alumni association and its magazine should not be conducted on the same business principles as any other organization. The increase in dues will readily appeal to every loyal alumnus. This must be done or the MAGAZINE will cease to exist. The treasurers of Branch Associations have as a rule been very lax in collecting dues from their members whose names remain, however, on our

files on the same plane with those of paying members. This is manifestly ~~un~~unfair. It means that one individual receives gratis that for which another individual has duly paid. The last Section affords the authority for dropping from our files those who fail to pay their dues. It is hoped that all members will avail themselves of the opportunity of making known their wishes with regard to these matters at the coming election.

THE HISTORY OF BASE HOSPITAL No. 18 (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIT) IN THE GREAT WAR. II

CHATEAU BAZOILLES

ANY chronological narration concerning this subject must, of necessity, be extremely disjointed, and based as much upon tradition as fact, owing to the complete destruction, during the hectic days of the first revolution, of all the archives, both ecclesiastical and governmental, of Bazoilles as well as of the chateau itself.

Suffice it to say that from what scant authentic notes are available, Bazoilles was a flourishing city during the ninth century, at which time, it is reasonable to suppose, the original chateau, always the abode of the "seigneur," was in existence. The first obtainable mention of the actual chateau is a casual reference to the same contained in a church document of the eleventh century.

From irrefutable sources it has been ascertained that, prior to the city's destruction and its rebuilding as a village in the fourteenth century, there were two lords' estates, one large and one small, of which our home represented the vestige of the former. There were, as well, an abbey and a convent of templars, the latter situated in a neighboring forest and the chimes of which were, at the time of its razing, thrown into a large subterranean source or branch of the Meuse called the "Ditch of the Bells." The remains of an old Roman road, running from Grand to Langres and Toul, and the crumbling abutments of an ancient Roman bridge may still be seen not far from the village, while the site of a large camp, dating from the time of Julian the Apostate, is thought to be the historic Roman station of Novio Magus. Certain it is that the surrounding country teems with places of historic interest, one needing merely

to mention that Julius Caesar is supposed to have fought a great battle near a neighboring village, while, it is reported, Charlemagne mobilized his great army at the adjoining town, Liffol-le-Grand.

In its hey-day, the village boasted a renowned forge, a windmill, and a water-driven mill, as well as a large and productive farm belonging to the Abbots of Moremont.

Of the old city, the only traces are one of the wings of the church and a most antique dungeon and block-house. The latter was one of the terminations of a wall and wing of the feudal chateau, and reposes, as a pigeonnier, upon the lawn of the present smaller but more modern edifice, which was not built until considerably after the last revolution, approximately 1845. Under this pigeon tower there is a subterranean passage, and it is still possible to define the masonry of a vaulted dungeon, to the very thick walls of which are fastened heavy rings, formerly used for fastening the manacles which were attached to the prisoners.

Many English visitors have aptly remarked the Anglo-French architecture of the present small but attractive building, and exclaimed upon the presence of the British lion, graven in the stone armorials of the façade. The owners were no other than the descendants of the well-known Drummonds of Scotland, who voluntarily accompanied their relative and king, James, into his tragic exile, and who have intermarried with many noble French as well as Scotch families.

In this Drummond family there have been two queens: Arabella, the wife of King Robert Stuart of Scotland, and Marguerite, who married James III of Scotland.

Probably the most brilliant representative, in France, of this illustrious family, was Charles Mackenzie Drummond, Vicomte and last Comte de Melfort, Lieutenant-Colonel d'Etat Major, Officier de Legion d'Honneur, Chevalier de St. Louis and of St. Ferdinand of Spain, etc.

The last owner was the Baronne de Melfort who endowed many charitable institutions in the neighborhood and who

spent much more of her time than her ancestors upon her Bazoilles estate. The latter is now in the courts, the bulk of it having been bequeathed to the Order of St. Benedictine.

There are one or two romances connected with the place but space does not permit of their detailing. In the war of 1870, the village was occupied by the Prussians, and it was during this time that one of the Baronne's sisters, the widow of a German, met some of the erstwhile officer-friends of her husband. She arranged a large dinner for the Prussian general and officers, much to the indignation of her sister and others of the family who refused to attend, the upshot of it being that the Huns had a rather chilly reception.

To one who, as the writer, has tramped the surrounding country and, by interviewing and supping with them, gleaned from the peasants anecdotes and traditions of the various ancient communities in southern Vosges and northern Haute-Marne, there are so many items of interest that it is difficult to refrain from including some of them in these necessarily limited notes upon Chateau Bazoilles. At least, it would seem most incomplete to cease this rather disconnected sketch without explaining the apparently patois-origin name of the place. Bazoilles is derived from the Latin word *basis*, meaning lowland, and from the Gaulish word *oye* or *oies*, meaning geese, the implication being that it is a fine place for geese. The name is appropriate! The "o" is pronounced long and the "ll's" are softened, in the correct patois.

SURGICAL SERVICE

The administrative organization of the surgical service at Base Hospital No. 18 was so arranged that all the surgical specialties were intimately coördinated with the general surgical service, but in such a way as to interfere in the least possible degree with the independent freedom of each specialty. The same idea guided the arrangement of the surgical buildings. Thus in a single barrack, modified and added to as necessary, were housed the X-Ray Depart-

ment, the Sterilizing Plant, the General Operating Room, the Surgical Supply Room, the Eye Clinic, the Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic, the Dental Clinic, and the Dental Laboratory. The barracks nearest to this building were utilized as surgical wards, and the one immediately adjacent was connected by an enclosed corridor with the surgical building and reserved as a pre-operation ward. The operating room itself was converted into a single enclosure where all surgical work, general and special, clean or infected, was done. The principle of having several smaller rooms reserved for special types of operative cases was entirely abandoned. The single large room accommodated a larger number of tables, economized the time of nurses, doctors, and orderlies, greatly simplified the storage and distribution of instruments and supplies, and facilitated, by the absence of doors, passages, and turns, the handling of stretchers. The theoretical objection to operating on clean and infected cases in the same room was not supported by a single actual incident in which harm came from this practice. There was no conflict of interest in the use of a single large operating room, since every doctor having a case to operate reported it to a single member of the surgical staff whose duty it was to arrange the operating program in advance.

The supplies of instruments and surgical materials were, generally speaking, adequate. The equipment of the hospital had been so well chosen by those entrusted with this duty before our entrance into active service, that only occasionally was it necessary to secure additional supplies.

The Unit contained among its personnel a number of highly trained and most competent surgical nurses, to whose ability and untiring industry was due in large part the unbroken smoothness with which the operating room functioned. The physical difficulties which occasionally arose, such as the tendency for moisture to accumulate on the skylights and drip down, and the erratic behavior which the steam sterilizing plant at times displayed, were due to the fact that the wooden barracks put up as emergency

structures were not completely adapted to serve as surgical theatres.

Base Hospital No. 18 was in one way most favorably situated in the A. E. F. During the early months of the war the region about Bazoilles was used as a training area for the divisions of the original first army, the first, second, twenty-sixth, and forty-second. At this time the surgical service was largely occupied as a camp hospital in treating the diseases and injuries that would naturally occur in a population of many thousands of young vigorous men engaged in great physical activity. Later, when the troops were moved into the line, the hospital began to serve as an advanced base, receiving cases that had been operated in the evacuation hospitals forward, and following many of them through to complete recovery. This was the period in which a rich experience was gained in the practical application and value of the developments in war surgery that had been worked out by our French and British colleagues. The problem of wound healing, primary, delayed primary, and secondary suture, dressings, and antiseptics, were subjects that received absorbed attention and upon which clear personal conclusions were reached. The results obtained in shortening convalescence, diminishing loss of function, and reducing disfigurement were highly gratifying. Still later in the war when American troops in large numbers went into the most violent and protracted engagements, the work of Base Hospital No. 18 took on still another aspect. Being only about sixty miles behind the line, it was used as a reserve evacuation hospital, and as those forward filled up, it received during September, October, and November of 1918 convoy after convoy of unoperated casualties, and served as a first operating station for hundreds of cases. This again shifted the principal surgical interest to the primary operation or débridement of wounds and to shock. As soon as the patients were sufficiently recovered to stand transportation it was necessary to send them further back to make room for the freshly wounded.

The surgical staff fluctuated greatly both in number and personnel. Dr. Finney, Dr. Fisher, and Dr. Baer, who came with the Unit, were relieved after a few months for service as general consultants, and the vacancies filled by securing Dr. Watt and Dr. Dunn. During the Chateau-Thierry fighting three surgical teams were busy at evacuation hospitals, and during one of the busiest times that the hospital ever knew there was only one surgeon on the general surgical staff. The specialists and medical men were acting as anesthetists and assistants, and the orthopedic and genito-urinary men became general operators. Again during part of the Argonne fighting the staff was short-handed and was hard driven by the pressure of work. For a period of several weeks there was a regular night and day shift of surgical teams and for days at a time the operating room was in use twenty-four hours daily.

It is very difficult to estimate the results of treatment in an advanced hospital, since so many cases must be evacuated before the final outcome is certain. But in general there is reason to believe that the standard of work done and the results obtained were satisfactory.

The enlisted men who served as orderlies in the operating room became exceedingly valuable and efficient. They were changed from time to time so that a group of some fourteen men became trained to the duties of an operating room. In a similar way many of the nurses were put into the operating room for varied periods of service and became familiar with the requirements of war surgery.

This occasion cannot be passed without a word about the wonderful spirit of the wounded men. The fortitude with which they endured their injuries, the cheer and courage with which they faced their present and future trials, and the coöperation with which they supported the doctors contributed in many instances to securing unexpectedly happy results.

THE ORTHOPEDIC SERVICE

The Orthopedic Branch of General Surgery was organized and established by Dr. W. S. Baer. A considerable amount of equipment, including a Hawley table, was brought from the States and this supply was later supplemented by the Red Cross and the Army. When the hospital was opened in July, 1917, the various splints, Balkan frames, Gradford frames, and accessory apparatus necessary for the treatment of bone and joint conditions were assembled in available form upon Ward R.

Dr. Baer was summoned to the medical consultant office at Neufchateau in November, 1917, and Dr. Graves took charge of the work, remaining until July 4, 1918. Following the departure of Dr. Graves this branch was carried on by Dr. George R. Dunn.

The work consisted of the classification and disposal of a large number of chronic bone and joint conditions which required a larger fund of hospitalization than was practicable in this area, as well as the treatment of the fractures and joint injuries caused by battle wounds.

Early in June, 1918, compound fractures and nervous joint injuries resulting from gunshot wounds were admitted in large numbers. These cases were kept for periods of time varying from a few days to a few weeks. All wounds were treated with Dakin's solution or Dichloramine-T and, when possible, closed by secondary suture at the earliest date consistent with safety. Extension apparatus of one form or another was employed as the method of choice in the treatment of these cases. Movement was instigated at an early date in all joint lesions where practicable.

During the months of September and October, the cases remained for but very short periods of time owing to the demand for hospital beds in this area. In many instances merely a slight readjustment or reapplication of the splint was necessary. Many compound fractures were admitted, numbers of which had received no operative treatment—

some of them arriving with first-aid dressing and splint as applied on the field.

It was possible at intervals to evacuate Class D patients to the seaports for immediate transportation to the United States and the less seriously disabled soldiers to hospitals situated at points more remote from the front. A small group of cases of special interest or unfit for transportation was kept and practically carried to the completion of treatment.

THE ROENTGEN LABORATORY

The books of this department show that the laboratory began operation November 1, 1917. The first observation made was a plate taken for a suspected fracture of the wrist, Miss Edith Trax, of our nursing staff, being the first patient.

The difficulties encountered by Dr. Waters in assembling what has since proven to have been one of the best equipped Roentgen laboratories in the A. E. F. would no doubt be interesting, were he to write of them. To his untiring efforts, however, was due the successful operation of the laboratory.

The majority of work throughout this period did not vary greatly from that encountered in civil practice, with the exception of the times when this Unit was acting as an evacuation hospital, as during the advance of our troops at Chateau-Thierry, Saint Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest. At such times the character of work was confined almost entirely to the localization of foreign bodies.

Our equipment for this class of cases consisted of an old type of Gaiffe coil which, while antiquated and cumbersome, gave wonderful illumination on the fluorescent screen. Two methods only were used in localization of foreign bodies during these times. The Strohl and so-called "twenty-six degree" methods were used, the latter being especially useful for foreign bodies located within the pelvic cavity.

All pre-operative cases passed through the Roentgen laboratory before being sent to the pre-operative wards.

Many examinations were made for suspected foreign bodies which were negative, the vast majority, however, having anywhere from one to one hundred foreign bodies present. One case in particular, which passed through the laboratory during the Chateau-Thierry action, contained by actual count fifty-nine foreign bodies in the lower extremities and apparently had fully as many more scattered throughout various remaining portions of his body. The presence of all foreign bodies and their location was always reported. Frequently in cases where there were multiple foreign bodies, such as in the case just cited, they were reported in group.

On an average, the laboratory was able to make between eleven and twelve observations per hour, which proved to be, from the standpoint of speed, sufficient to keep a reasonable number of cases ahead of the surgeons. Foreign bodies were located in almost every conceivable spot in the entire body.

Many freak cases of machine gun bullets were noted in our observations, one striking instance being a case of a soldier who was hit by a machine gun bullet in the anterior middle surface of the left arm. The bullet travelled up the arm, across through the tissues of the neck above the clavicle, missing the esophagus and trachea, and travelled down the right arm to a position corresponding to its point of entrance on the opposite side, the point of the bullet being reversed, i.e., upward.

Localization of foreign bodies in the eye were made by the Sweet method. Comparatively few localizations disclosed the presence of foreign bodies in the eye, our records showing but thirty cases.

Fractures were extremely common and in the vast majority of cases were compound.

Bone disease was extremely rare and consisted mostly of osteomyelitis and periostitis. Very few specific bone lesions were seen and our records show but three cases of sarcoma of the bone. Tubercular bone lesions were extremely rare

among the soldiers, whereas in the French civilian work, which came to this hospital from time to time, we saw a considerable number of cases, especially among children.

A large number of dental radiograms were made, the teeth of the men in the A. E. F. being none too good.

Perhaps the most interesting work done in this laboratory was in connection with the examination of the chest for pulmonary conditions. During the early spring of 1918 and the fall of 1918, opportunity was given us to study two types of broncho-pneumonia, the type occurring in the spring being such as is seen in the ordinary type of broncho-pneumonia; the type, however, seen in the fall being entirely different in many respects. The Roentgen picture seen in this type of broncho-pneumonia offered no particular difficulty in Roentgen diagnosis if seen at the end of forty-eight hours following onset. Previous to that it became extremely difficult and almost impossible to say with any degree of accuracy that a pulmonary involvement was present, and if present, whether or not it was a tubercular invasion. The characteristic sign, from a purely Roentgenological standpoint, was the coalescing infiltration which appeared irregularly scattered throughout the lung with a tendency to appear nearer the hilus than the periphery. Such areas were always seen in this type of broncho-pneumonia and frequently extensive areas in the region of the hilus were seen, which might well have been mistaken for an early malignant condition. These dense areas did not give the Roentgen appearance of the density seen in lobar pneumonia, except late in the disease when these areas would appear much more dense. These coalescing areas were not seen at the periphery of the lung in any of the cases under observation in this laboratory. Peribronchial infiltration did not tend to run to the periphery or any part of the lung except at the apices, at which point we frequently saw both anterior and posterior apical bronchi involved. The coalescing areas referred to above were mostly seen in the dependent lobes.

The Roentgen findings reported as being coalescing areas of infiltration were frequently found at autopsy to have been accurately described as to location, but, on section of lung, found to be almost true abscess formations, and had the patient lived undoubtedly would have resulted in multiple abscesses scattered throughout the affected lung. Surprisingly few cases, as compared with the epidemic of the spring, developed empyema, the explanation of which may be that this type of broncho-pneumonia had a much higher mortality and the death usually occurred at a much earlier date.

Many of these cases, following convalescence, showed numerous small calcified areas usually seen in the interlobar regions, which were undoubtedly sub-pleural lymph nodes which had become organized. The Roentgen picture of such a type of pneumonia, in a well developed case, was most striking and gave positive evidence of the existence of a pneumonic involvement.

In connection with pulmonary examinations, surprisingly few cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were seen. Perhaps the most interesting observation of all chest cases was that of an enormous pericardial effusion, of which Dr. Stone has reported.

The work in this laboratory was greatly facilitated by the cordial coöperation of the surgeons and internists, which existed throughout the entire activities of the laboratory.

The total observations made in this laboratory from its opening on November 1, 1917, to December 25, 1918, were 5,084. Of these 960 were negative.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

When the Base Hospital at Bazoilles was organized in the summer of 1917, Major Boggs divided the medical service into acute and chronic medical, and contagious. During the fall and winter of 1917, we were fairly busy as we were the only base hospital in this training area and naturally we had our share of contagion.

As first organized, we used Ward K which was divided by partitions into an observation department, a measles department, and two small rooms for meningitis. Ward J we used for scarlet. There was a fair amount of the latter, and during November and December, 1917, we were unfortunate in having cases among our own detachment. Among them were two fatal cases—Edwin Linton, one of our students, who had been on a ward in which a scarlet had developed, and Miss Knowles, who was nursing on a medical ward. The cases were for the most part slight and the men only suffered from six weeks' isolation.

In January, 1918, we were informed that the hospital at Neufchateau would take the contagious cases and we would only have to take care of those developing in our hospital. On this basis we had Ward J remodeled to take care of all contagion, with a side corridor and cubicle-like compartments for observation, diphtheria, scarlet, measles, mumps, and meningitis, each separated by a partition with separate isolation. The ward was light until June, 1918, when we were told to take the contagious diseases of the entire hospital center (seven bases) except measles and mumps. The Red Cross had built porches for us, one for each compartment. With the use of these porches as overflow wards we managed to get along, using Ward K for meningitis carriers and convalescents. We were fortunate in having a very low morbidity among our Unit in contagious diseases, only a rare case cropping up—during the winter of 1918.

THE NOSE, THROAT, AND EAR DEPARTMENT

During the first nine months of work at Base Hospital No. 18 by far the larger number of cases were patients suffering from diseases encountered in civil life. Owing to exposure and poor living conditions of the troops there were a good many respiratory infections with the usual throat, sinus, and ear complications. Consequently there was much work for the Nose, Throat, and Ear Department.

The equipment brought over was rather meagre but at the same time sufficient to handle all the ordinary things that came to hand. From time to time necessary instruments were added from the Medical Supply Depot of the Army and in the beginning by aid of the Red Cross Fund. Finally everything could be done except intra-nasal sinus work, and this could be cared for in a palliative way.

On August 3, four days after the first patients were received, the first operation under general anesthetic was an acute mastoid. Up to the time of the big drive when Base Hospital No. 18 functioned as an evacuation hospital, 10 per cent of the operative work was done by the Nose, Throat, and Ear Department. Perhaps a few figures might be interesting: during the first year, tonsillectomies, 125; nasal operations (local anesthesia, mostly septal work), 20; mastoids, 22; radical antrum, 5; foreign body nose, 1; foreign body esophagus, 1; retropharyngeal abscess, 1; bronchoscopic examination, 1. The medical students assisted at all operations and in the clinic. A series of four lectures was given for them in addition to the instruction given in the wards and clinic work. The large variety of material especially in acute conditions afforded excellent opportunities for diagnosis and treatment. Of course, they had no experience in tuberculous conditions.

In general the work was divided as follows: operations and ward consultations in the morning; out-patient clinic in the afternoon; the attendance varied from five to fifty patients. During January and February, the out-patient department was particularly heavy. There was an unusually large number of cases of Vincent's angina and periton-sillar abscesses. There were a great many acute otitis cases, too. Many French civilians were treated in the clinic, and frequent consultations made with the Red Cross hospital for civilians and refugees at Neufchateau, some operative work being done. The results were quite satisfactory on the whole.

A great deal of ear and nose work was done for the aviation service—both on the wards and in the out-patient department. For three months Dr. Edward Collins, of Philadelphia, was attached on temporary duty and very ably cared for the work in this department.

THE EYE DEPARTMENT

While occasional minor ocular maladies presented themselves for treatment, no actual eye clinic was organized until the Unit's arrival at Bazoilles. In this connection it may be of interest to note that an eye case was the first to be admitted to Base Hospital No. 18, being an acute, monocular pemphigus conjunctivæ.

In the summer of 1917, owing to the lack of proper space for an eye clinic, and pending the construction of the dispensary building, the well-equipped French base hospital, Rebeval Barracks, at Neufchateau, was placed at our disposal through the courtesy of the Médecin-Chef and the Oculiste. By composing a schedule which did not interfere with that of the French physicians, advantage was taken of this happy arrangement, and patients needing refraction were daily transported in ambulances thither and back for their tests, though inflammatory treatments were conducted in our own wards and operations performed in our own surgical amphitheatre from the outset.

Later, when the dispensary building was completed, a combined refraction and waiting room and a dark room soon proved all too small for the adequate handling of the work and the comfort of the two oculists employed therein.

During all this time, while the results with inflammatory cases were eminently satisfactory, the refraction cases were obliged to order their lenses by mail from private concerns in Paris, and at least six weeks were thus lost in the delivery of the lenses. Moreover, officers and men of constantly moving units often entirely failed to receive their frequently reforwarded spectacles.

In the spring of 1918, however, this situation was partially remedied by the addition of two more rooms, one equipped for two more refractionists, as well as for special examinations, such as perimetry, etc., the other to house the Optical Unit. This latter organization consisted of a team of skilled opticians, sent from a group especially selected and mobilized in the United States and supplied with quite a complete stock of lenses of various strengths and a uniform size to fit a standard spectacle frame, all being issued gratis to the patient, while a full set of appliances and tools for adjustments and repairs was included. Thus it was possible for patients to have the finished product handed them within ten minutes after the completion of their refraction tests. In these quarters it was possible for three physicians to work with comfort and, at one time, four carried on the clinic with reasonable satisfaction. But the clinic, drawing work, as it did, from twenty-one base, thirteen evacuation, ten field, and five camp hospitals, besides three convalescent camps and thirty-three other large miscellaneous military organizations in the sector, and being the most advanced of the eye centers in France, grew by leaps and bounds so that it soon became necessary to move from the again cramped and insufficient quarters.

In the autumn of 1918, adjoining hospital barracks were put at our disposal and herein was constructed a large and ideally arranged eye center.

a. Dispensary building

1. Waiting room, 31 feet by 11 feet.
2. Main refraction room, 22 feet by 18½ feet.

This room was equipped with four testing booths, the latter painted black and provided with heavy black curtains so that the dark room tests, such as oblique illumination, pupillary reactions, retinoscopy, and ophthalmoscopy could be conducted therein, and without removing patients and losing time, the curtains could be drawn aside and the distant refraction or muscle tests immediately carried on to completion, the latter two being controlled by indi-

vidual electric switches directly at the examiner's hand. In this manner four oculists could be continuously employed at the same time and a volume of refraction work thoroughly and expeditiously handled, each booth containing complete equipment. As a further aid, two clerks' desks were attached to each of the side walls and the examiner's dictated remarks jotted down on the histories as the tests progressed, again saving much otherwise unnecessarily lost motion.

3. Optician's room, 12 feet by 10 feet.

From here the patient entered one of two doors, standing side by side at the end of the room—one to the inflammatory room, the other to the optical department. In the latter were six trained opticians continuously employed on the making, mounting, adjusting, or repairing of spectacles. Here were well fitted benches, shelves, cabinets, etc., and a goodly stock of lenses and frames, while a clerk took charge of the mail orders and typed the optical correspondence.

4. Inflammatory room, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Contained electric sterilizer, instrument and medicine cabinet, table, chair for minor operations, etc., and here the lesser medical and surgical treatments were conducted.

5. Special testing room, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

In this room perimetric and scotametric studies were conducted and exceptionally nervous or ill cases examined, where, owing to the privacy, better results could be achieved in these instances.

6. Private history taking and refraction room, fully equipped for two patients, for officers and nurses, $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet with adjacent dark room, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

b. Eye operating room

This was an excellently arranged room, $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, containing all necessary equipment for any eye operation and unusually well lighted by two windows. In this connection it may be of interest to speak of the presence and constant employment of electro-magnets of these sizes: one so-called "giant," one medium size, and one very small. The operators working with these magnets in this eye center secured gratifying results in the removal of intra-ocular, magnetizable, foreign bodies.

c. Eye ward, 16 feet by 20 feet

This ward contained 50 beds and 6 small rooms besides, each measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 7 feet, and used for war office, washroom, dressing room, supply room, kitchen, etc. All cases here were solely

ophthalmic ones and there were always many eye cases, having other wounds or injuries, in the other surgical and medical wards, while all officer eye patients were kept on the officers' general wards.

Before closing a description of this eye center, it would seem well to mention the exceptional value, in the diagnosing of the rarer clinical conditions, of the proximity and close coöperation of the X-ray and the laboratory, besides, of course, emphasizing the general and special medical and surgical consultation which was always right at hand. The writer believes that it made feasible the study and reporting of many exceptional cases which must, otherwise, and in routine civil practice, have been impossible. This, and the facility of securing the Surgeon-General's records of cases following up patients, have been the means of shedding much light upon many ocular conditions which have, in the literature obtainable in times past, been obscure in both aetiology and clinical progress.

Prior to leaving France, the clinic had built up to quite a respectable point, viewed purely from the angle of the volume of work done, the dispensary treating between fifty and seventy patients a day and the eye ward being, as a rule, well filled and overflowing into other wards, while the optical department received close to fifteen hundred prescriptions for glasses monthly.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The dental department of the A. E. F. was born aboard the good ship *Finland*, under the supervision of Base Hospital No. 18, and there it earned the reputation it has ever since carried. All those toothaches at the morning sick call were lined up in the aisle above the galley on the starboard deck and there the boys were made comfortable to the tune of the swells of the Atlantic. It was the custom of the dental surgeon to scan the crowd, making his choice as to turns. The patient selected would be seated in the corner with the top of the rail as head rest, and in this position

with only a small kit of emergency instruments, the boys were given all the attention desired—at least until their troubles had disappeared. The novelty of the experience was that in fact it was the birth of the dental department for those who were to serve in the Amex—on the sea and in the midst of the gallant boys of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Fourteen days of such trials brought us to the harbor of St. Nazaire. It was here, under the supervision of Dr. Livius Lankford, one of the dental surgeons with Base Hospital No. 18, that the first dental clinic was opened for members of the A. E. F.—in Base Hospital No. 1. The dental operating room was immediately opened, and here for six weeks dental care was offered to all those serving with the American Forces who were stationed in that locality. This was the first dental clinic opened in France, and the service rendered was of such a character as to call forth praise from all who received attention—and the appointment lists were always taxed to their capacity.

At the expiration of the duty assignment at St. Nazaire, the clinic there was turned over to other dental surgeons, and the surgeon from Base Hospital No. 18 proceeded to the permanent location of the hospital at Bazoilles. This location being in the advanced section of the army zone, here again the honor befell us to open the first clinic for those members who served on the firing line and in the immediate vicinity. This clinic was opened on July 29, 1917, and from the start it was the plan to make Base Hospital No. 18 clinic the best in France for the boys in khaki. As with the original clinic, so too at Bazoilles, we were always taxed to our capacity, and then the ever increasing number of troops arriving necessitated an addition. Plans were accordingly drawn up and matured, so that there would be plenty of accommodation for all. The need of a laboratory for prosthetic work was so rapidly developing that it was thought wise to include this also in an addition. In the installation of the new clinic, the most modern equipment was taken into consideration both from an operating

room and laboratory standpoint, and we were fortunate enough to secure the necessary things for both. For some months this clinic was the only one in the locality and thus its service was shared by many from far and wide.

With the increased severity of the fighting, the clinic was offered some excellent opportunities in the care of face and jaw battle wounds. Concurrent with the installation of a group of six new hospitals, the need was seen for a facio-maxillary institution and this innovation was developed and supervised by the clinic at No. 18, the laboratory at No. 18 taking care of most of the splint and other such work for the group. The wards assigned for the care of this work were always filled with interesting cases and the work was developed to a very high degree. Charts and histories were taken of every case treated, and very often photographs made, so that the work has been recorded in detail in the professional records.

RECEIVING OFFICE

Early Days

When the Receiving Office first came into being on the *Finland* with the appointment of a staff, no one had the most remote conception of its responsibilities and possibilities. There was little precedent in the experience of civilian hospitals to suggest what the Receiving Office would have to accomplish; and the representative of our army medical corps at that time, by refusing subsequently to sanction any measure that had not been in force in barrack hospitals during peace times at home, proved that he had no understanding of the situation. There was also no stationery of any kind, nor record forms for anything, and no clear idea of forms to be improvised, no suspicion of what the problem of disinfection of verminous patients was to be, no system for handling the clothes and property of patients. But the Receiving Office Staff on arrival at

Bazoilles-sur-Meuse had taken over a ward building used by the French for the reception of patients, and one of the rooms into which this building was divided had a concrete floor and a wood-burning stove with water system that afforded five hot shower baths. It was thus—equipped with five shower baths and much enthusiasm—that the members of the first Receiving Office organization stood ready to learn from events.

A few days after arrival, July 31, 1917, the first patients came, a convoy of thirty-six in ambulances from the camp hospital of the First Division in training at Gondrecourt. They were all seen by the Officer of the Day, bathed, and sent to the ward. Their records were made out on paper salvaged from various sources and with pencils and pens contributed by members of the staff. Space will not be taken to recount the many interesting details of this first experience, such as to explain why each separate bundle of clothes was unrolled at least six times, or how the money and valuables collected from the patients for safe-keeping wandered around from place to place, once turned up under the bed of Dr. George Walker, who was then Adjutant, and finally were locked in Dr. Guthrie's trunk. Suffice it to say that by bedtime of that day, the thirty-six patients had been admitted to the hospital and the staff was exhausted.

The Officer of the Day when these first patients were admitted was Dr. C. G. Guthrie. After having gone through the experiences of this day he immediately delegated to himself the duties of a new position, that of Receiving Officer. With the organization thus under one head instead of the work being in charge of whoever happened to be Officer of the Day, and with plenty of opportunity to gain experience, progress, though not rapid, was constant. Subsequently, part of the building was shared with the Y. M. C. A., but the bathroom was jealously guarded and what rooms remained were more economically used. Stationery was bought, tentative record forms typewritten and tried out in practice, ledger books ruled, a system of record-

ing property in a ruled ledger adopted, etc. At that time there was property accountability for each individual soldier and no "lost in action" allowance. Each soldier on discharge had to receive back each article deposited by him or pay for it; and he expected the return of his own clothes, even to the minutest detail. This made it necessary that each article be marked before being sent to the laundry, and this was actually done. Other similar difficulties were overcome by hard work, most of them arising in trying to carry out measures of peace-time organization subsequently found to be impracticable in time of war, and attempting to carry them out without even the peace-time machinery. Many more difficulties were about to be surmounted when the slowly dawning consciousness of the A. E. F. medical administration removed them by authorizing some measure requested long before.

Organization as Base Hospital

As the hospital became an established institution, it was apparent that efficiency and convenience demanded several functions of the Receiving Office organization. In addition to classifying the patients for assignment to wards and taking the necessary information for the hospital records, it was the opinion of the hospital administration from the beginning that all patients except those who were very ill should be disinfested and bathed when necessary at time of admission. It was also found convenient to collaborate with the Registrar's Office and the Statistical Department so that their record on each patient could at least be started in the Receiving Office. The students on duty at the Receiving Office carried on, under the direction of the Receiving Officer, a so-called dispensary practice from units in the vicinity that did not have medical officers, amounting to as much as eighty new patients in one day. They also had a so-called out-patient department among the French civilians of the neighborhood. Other than those

in the Receiving Office there were no baths in the hospital and these were used for ward patients who could walk. Not infrequently, also, nearby units bathed there, all this being done on schedule by, and under direction of, the Receiving Office Staff. The collection of patients for discharge was more conveniently done by this office than any other; and the running of the ambulances—before this function was taken over by the central organization for the group of base hospitals when established—both in calling for patients and delivering them to their units when discharged to duty, was under the supervision of the Receiving Office Staff. And lastly the functions performed by the "vestiare," those of receiving and storing, listing, mending, accounting for, and reissuing all of patients' clothing and property, both personal and ordnance, was done by this organization. Later, when personal accountability of the soldier was abolished and we were authorized to turn over to salvage in bulk all Government property including clothing collected from patients and reissue other clothing to them on discharge, it might perhaps appear that this work would more properly be done by the Quartermaster Department. But certainly the plan in force was always found satisfactory and before these necessary war-time measures were adopted, efficiency demanded that the "vestiare" functions be performed by the same organization charged with the admission of patients.

As the responsibilities of the Receiving Office organization were increased the staff had been enlarged from time to time by permanent assignments and by special details of men when large convoys were being admitted. At these times also the staffs of the Registrar's Office and the Statistical Department worked in collaboration with and as part of the Receiving Office system in getting their information. The original building was soon found hopelessly inadequate, and measures considered for meeting this need. Dr. Guthrie, without any previous example by which to go, purely out of his imagination of what conditions in active hostil-

ties would have to be met, and how to meet them, planned a building which fulfilled all subsequent requirements and had but few superfluous accommodations. Again space does not permit mention of the difficulties of supply and labor overcome to make this plant an accomplished fact. But, although never entirely completed according to the original plan, after seven months of squabbling for material and detailed supervision of labor, the final plant, a wooden shack 40 feet by 140 feet in dimensions, half of which was the original Receiving Office remodeled, was sufficiently weather-tight for use.

Details of the arrangements for the reception and discharge of patients singly or in small groups will be omitted. The staff had been organized and enlarged and the building planned to handle quickly large convoys of sick and wounded, both on stretchers and walking. Then four students or medical officers were on duty differentiating the cases and inspecting for contagious disease, venereal disease, and infestation with vermin. The staff, as augmented by special details of men and other departments associated in the work was composed, all told, of about sixty-five men. Some of these acted as clerks, some undressed the patients and handled clothes and property, some managed the baths, some acted as barbers, and others as stretcher-bearers and ward ushers. The new building afforded twenty-two shower baths and six tables for disinfecting and bathing stretcher cases. By using all available floor space and racks along the walls devised so that stretchers could be piled one above the other, about one hundred and twenty stretcher cases might be stored at one time; and there was ample room for undressing and inspecting walking cases. Before the new system was put into effect and the enlarged quarters available, it commonly took eight, ten, and even more hours to admit a large convoy, and in one instance where special difficulties were encountered, thirteen and one-half hours were consumed in admitting a convoy of 293 patients. With the new arrangement a much shorter time

was required. For instance, on July 23, 1918, 200 stretcher cases, 112 of which were disinfested, and 211 walking cases, 165 of which were disinfested, a total of 411 cases, 277 disinfested, were admitted in four hours and thirty minutes. Again, on July 11, 1918, a convoy of 318 stretcher cases, 102 of which were disinfested, was admitted in three hours and twenty minutes. The special details of men needed to do the work thus rapidly, made a heavy draft on the detachment and seriously interfered with the other work of the hospital at these times. However, the support of Major G. M. Edwards, who was then Commanding Officer, and his interest in the problems to be faced, together with the willing coöperation of all members of the Unit, made it possible always to obtain the needed men. Although other work was interfered with for several hours, it was not necessary to keep all details the entire time consumed in receiving a convoy, and when a convoy had been admitted, the work was done and the whole hospital could settle down to its normal routine again. The patients had been undressed, bathed, disinfested, classified, and sent to the wards in clean pajamas and hospital clothes. Their valuables and money had been taken, listed, received for, and deposited in the safe. The hospital records had been made and the work of both the Registrar's Office and the Statistical Department had been started. And the patients' clothes had been checked, tabulated, and either sent to the sterilizer or stored away prepared for reissue to them when they were discharged to duty, or transferred to another hospital. The disinfestation on the wards was done away with, and the checking of clothes and making of records did not drag out over several days as formerly.

An integral part of the system was the work of the "vestiare." It had as equipment a ward barrack immediately adjoining and connected with the Receiving Office building. This was furnished with a numbered locker for every bed in the hospital, had a limited amount of storage space for new clothes, ordnance, and salvaged material, and in

the end opening on the ward lane there was a room with bins for new clothes and a counter over which clothes were issued to patients leaving the hospital. For some time the requirements of a system devised for peace-time barrack life and almost impracticable in time of war were met in spite of the great amount of needless work it entailed. Subsequently when measures adapted to war-time conditions were authorized, the work was done more promptly. The clothing of each patient was handled as indicated above, and all this work was done at the time of admission of the patient and was usually finished shortly after the reception of a convoy had been completed. Any unserviceable article of clothing a patient brought in with him was salvaged and a new piece issued in its place. Much of this salvaging, such as minor mendings, replacement of buttons, etc., was done in the vestiare by three French women employed for that purpose. Eventually, also, the replacement of worn-out clothes in the Base Hospital No. 18 detachment was taken over by the vestiare staff.

Organization as Evacuation Hospital

When in August, 1917, we were notified that Base Hospital No. 18 was to act as an evacuation hospital, it became apparent that radical changes of system were necessary. As additional work it had been decided that during those times all dressings should be removed, all wounds inspected and many dressed in the Receiving Office, and a few selected patients prepared there for immediate operation. Furthermore, the hospital staff was divided into two shifts, so that it might be kept running twenty-four hours a day for an indefinite period, and the emergency expansion of hospital capacity made greater demands on the personnel. The Receiving Office, therefore, as all other departments of the hospital, had much more work to do with many less men to do it. Accordingly, only minimal records were kept, this doing away with much of the clerical work, the disin-

festation of verminous patients was given up temporarily except in special cases and the careful checking of clothes was not continued. For the reorganization necessary, Capt. C. A. Watt, who had worked at a British casualty clearing station performing the same functions, was consulted. He made suggestions that were carried out in detail and found satisfactory throughout. All patients were seen by one medical officer who sent the sick directly to medical wards and all wounded, whether walking or on stretchers, to the room formerly used for bathing stretcher cases. This room was supplied with materials for surgical dressings and here all dressings were cut down by orderlies and all wounds inspected by members of the surgical staff. The wounds of some patients were redressed and they were sent directly to the wards; and those of others were merely covered and the patient sent to the operating room, the pre-operative ward, or the X-ray department. All cases that had not as yet had anti-tetanus serum received it here. These new activities lengthened the time of admission for convoys, but there was no need for great speed, for with the new plan there were no large emergency details of men that interrupted other hospital work and the Receiving Office was always far ahead of the work in the operating room.

Evacuation of Convoys

Not the least interesting of the Receiving Office problems of organization were those attendant upon handling large convoys of patients being transferred by train from our hospital to other hospitals further down the line. The names of the cases to be transferred were handed in to the Receiving Office by the ward surgeons, indicating for each patient whether he was to be evacuated on stretcher or sitting, and whether or not X-ray plates had been taken in his case. These names were then turned over to the Registrar's Office for the completion of their records and the preparation of the nominal transfer list, to the vestiare

staff, which proceeded to outfit the patients, and to the X-ray department that it might prepare its reports and the plates to be sent with the patients to the next hospital. The hospital was then divided into two equal parts according to the distribution of the patients to be evacuated and a list of the patients in each half made out, listing the stretcher cases and sitting cases separately. Each list of stretcher cases was given to a sergeant in charge of a stretcher squad, and one half of the ambulances available were assigned to each. Before the loading of ambulances was begun, some cases were prepared on stretchers and while these were being started off, other patients were prepared. As each patient was placed in an ambulance his name was checked on the list by the sergeant and when the loading was completed each sergeant returned his list with all names checked to the Receiving Office. While the stretcher cases were being sent away, the walking cases had been collected from the wards in the Receiving Office and from there were put into trucks for transportation to the train, each man similarly being checked off the list as he was seated in the truck. In the organization as an evacuation hospital no change was made in this system except that instead of the ward surgeons turning in lists of cases for evacuation, the Receiving Office staff made up its own list by going to the wards and taking the names of those patients marked for evacuation by the operating surgeon at time of operation.

Thus in brief were the possibilities of the "Receiving Office" worked out and its responsibilities met. In accomplishing this, the Receiving Officer feels that too much credit cannot be given to the non-commissioned officers in charge and the men who for longer or shorter periods were attached to the staff. Each one was loyal in his service and contributed much to enrich the experience of his associates. By reason of its several duties and central position in the administration of the hospital service, the Receiving Office probably touched intimately more sections of the hospital than any other department; and certainly because of the

large number of men needed at times to carry out its functions, no other department had so many of the personnel of Base Hospital No. 18 outfit associated with it in its labors. It is these larger tasks that have been discussed more particularly in this little history, and the Receiving Officer has no hesitation in saying that any measure of success the department had in the discharge of these duties, is due wholly to the enthusiasm all the men of Base Hospital No. 18 contributed to any work to be done, and the whole hearted coöperation obtained from everyone at all times.

HISTORY OF THE NURSES

The nursing staff of Base Hospital No. 18 was organized and mobilized in Baltimore, where most of us took the oath of allegiance on June 5, 1917. The following day amid very little confusion we began the first lap of our journey, arriving in New York that afternoon.

After a period of three hectic days in which time we were equipped by the Red Cross, we were glad to find ourselves on the deck of the old *Finland*, upon whose life-belt boxes we made most of the trip to France.

Base Hospital No. 18 not being ready for occupancy when we reached France, we stayed one memorable month in Savenay, during which time we spent many tiresome hours drilling in the hayfield under the boiling sun and the watchful eye of our Commanding Officer, Major Heysinger. His attempts to teach us "squads right" and "squads left" will not be forgotten by his unwilling pupils, nor, one would fancy, by him.

The Fourth of July was celebrated on that same hayfield and we astonished the French civilians by indulging in such infantile pursuits as three-legged races, potato and wheelbarrow races. On our return from the field meet we were greeted by the population of the village and there was an exchange of felicitations between the Mayor and our Commanding Officer. The school children were present in a

body and sang the "Marseillaise." In the evening the officers and nurses went to the City Hall where a banquet was served. Toasts were drunk and stories told until time for the fireworks to begin.

In the calendar of red letter days July 26, 1917, stands out, for it was on this date that our troop train pulled into the Bazoilles station where "Marse George" Walker stood waiting to conduct us to our hospital, after some forty-eight hours of travelling across France.

Immediately we began opening and equipping a few of our barracks, beginning with the ones we expected to use for surgery. Five days later we had the thrill of admitting our first patients, some few civil cases, very little different from what we had been used to at home. We settled down to caring for cases of this kind, with an occasional "blessé" due to the premature explosion of a hand grenade or to a stray shot on the practice field.

In early November we received our first wounded from the lines, the victims of that first trench raid, 16th Infantry boys, who had been holding the Toul sector.

It was in this same month that the nursing staff met with its first great sorrow in the death of Miss Miriam Knowles. By a strange coincidence, it was on the same date of the following year that we lost another member of our group, Miss Jeannette Bellman, who had been attached to us some months previously. Both our nurses were buried with full military honors, the whole Unit attending.

The winter was an exceedingly busy one for the nurses since there were admitted such a great number of pneumonia cases, both lobar and bronchial, besides a large quota of so-called children's diseases. Scarlet, mumps, and diphtheria were with us constantly.

It was in the winter also that we first began getting large convoys, sometimes medical, sometimes wounded from the evacuation hospitals close to the lines. In March came a convoy of some two hundred and fifty badly gassed boys from the Rainbow Division, the largest number of gassed

patients which we ever received at one time. They required much care but the results were good.

From the Chateau-Thierry push in June came a convoy of marines and Yankee Division men, more seriously wounded than any we had at that time seen. Our hospital was full to capacity, which was then about eight hundred. After a very busy period, the work slacked up again, during which time we evacuated all cases which could travel and enlarged in preparation for the expected drive in the Lorraine sector.

During this lull the engineers completed the new barracks and on August 17, 1918, the nurses with all their goods and chattels took possession.

Our extensive preparations for the drive were found somewhat unnecessary for the troops met with such slight opposition in their advance on the St. Mihiel salient that we received very few casualties. However, we had need for all our resources during the fighting on the Verdun sector and in the Argonne Forest, for we had been made temporarily an evacuation hospital and for a period of some weeks we were handling large incoming and outgoing convoys constantly. Our capacity was then about eleven hundred beds, counting the space in some tents which had been erected for overflow.

This was undoubtedly the busiest time in the history of our hospital, and we had the officer and nursing staff divided into day and night squads in order that no time might be lost, and that the cases might get prompt surgical care on admission.

After the signing of the armistice there was very little real work to do, so our time was unprofitably spent in circulating rumors. The most persistent and the most pleasing of these was that we should all be home early in 1919.

When we left Baltimore our staff numbered some sixty-five nurses and one dietitian. The latter and nine of our nurses were returned home by the Disability Board, and twelve of the original Unit were given transfer to other

organizations. We had quite a number of nurses attached from time to time, most of whom were detached after a short stay. Finally there were fifty-three in our Unit.

We had quite a number of visitors during the year, many of whom were old friends of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Among them were the Princess d'Hennin, the Bishop of Erie, Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, Miss Elsie DeWolfe, Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, Dr. Hugh Birckhead, Mr. Frank Kent, and Dr. Woods Hutchinson. Our most frequent visitors were General Finney, General Thayer, Colonel Young, Colonel Boggs, and Colonel Fisher.

NIETZSCHE'S MELANCHOLIA

By BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, M.A. (HON.), 1902

Curator, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

ALL accounts of Nietzsche depict a born melancholiac, marked for the total seclusion from his kind that middle life brought him. His capacities for pleasure were phenomenally limited. The sex-instinct seems to have been almost wholly lacking in him. He detested smoking and drinking. Whether he had any sense of humor is disputed. He never succeeded in keeping any friends, and had long lived alone when overtaken in Italy by the dementia in which he died eleven years later in 1900 at fifty-five. By Luther's standard Nietzsche was more than two-thirds *ein Narr*—a fool—since he loved neither *Wein* nor *Weib* and though devoted to *Gesang*, spoke of it as a means of lightening his gloom as Saul might have spoken of David's harp. Nietzsche's later years were moreover a constant struggle against physical disabilities of many kinds. Not all his repeated denunciations of the emotion of pity avail to stifle the feeling excited by his life of few pleasures and many sufferings manfully borne.

Nietzsche's books complete the picture of melancholia. The one joy they preach is the joy of inflicting pain, at once in coercing others and toughening ourselves for that process. The melancholy origin of this doctrine is plain. Melancholia, according to the psychiatrists, has its seat in a halting flow of all the processes of life. Pain, if not too great, stimulates these processes, and may therefore give an agreeable tone to the emotional frame into which it enters. The sting of mustard is an example in the field of sense; the shock of scandal in the field of idea. By such stimuli the melancholiac lives. Nietzsche welcomed the idea of pain because his soul deeply needed its quickening influence. He attributed supreme worth to the joy of his fancied higher

men—the joy that comes from thwarting others and inuring oneself to thwart them—because he was incapable of imagining supreme satisfaction in any other form.

Such was the defective and badly functioning emotional endowment out of which Nietzsche's gospel sprang. He extolled Life because of the opportunities for Mastery it gives. He extolled Mastery because of the opportunities for inflicting pain it gives. He transvalued the delight of inflicting pain into the *Summum Bonum* because all purer joy was denied him.

The word chiefly used by Nietzsche to denote Mastery is *Macht* or power. It is noted by his commentators that much as he had to say about *Macht* he never clearly explained what he meant by the term; and the omission is significant of his mental condition. For power is exercised in affirmation as well as negation, construction as well as destruction, clinging to a thing as well as putting it out of the way. Yet Nietzsche always seems to conceive of *Macht* as the subjugation of an animate opponent. Why? Because only in this sense does it imply the infliction of pain. The Mastery he glorified derived its sole value in his eyes from the Slavery it implied. The notion of subjugation, the subjugation of others as the end, and of oneself as the means to that end, furnished him with the ideal spur of pain without which the motions of his melancholy soul were too sluggish to find savor in anything. It was a sure instinct, however unconscious, that kept Nietzsche from ever clearly defining the *Macht* he worshipped; else the origin of the cult would have lain bare in crippled capacities such as he despised.

Two main facts about insanity relate to its nature and its scope.

In its nature insanity is the limiting cause of other-mindedness. We call a man insane when his inner life so differs from that of most men that they can no longer take common counsel or pursue common aims with him. The insane man is *incomunicado*, lives in his own private world. Few keepers are needed in insane hospitals; for there is no possi-

bility of a concerted outbreak among the patients. The insane spirit is a soul astray.

Nietzsche was from the first consistently other-minded. He called one of his first books "Considerations inappropriate to the time," *Unzeitgemäße Betrachtungen*; and personal attacks, individual and collective, are a cardinal and disreputable feature of them all. He became more and more a stranger to the common life of men. An early friend whom he visited two years before his breakdown writes: "It would seem as if he came from a world where no man lived." The hermit hero of his prose poem "Thus Spake Zarathustra," *Also sprach Zarathustra*, has been called his second self.

In its scope insanity is mainly an affair of the feelings. A man may seem wholly rational, may be very acute, may have no delusions, no conspicuous intellectual lapses of any kind; yet it may be impossible to live with him on account of the way he feels things. Insane criminals are often of this type. The cause is not far to seek. Comparing the whole extent of inner experience to a plain, the sphere of the mental life proper is like a small spotlight within it. The vast outlying region we call the domain of the feelings. The plain may become a strange landscape in any part and perhaps in large part without markedly invading the limited area we speak of as the intelligence. Any considerable disorder of idea is a late stage of insanity. Earlier stages chiefly betray themselves in abnormalities of character and disposition.

Nietzsche's melancholia is an instance. His books, especially the earlier ones, are the farthest possible from ravings. At most they breathe a heated atmosphere that sets one on one's guard. But what would be called in English a "bad spirit" animates them from the first; and in the end they also exhibit what could be called in English a brummagem style—extravagant outwardly, insignificant inwardly. Meanwhile from much of Nietzsche the reader gets the kind of entertaining relief that occurs in real life

when some one does our swearing for us; and in his thoughts of detail Nietzsche often gives us much more, as happens with all philosophers, however far-fetched their philosophies.

Nietzsche's first book *The Birth of Tragedy out of the Spirit of Music* already contains in germ his theory that the ultimate worth of existence resides in the experience of Mastery—meaning by Mastery the exercise of power in thwarting human impulse. He asks how we may explain the pleasure of the Greeks—lovers of beauty and harmony—in the ugly spectacles of disharmony presented in their tragedy. Nietzsche found in music the key to the riddle. The spirit of music is a joy based on pain, the auditory pain of discord. This is true, by the way, of only one type of music, the harmonic, which as far as we know Greek music was not. But Nietzsche was at the time under the influence of that passion for Wagner which he abjured with notorious vehemence later. The pleasure of tragedy, he continues, is likewise based on a pain—the pain of thwarted human impulse; and the wide lesson of the fact became plain to him. The worth of existence itself is also based on the pain of thwarted human impulse. The delight of inflicting this pain is Happiness and the Mastery that yields it is the ideal of human conduct. Thus it was that the Greek tonic of fancied pain transfused into Nietzsche's heavy blood became the poison that revealed his disease.

Just three ideals of human conduct are possible: Coöperation with others, Antagonism to others, Independence of others; or the ideals of Benevolence, Malevolence, and Indifference. The first is Morality. The second is Nietzsche's ideal of Mastery, which he rightly calls Immoralism. He writes that he named his ideal man Zarathustra because Zoroaster, having created Morality, would have been the first to see the folly of it. The title of a later book *Jenseits von Gut und Böse* may be freely translated "The Other Side of Good and Evil," the side namely that shows from Hell, whence Good appears in the place of Evil, and Evil in the place of Good.

The cause of Nietzsche's espousal of the devilish ideal lies open in his melancholia; but the reason he gave easily conceals the cause. Magnanimity, the largeness of soul that admits the interests of others to a share in our decisions, was, he argued, a sign of weakness. Strength presupposes an inverse Magnanimity which concerns itself with the interests of others in order to defeat them in favor of our own. But the argument goes further. It is a sign of subjection to others when we concern ourselves in any way with them, whether benevolently or malevolently. This reasoning likewise responded to a cause in Nietzsche's soul, and he appears in the end to have yielded to it. The cause was the loneliness of spirit intrinsic to insanity. As an insane patient Nietzsche ran true to form in sketching eventually a higher ideal than even malevolence, a higher class even than his Master's. This was the third possible ideal of human conduct, that of Indifference; and the class was that of souls astray, each the inhabitant of his own world; in a word insane patients like himself.

It is especially difficult to interest oneself in the politics of the padded cell which Nietzsche based upon these Anti- and Sine-Moralities. The spirit that lives to deny does not omit to deny itself; and it has been remarked of Nietzsche that in his last books his philosophy of life begins to go to pieces. In his shadowy Utopia the mass of men exist in the sole interest of a class living mainly or wholly apart as quasi-divinities. Born of Melancholia, the picture mirrors the spiritual isolation that Melancholia brings. What flatter literature than the transparent attempt of an unsound mind to write large upon the future of the world the story of its own decay!

Two minor traits of mental unbalance are illustrated in episodes of Nietzsche's thought: in his temporary attitude toward his cosmic theory of Eternal Recurrence, and in his final overweening sense of his own philosophic importance.

Insane wards are full of unhappy persons who accuse their friends, or notabilities, or the police, or the Jesuits, of

contriving the afflictions they really owe to their own inward state. These theories of their woes generally give deep satisfaction to the sufferers and become pillars of their lives. Nietzsche's relation to the idea of Eternal Recurrence was essentially similar. Eternal Recurrence is the notion that everything which happens at any time has happened countless times already and will happen countless times again and over again world without end. To this notion Nietzsche thought he was compelled by a rigorous deduction from indubitable premises. But mathematics was not Nietzsche's strong point, and the premises were an arbitrary choice whose probative force and even possibility mathematicians find reason to deny. The august terror of the idea overwhelmed Nietzsche at first; and he notes the place, the day, and the hour when he later came to think life insupportable without it. "Unbelievers are foredoomed to eternal death," he wrote. These three points in his attitude toward Eternal Recurrence—the wilful proof, the initial terror, and the eventual support—are the standard elements in a melancholiac's delirium of persecution.

Insane wards count also among their patients intelligent and often agreeable people who in a confidential moment will declare that they are really Alexander the Great or Queen Victoria, or perhaps the great Panjandrum himself. In Nietzsche's case there is no question of assuming another personality, nor, does it seem, of overestimating his own. What has been called his megalomania may be interpreted as an exaggerated valuation of his message. To this he gave a fantastic individual expression in his last years. He called his autobiographical notes "Ecce Homo" and signed a late letter "The Crucified One." "Leisurely walk of a god along the Po" is his note of a day in Italy. "I am powerful enough to break the history of humanity into two parts," he wrote. So a fly on a coach wheel, emerging from the mire of the road, might boast, "I have turned the world upside down."

Nietzsche's philosophy has been called the history of his life. His chief German expositor adds that its value lies

less in the doctrine itself than in the problems it suggests. These reduce to one fundamental question whose asking awaited the birth of an active-minded lunatic of the melancholy type: "Suppose we call Evil Good and Good Evil, how would it be?" The past war brought the answer. Nietzsche was the son of a Prussian pastor, and in his shrill divagations transferred from deed to thought the immemorial Teuton strain of malevolent melancholy—furor Teutonicus—that finds torturing the king of sports. In turn the Germany of yesterday translated Nietzsche's atavistic ideals of blood into the bestiality that defiles the German war-record. Belligerent Germany was Zarathustra in action. The inscription on a ruined French town "Don't get angry, only wonder," *Nicht ärgern, nur wundern*, was Zarathustra wit. The school-holiday in Germany when the *Lusitania* was sunk vented Zarathustra joy. The burst of merriment with which a captive German officer greeted the Canadian soldiers writhing in agony on the ground after the first gas attack in Flanders was Zarathustra laughter. The antics of the submarine crew as their craft rammed one after another lifeboat from the ship they had just torpedoed, and as they watched the bodies flung high in air, was a Zarathustra dance. Nietzsche in fancy and the German people in fact have bared their mentality before the world with German thoroughness. The most skeptical of their fellow-beings at last believe the unbelievable. Despite all the progress of modern times, *Schadenfreude*, the devil's own passion of malignant joy, still keeps its ancient hold upon human nature. The war solved Nietzsche's problem for good; and a soldier of Verdun put the solution in words for all the sane: *Nous voulons qu'il y ait encore de la gentillesse dans le monde*. Rather than that Insanity with its offspring Bestiality should vanquish Sanity with its offspring *Gentillesse* let every soul on earth perish and the globe roll round the sun, a lonely ball, to all eternity.

But unless segregates learn how to vanquish aggregates that victory will never come to pass.

HOPKINS' CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN GEOLOGY

BY CHARLES KEYES, PH.D., 1892

OF THE thirteen chief branches of natural science earth-study is the sole one of them all for which, in the original plans of the Johns Hopkins organization, no especial provision is made. At this distance the circumstance seems passing strange, particularly in view of the fact that at this very time geology was the most rapidly expanding of the sciences, was receiving previously unheard of public recognition through the Surveys, and was attracting unusual attention from the colleges.

The apparent oversight is all the more incomprehensible because our first president was himself a distinguished votary of geology's closest ally. It may be that at the outset his headship had not yet in his own mind fully differentiated, as he did in after years, the university from the college, and still regarded such departments as mathematics and Greek as fundamental. In support of this surmise witness his very first selections, Sylvester and Gildersleeve, the two most celebrated men he could find for these branches.

Chance, however, soon accomplished what wisdom failed to do.

About a decade after the Johns Hopkins University had gotten fairly under way, as President Gilman once related to me in a quiet moment, there happened to visit the new institution an American student who had recently taken his doctorate at a famous German university and who had trained particularly in the then new phase of geology, microscopical petrography. Practical application of the microscope to the rocks bears about the same relation to the subject of the earth's make-up as a century before the turning of the same instrument to the tissues of the human body

does to the science of anatomy. This young doctor of philosophy as he looked about to establish himself in his life's work hit upon Baltimore as the most promising field of endeavor in the New Geology. It was not so much the city or the institution as it was the favorable country surrounding that was attractive. Opportunity and encouragement for original investigation were paramount.

Whatever in the beginning may have been the primal cause for hesitancy, or oversight, in rounding out the University offerings there certainly was now sufficient alacrity on the part of our first president in inaugurating a new department. Perhaps he had to wait for the proper materials and the psychological time to launch the enterprise. Possibly he was seeking a dramatic moment. With that unerring foresightedness which was one of his dominant characteristics, he lost no time in obtaining an interview with the engaging enthusiast, and soon had him contentedly quartered in Maryland's happiest surroundings.

The sum outcome of Dr. George Huntington Williams' efforts and results along educational and investigative lines constitutes the Johns Hopkins University's distinctive contribution to geological science. Measured by its creative productivity it is the greatest single contribution ever made to American geology.

The establishment of the Geological Department was mutually satisfactory. The joy which President Gilman so frequently publicly showed over the capture of a *rara avis* and the delight which he avowedly felt in securing the services of the most promising American exponent of a new science was second only to the intense gratification which the untried instructor experienced from his fortunate choice of the virgin field of Maryland. But the career so brilliantly entered upon and so productive of large results was all too short. It was only fairly begun when it was abruptly ended. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the University's foundation the sole note of sadness in President Gilman's exceptionally happy address was the deep feeling which he

showed when referring to the untimely passing of Williams and Rowland, cut down in the full vigor of their great attainments.

The personal achievements of Professor Williams as an investigator are after all only a secondary phase of a larger situation. An essential aspect is the virile scientific character of that company of students which he at once drew to the institution from distant quarters, and to which he was a lasting inspiration in all of its subsequent endeavors. In this respect no other personage in the history of American geology bears close comparison. In this country the Williams afflatus is one of the science's outstanding features of the nineteenth century.

Important as are his own investigations the real greatness of Williams rests not so much upon them as it does upon the noble procession of *recherches* which he initiated in others. The impress of his genius continues long after his own activities cease. In spite of later changed methods in his department and of radically different policies adopted by the institution his name endures undimmed with the passing of the years.

It is more than a mere accidental circumstance that of those "starred" men of whom so much has been made, the twenty-five per cent of the leading geologists of this country ascribed to the Johns Hopkins, every one is strictly a Williams protégé. From under the tutelage of Professor Williams they go forth to the most distant corners of the world carrying aloft his torch of genius. This is certainly something of a personal triumph during one brief decade. Since our first professor of geology left us, now more than a quarter of a century ago, not a single man who has gone from our geological department yet develops into a "star." By contrast this fact is decidedly *saisissant*. For explanation of its basic meaning curiosity may well be deeply aroused.

Viewing the situation from afar through the clear alpine atmosphere in which they are accustomed to think, former Hopkins students at once perceive the fundamental reason

for the latter day circumstances. Altered departmental conditions account for only part of the results. To changed institutional policy is manifestly due much of the unwelcome outcome. The last named feature proves to be partly dependent upon wide-spread conditions which are not peculiar to Baltimore. For, according to Professor Cattell, a general intellectual decrepitude to an extent that is ominous is going on in all of our big cities in spite of their vast wealth and great educational institutions and the fact that the ambitious and successful are drawn to them. So the irremediable shortcomings of governing powers appear attributable to natural consequences in a measure beyond local control.

One remarkable circumstance concerning the geologists who have gone out from the Johns Hopkins University is worth especial mention. Every one without a single exception enters and remains in those fields which particularly afford greatest opportunities for original inquiry. Whatever else individual activity has to assume creative productivity in earth problems is the guiding star. Notwithstanding half a hundred who have gone forth from the geological department enter upon the busy life of college professors none allow their investigative work to flag. Perhaps the very secret of their being inspiring instructors lies in the fact that they are good investigators.

Of the states of the Union one-third of the number have Johns Hopkins graduates at the head of their geological surveys. Exacting and burdensome duties of administration seem only to add zest to quest for new things scientific. The several series of monographic volumes which have emanated from these sources constitute a lasting addition to the geological literature of our country. These tomes compare favorably with those of their kin of many of the countries of the Old World. It is the wonder of all European scientists that these Americans who are so capable of conducting original investigations are also so successful in executive work. No less than three score more of Hopkins-

trained men are further officially connected in some way or other with these public bureaus and are engaged in research endeavor. Our Federal Geological Survey, the largest and most comprehensive organization of the kind in the world, is ably directed by a Hopkins man.

Five Johns Hopkins geologists are editors of foremost scientific journals. Out of all the men who have issued from our Alma Mater only three are not now connected with institutions where original investigation is going on and in which it is especially encouraged. These three have been successful in a large way in the business world. Yet in spite of busy everyday lives they are the most industrious of all their geological confrères. Their fecundity is almost uncanny. Their geologic interest is unflagging. It is meet for this small but favored coterie to match upon the campus the Williamsian temple of mind with an edifice of marble fittingly balanced on that already selected spot flanking stately Gilman Hall. They are the members who being already an honorable and cherished part of the one may also most appropriately become an integral part of the other. *Quien sabe?*

When our endeared Sylvester speaks of successful university students being necessarily copiously and creatively productive he has not the Hopkins geologist in mind. The department is not yet organized. Yet his dictum applies in a quite remarkable way. Johns Hopkins geologists of the first régime are singularly prolific of important results. Their individual biographies are long. One man alone has no less than seven hundred titles to his credit. Another produces on an average of one great new thought every fortnight for thirty years. Some of these new thoughts take only a few pages to present. Others require hundreds of pages properly to tell. A few fill ponderous tomes of one thousand pages. There are books a plenty. There are stately official reports without number. For variety and scope of treatment the university curriculum gives no inkling. Recent compilations show thousands of titles accredited to this chosen band of earth students.

The Williamsian generation of Johns Hopkins geologists is not yet passed its prime. Its remarkable activities give no appreciable signs of slowing up. It seems still to have many fruitful years of productivity ahead of it. Before complete secession its output will doubtless equal, if not surpass, that of the quarter of a century's effort just passed. Many of the more novel results set forth bear directly upon the larger aspects of the telluric sciences of the day. At least three of these themes seem destined to take their places among the half dozen great thoughts in geology that shall especially mark the current century. Still other thoughts have the making of grand generalizations.

The earth student is not at all convinced that his creative faculties wither away after he reaches the age of forty years. In the decades beyond, when he comes into full possession of his philosophical senses, there is yet an abundance of time in which to work over into mature form the cherished crudities of his Oslerian period so that they may not be otherwise so soon forgotten. When fifty years of age Newton explains to the world the greatest concept of the human mind. Goethe's *Faust* at twenty-five passes immediately into oblivion; but when recast, rewritten, and burnished anew when the poet was past eighty, it lives on forever.

We in Baltimore are much too near in both time and place to get proper perspective of the real worth of this little band of Williamsian students. A century hence its work will still be a living issue. Europeans already view it from afar. Their judgment is surely as unbiased as is possible at this day. At a recent gathering of geologists one of the most eminent of earth students and educators of England makes the remark that of the noble new conceptions in geology which in the last quarter of a century are accredited to America more than one-half of the number emanate from a single institution—they are Hopkins-born. Such then is our University's great contribution to earth science. Soul of our sainted Gilman, rest; rest appeased in Hopkins' new home.

THE GEORGE HUNTINGTON WILLIAMS MEMORIAL EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA

By EDWARD W. BERRY, *Professor of Paleontology, Johns Hopkins University*, AND JOSEPH T. SINGEWALD, Jr., *Associate Professor of Economic Geology, Johns Hopkins University*

THE party, consisting of Professor Edward W. Berry, Dr. Joseph T. Singewald, Jr., and Louis Ibañez Velasco, a graduate student in the geological department, left Baltimore on April 17, sailing the next day from New York on the *S.S. Allianca* for Panama. A short stay at Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, was utilized in seeing something of the physiography and geology of that most interesting island. Crossing the Spanish Main we landed at Colon on the 26th and the delayed sailing of the *S. S. Urubamba* of the Peruvian Line gave us a week in which to see the geology of the Canal Zone.

The trip from Colon through the Canal, the picturesque bay of Panama, and out on the South Seas was full of interest—both scientific and historical, although crossing the line is not what it was in the days when the good pilot Ruiz steered Pizarro's expeditions along the coast of Colombia and Ecuador. The larger steamers give the unhealthy ports of Colombia and Ecuador a wide berth, so that the mainland is first sighted in northern Peru, where the shore for some miles is dotted with derricks, since the Tertiary sands that make up the coastal desert are oil-bearing in this region, and a flourishing industry has been developed.

From here southward for two thousand miles the coastal region is a desert, except where irrigation is possible in the valleys whose streams are fed by the snows of the main Andean range. We passed close to the Lobos Islands with their swarming millions of gannets, gulls, and pelicans—an important shipping point for Peruvian guano.

Stops were made at the ports of Eten, Pacasmayo, and Salaverry. The former is the center of the cheap Panama hat industry. Pacasmayo is the port of Cajamarca where Pizarro captured and subsequently murdered the Inca Atuahualpa. Salaverry is the port of Truxillo, a rich center of sugar production. Callao, the port of Lima, the City of Kings and Peru's capital, was reached on May 9. A week was spent at Lima getting acquainted with the Peruvian geologists and mining engineers, supplementing the departmental library with Peruvian publications and making short trips to the highly fossiliferous Mesozoic rocks which outcrop in the vicinity, and on the island of San Lorenzo which gives Callao its semblance of a harbor. The Lima geologists are efficient and energetic, with a keen interest in their local geology and not merely holding office as do so many Latin-American government officials. The Mining School is certainly the best in South America, and the University of San Marcos, the oldest on the continent, and the Geographical Society are centers of scientific activity. On May 16 the party set out on their first extended trip. The first lap was over the famous Oroya railroad. Starting early in the morning the train ascends the narrow Rimac valley, climbing constantly till in the afternoon it crosses the divide of the Western Andes amid glaciers and scenic splendors at an elevation of 15,865 feet—the highest railroad in the world and considerably more elevated than the summit of Pike's Peak. From the divide the train plunges down the eastern slope and long after dark reaches the southern end of the line at the Indian town of Huancayo. Huancayo lies in a sort of Jordan valley, and in May the Indians were threshing their barley by means of oxen on a hard dirt threshing floor and throwing it in the air to winnow it. The next morning we started for Huancavelica, sixty-seven miles away. The trail led up the valley and over the mountains emerging at the head of a deep valley along which we rode into the night over the wildest sort of a trail that seemed every moment as if it might slip down

the mountain side a couple thousand feet. A night spent on wooden-floored beds in a hotel which was about as elaborate as an oriental khan and a second day's ride over impossible trails brought us to Huancavelica where the Spaniards mined all of the quicksilver they used in treating the billions of dollars worth of silver that they got out of New Spain.

At Huancavelica many small igneous intrusions in a thick series of Cretaceous limestones and quartzites afforded a fruitful field of study. After a week spent in this interesting work at an elevation of over 14,000 feet, a long day's ride to the westward took us back over the main range—the pass being at 16,500 feet in a region of wild lakes and snow squalls. At Santa Ines where there are some interesting old silver mines we shivered for two days and then started onward. Most of this day, May 29, we were above 16,000 feet in a wild and untracked jumble of rock-strewn peaks, the home of the condor and vicuna, both of which were much in evidence. Nightfall found us without shelter, our animals worn out, one of them dead, and the Indian and pack animals lost. Eventually we reached Cuchacancha which is the euphonious Quechua for pig corral. Here without our baggage we passed a cold night on a dirt floor of a tiny stone building with the wonderful Andean stars looking down on us through the very dilapidated thatched roof. Fortunately the tropical sunshine of the days dulls the searching chill of the nights and it is easy to comprehend why the Incas worshipped the sun, living as they did on the roof of South America in air so thin that mounting a very small mule takes one's breath away.

An easy ride down the valley brought us to Huaytará, a picturesque and dirty little adobe town that guards the pass to Ica. Like most strategic mountain points it once boasted an Inca fortress and part of the wonderful old Inca stone work still remains as part of the wall of a cathedral, the balance being of adobe and crowned with a corrugated iron roof—typical of this land of contrasts.

Huaytará was seized by Hernando Pizarro in 1537 in his campaign against Almagro, and the valley is low enough (9,500 feet) to be filled with a riotous fragrant bloom of heliotrope—for Peru is the home of our cultivated plant, and the alluvial fans that have washed out of the side valleys to a thickness of several hundred feet are riddled with the nests of large green parrots that make the day hideous with their harsh notes. Another day's ride down the valley brought us to Huancano and a downy couch (imaginary) on the dirt floor of an adobe shack. During the night we had the pleasure of feeling a very decided earthquake. From here to the coast we were in the sphere of the coastal desert and except for irrigation there is absolutely no vegetation. That night we rode into the Hacienda Manrique resembling the quarters of a before-the-war southern plantation, for we had now gotten low enough to find negroes and their noisy chatter and songs which although in Spanish seemed home-like and attractive after the silent and sullen Indians of the mountains. Here we should have slept on another mud floor except that the American-educated son of the "hospitable" old Spaniard prevailed on his father to invite us into the house. An additional day's ride across the desert brought us to the port of Pisco. We had made two hundred and thirty-four miles by muleback crossing the range at 16,500 feet and over some of the worst trails that it was our misfortune to encounter. In the valley of Pisco and the adjoining valley of Ica much cotton and grapes are raised by means of irrigation—the cotton being exported and the grapes made into the famous cheap light wines for which Ica is celebrated.

As no steamer came along until June 8, we had a week at Pisco which we employed in short geologic trips, the most important being to the Carboniferous of Paracas peninsula. Here the Carboniferous limestones of the interior are replaced by coal seams, sands, and plant-bearing shales, proving that the shores of the Carboniferous sea were hereabouts while the land was to the west where the Pacific now rolls and the sea covered the present site of the Andes.

The port of Mollendo was reached on June 10 in time to take the weekly train for Arequipa, where we spent two days in the shadow of El Misti which raises its symmetrical volcanic snow-covered cone 12,000 feet above the town and 19,000 feet above the sea. Arequipa is the second city of Peru in size and easily the first in comfort and cleanliness. On June 13 we went on to Santa Lucia, the railroad winding around El Misti across tremendous lava flows and beds of volcanic ash, crossing the range at Crucera Alto (14,688 feet) on a high rolling pampa covered with innumerable herds of llamas and alpacas. At Santa Lucia there are rich silver deposits both in limestones and igneous rocks. From Santa Lucia we proceeded to Puno, the Peruvian port on Lake Titicaca where a boat generously placed at our disposal by the American manager of the Southern Railways of Peru was our happy home for two days and three nights. The lake is said to be usually formidable and one can suffer simultaneously from those three dread ills—seasickness, mountain sickness, and homesickness. Fortunately we had good weather and found the lake most fascinating. This remarkable body of water—the remnant of a still greater Pleistocene lake, is about half the size of Lake Erie. It is several hundred feet deep and its surface lies at about two and one-half miles above sea level. Picturesque Indian towns nestle in the surrounding hills and to the southeast the magnificent glacier-clad peak of Sorata—the northern outpost of the Cordillera Real—rises to over 22,000 feet. Among the many rocky isles Titicaca—the island of the Sun, and Koati—the island of the Moon, the traditional home of the Inca religion, are scarcely less interesting than the adjacent Copacabana peninsula where we collected Carboniferous fossils and visited the shrine of the celebrated miracle-performing Virgin of Copacabana.

From the Bolivian port of Guaqui, the recently constructed railroad to La Paz passes by the monoliths of Tehuanaco and over the high Bolivian plateau or altiplanicie just west of the Cordillera Real where all the peaks

range between 19,000 and 3,000 feet high, culminating at its southern end in Illimani which overhangs La Paz and is by far the most beautiful mountain mass that we have ever seen. It might be compared with Mont Blanc from Geneva, only it is far more impressive—a single ragged mass with 5,000 feet of glaciers.

The Bolivian capital is very largely an Indian town, four-fifths of its 60,000 population being of pure Indian blood and most of the balance containing a greater or less proportion. The town lies in an erosion hollow in the high plateau 1,500 feet below the flat surface and is entirely unseen until the train reaches the edge of the precipitous descent. La Paz is the highest capital in the world and as there is no fuel but the droppings of the llama and this used only for cooking the nights are extremely disagreeable. Sir Martin Conway, the mountain climber, had to go to bed with soroche, or mountain sickness, during his stay in La Paz, but our constitutions proved more like those of the old conquistadores, and we suffered no discomfort. Travelers are recommended to neither eat nor smoke nor take violent exercise. We had much eating and smoking to make up for but as for great activity, that takes care of itself since it is altogether impossible in the thin air.

We spent four days in La Paz at this time visiting government officials, schools, and people interested in the mining industry, and in making arrangements for our Bolivian trips. The first of these was a six days' ride to the tin and tungsten mines of the Yungas which took us eastward over the Cordillera Real and down the eastern slopes to the tropical country that goes on down to join the Amazon lowland. One night we had to keep moving the whole night through in order not to freeze, while the next day by noon we were riding through thickets of cannas and tree ferns, among wild begonias and fuchsias, past patches of banana, coffee, and oranges.

The next trip was to the Corocoro copper district near the western edge of the high plateau, southwest of La Paz.

Twelve days were spent there in making a detailed geologic map of the district, measuring sections and collecting fossils. On July 18 we again set out on mules for a study of the geology of the Quimsa Cruz mountains. Our way lay down the La Paz valley past thatched Indian villages almost hidden by thickets of prickly pears. The first night we stopped at the finca Millecota at the foot of Illimani which towers over 13,000 feet above the valley. The next day after crossing two ridges we could look back from Araca on snow-covered Illimani and watch the tropical mists from the Amazon lowlands pile up on its eastern slopes.

The Quimsa Cruz mountains contain most of the high mines of Bolivia. The mills for treating the ores and the administration houses are for the most part just under 16,000 feet and the mines are all higher and just beneath the glaciers of the main Andean range. The serrated peaks reach elevations of over 20,000 feet and consist for the most part of highly tilted Paleozoic slates and sandstones with some granitic cores. The tin veins occur in both the granite and the sedimentary rocks and all of the fossils which we collected were marine forms and were found at heights of over 16,000 feet. We passed over the range here and down the eastern slopes to the quaint and odorous Indian town of Quime and then back across the range over the pass of Tres Cruces to Oruro which we reached on July 31. This trip afforded abundant opportunity for studies in stratigraphic, glacial, and economic geology and took us in a region of some of the finest mountain scenery in the world—a region seldom visited by white men.

Oruro is an important mining town situated on the high plateau on the railroad running from La Paz to Uyuni and Antofagasta, and is the shipping point of an extensive mountain hinterland.

From Oruro a three day trip was made to the southeast to the tin mines of Avicaya and Totoral where the veins are found in volcanic instead of plutonic igneous rocks, and in the Devonian sandstones and shales. August 5 to 7 was

spent in Oruro during the celebration of the Bolivian national holidays, since during these three days it is impossible to get anyone to work. An interesting event, which shows the lung development of the mountain Indians is an annual foot race, the contestants ranging from boys to old gray men running forty kilometers for prizes in the thin air of 13,000 feet elevation.

Oruro was one of the three important sources of Spanish silver. On August 8 we went to Uncia where are located the two largest tin mines in Bolivia, both working the same veins in the same mountain and producing about forty-five million dollars worth of tin annually. After spending two days here and being much hampered in our work by the "hang over" drunkenness of the Indians, who had celebrated the national holiday as they do the numerous feast days of the church by getting paralyzed with forty per cent alcohol, we started out on mule back one morning before dawn, the mountains looking as if cut out of cardboard, and the constellation Orion standing on its head in the northern sky suggesting Alice in Wonderland.

Our first objective was Colquechaca involving two days' ride over the mountains, the first day of which we made our record ride of forty-eight miles. Colquechaca was one of the most productive silver districts during colonial days and retained considerable importance until toward the close of the last century when it was almost completely abandoned as is testified to by several forsaken towns and the stone skeletons of several thousand houses in the main town. A rich find of tin ore a few years ago has again stimulated prospecting and the reopening of old drifts, and the district appears to be on the eve of experiencing a new era of prosperity. Snowstorms accompanied by violent electrical displays greatly interfered with our work so that we were obliged to spend five and one-half days in the district at the filthiest little hotel that can be conceived of. Our lack of appetite penetrated even the stupid and dirty little Indian boys that waited on the table and one morning they

wailed in a sympathetic tone, "Les gustan mal las comidas aqui, no es, señores," which thoroughly expressed our attitude toward the cooking.

From Colquechaca we passed through the tin and silver districts of Ocurí and Maragua and the hot springs of Miraflores en route to Potosí. The last is one of the most romantic spots in Bolivia and the symmetrical Cerro Rico de Potosí stood before us for two days before we reached it. Between Miraflores and Potosí an American company is dredging placer tin from the Tarapaya River valley, for the Spaniards took only the silver and four hundred years of rich tin tailings fill the valley for twenty miles below Potosí and the tin values from the silver mountain itself now exceed in value the silver that is produced.

Almost the entire region between Colquechaca and Potosí consists of a thick series of red gypsiferous shales and cross-bedded ripple-marked sandstones from certain calcareous horizons of which we were successful in discovering fossils that will give us the key to the age of the rocks.

Potosí was reached on August 11. It is a considerable town, largely Indian, lying at the head of a valley at 13,000 feet and in the shadow of Potosí mountain. It was a place of great importance in colonial days for here was the mint where over five billion silver dollars were coined. The cerro or mountain is alone worth a trip to South America. It is a symmetrical cone of rhyolite rising to over 5,000 feet and contains over 1,000 mine openings. The original surface is entirely concealed by mine dumps and it is possible to go in one side and worm one's way through old workings and come out on the other side. It is the oldest working mining district in the world, having been in continuous operation for over four hundred years and yielded the bulk of the rich stores of silver that Spain drew from South America. Fifteen thousand Indians and ten thousand llamas are said to have been continuously employed and the Spanish are said to have worked to death over eight million Indians in this one mountain. Even now the Indian miners work in thirty-six hour shifts.

The party collected evidence here which proves that the tremendous mineralization and the uplift of the mountains all took place in very recent geological times. From Potosí a side trip was made to Huari Huari and on August 29 the party started for Sucre, the ancient capital of Bolivia, on an automobile stage. Sucre lies at a lower level than Potosí in a fertile basin. It is the most Spanish and cleanest town in Bolivia, with a university, medical school, geographical society, and national library, as well as thirty ecclesiastical institutions, all wealthy and with millions of dollars worth of silver ornaments and utensils, as silver for church purposes escaped the excessive tax which the Crown levied on the silver production of the country.

A two days' auto stage from Sucre carried us to Cochabamba, a trip that would have required two weeks by mule. The route was through maturely weathered mountains of Paleozoic slate, across the narrow divide that separates the Amazon from the La Plata drainage basins, and we got down to within 4,000 feet of sea level. Here bananas, sugar cane, alligator pears, and oranges were much in evidence and the half-grown Indians go entirely naked.

The tropical rain forest with its surging life that stretches unbroken for 3,000 miles to the Atlantic lured us strongly but our route again went upward and over the high mountains that form the rim of the Cochabamba basin. Cochabamba is situated about five hundred miles from the Pacific in a fertile basin which was once a lake bed. It is only about 7,500 feet above sea level so that one may sit out of doors at night, and the plaza is full of tropical trees. A railway has recently been completed to Cochabamba on which a train runs twice a week and as the town is the center from which trails diverge to Santa Cruz, the Yungas, and all of the Bolivian lowland, it is an active trade center and the second city of Bolivia in point of size. Life here is much easier than in the mountains and not unattractive. In September the peachtrees were all abloom and the mild climate was a boon after three months in the land of the sky.

Considerable collections were made from the fossiliferous rocks of the region and a two days' trip was made to Apilla pampa where some of the finest Carboniferous fossils in South America are to be found. This trip necessitated passing the night on the ground but as the altitude was not excessive it was not uncomfortable. On September 5 Dr. Singewald left Cochabamba to visit the silver mines of Pulacayo, while Professor Berry and Mr. Velasco made a trip to the northeast over the divide to collect from a small Tertiary lake basin, where important evidence bearing on the age of uplift of the mountains was secured.

The party was reunited at Uyuni on September 10 and continued by rail into northern Chile. The trip on the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway was of unusual geologic interest for here the Western Cordillera abounds in recent volcanoes. On the Chile-Bolivian frontier stands Cerro Ollagüe from whose crater steam and gas constantly ascend and sulphur is being deposited and mined. Not far distant San Pedro is also active, while the whole region is crowded with volcanic peaks and fresh-looking lava fields as well as ash-beds and other evidences of vulcanism such as the great borax lake Ascotan. We spent the night at the town of Calama at the inner edge of the Antofagasta nitrate pampa and in sight of the great copper mines of Chuquicamata, where a Guggenheim company is working the world's largest known copper deposit. A short distance west of Calama a two days' stop was made at the nitrate oficina Prat and then onward over the Coast range to the port of Antofagasta, which we reached on September 17.

At Antofagasta we embarked for Valparaiso. Two days sail carried us out of the tropics into the South Temperate zone and at the port of Coquimbo we left the coastal desert behind and were once more in a region of verdure-covered mountains in startling contrast to the 2,000 miles of forbidding and desolate coast that stretches away to the northward. Arriving at Valparaiso we hurried inland to Santiago, the capital, a charming city of over 300,000 inhabitants and

more like our own cities than any other west coast town. We found Santiago in full spring array and in the throes of the Chilean national holiday which lasts for two days and is celebrated with great vigor.

From Santiago we went southward by rail to Concepcion, an important and attractive business town. Along the coast from Concepcion southward to Curanilahue there are a series of small Tertiary coal basins with the mines extending out beneath the Pacific. The associated fossiliferous rocks are of great geological importance since they constitute one of the links in the chain that binds Antarctica with South America. We reached nearly 40° south latitude when waning time and difficulty in booking steamer passage obliged us to return to Valparaiso from which port we sailed for New York on September 30 arriving at the latter port in the midst of the longshoremen's strike on October 18.

The expedition travelled 9,500 miles by steamer, 3,100 miles by train, nearly 1,000 miles on mule back and 360 miles by stage, making a total of 13,960 miles; crossed the Andes eight different times; reached an altitude of nearly four miles; and existed without hot water or civilized cooking for over three months. Each night in the mountains the thermometer went below freezing and the air was so thin that there was not sufficient oxygen to keep the internal fires burning. Consequently no amount of covering induced warmth. Most of the country is treeless and fuelless except for that supplied by the beneficent llama. Substitute the yak for the llama and one could readily imagine himself in Tibet, which in height, aridity, and cold greatly resembles the high plateau region lying between the Eastern and Western Andes.

The results of the trip have fully met the expectations of the participants and amply proved the advantages of such expeditions to the Department of Geology. Personal acquaintance with the geologists and mining engineers of the countries visited will serve to keep the department in touch with geologic investigations and their results in those

countries. The travel-notes of the members of the expedition contain a wealth of information on the geology and physiography of the regions passed through which is not to be found in the published literature. The collections of rocks, fossils, and ores which were made are of great value for illustrative purposes in teaching and will be the subject of further investigations on the part of members of the expedition and students in the department. The collections from Bolivian mining districts made by this expedition supplement those made by Dr. Singewald on his previous South American trip to such an extent that the department now has a representative suite of specimens of the rocks and ores of nearly every important district in Bolivia, a collection that can not be duplicated in any other American university.

The publications setting forth the results of the expedition will be a fitting memorial to the memory of the late Professor Williams and the department is greatly indebted to the Williams family for having made such an expedition possible. The opportunities for geologic investigations in South America are unlimited and it is to be hoped that ways will be found for making further expeditions of the same sort possible.

THE UNIVERSITY

On December 5 and 6 Professor D. M. Robinson gave a series of three lectures at Allegheny College on the John C. Sturtevant Memorial Foundation. The titles of his lectures were: The Value of the Classics; The Buried Cities of Asia Minor; and War Memorials, Past and Present.

In the October number of *Art and Archaeology* Professor Robinson published reviews of Clark's *Japan at First Hand*; Latourette's *The Development of Japan*; and Kirtland's *Samurai Trails*. In the October number of the *Art Bulletin*, a new quarterly of which he has been made editor-in-chief, he published a review of Miss Richter's *Handbook of the Classical Collection in the Metropolitan Museum*. In the *Sixth Annual Schoolmen's Week Proceedings* in the University of Pennsylvania *Bulletin*, vol. 20, 1919, pp. 377-385, he published an article on *Archaeology in the Schools*.

Professor Bloomfield delivered an address on "Fifty years of Comparative Philology in America" before the annual meeting of the American Philological Association at Pittsburg during the Christmas holidays.

Professor Bloomfield's two volume work on *Rig-Veda Repetitions*, constituting volumes 20 and 24 of the Harvard Oriental Series, has appeared recently.

Professor W. P. Mustard represented the University at a special convocation of the University of Toronto on Armistice Day, November 11. The proceedings included the formal opening of a magnificent Students' Building, erected at a cost of nearly two million dollars, and presented to the University by a single Toronto family.

Professor Mustard has collected and edited for the Johns Hopkins Press a volume of Essays and Addresses by his late colleague, Professor Kirby Flower Smith. The volume will include several of Professor Smith's popular lectures on various Roman poets and some other non-technical articles

on classical subjects which will be of general interest to his former students and friends.

Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr., has been granted leave of absence to carry on some geologic investigations in north-western Peru. The Williams Memorial Expedition was prevented from entering this region on account of a quarantine against the port of Paito at that time. The work upon which Professor Singewald is now engaged, therefore, will serve to supplement the results of the Williams Expedition and will add still further to the South American collections of the Department of Geology.

Dr. W. A. Price, Jr., of the West Virginia Geological Survey, is at the University this winter in order to make use of the excellent library and collections of the Department of Geology in the preparation of his reports for that survey.

Dr. B. Wade, of the Tennessee Geological Survey, also appreciates the excellent facilities of our geological department and is working up his material at the University this winter.

Professors Berry and Singewald gave an illustrated lecture on their experiences on the Williams Memorial Expedition to South America before the Johns Hopkins Club in November.

Professor D. S. Johnson, W. E. Seifriz, Bruce Fellow, L. J. Pessin, assistant in Botany, and Professor C. C. Plitt, of the University of Maryland spent June and July, 1919, in Jamaica, British West Indies, engaged in botanical exploration and research. With books, microscopes, and some other equipment taken along, the party settled down during most of their stay on the island for field and laboratory work at the Cinchona Tropical Station. This station is located at 5,000 feet elevation in the Blue Mountains near the eastern end of Jamaica. The climate proved very satisfactory for summer work; temperatures were moderate, ranging from 58° to 74°F., and there were but two rainy days to interfere with field work. Professor Johnson was engaged in the investigation of the development of certain cacti

and mosses. Mr. Seifriz studied the structure of living protoplasm and the blooming habits of the climbing bamboo. Mr. Pessin made a study of the peculiar air plants that grow upon the living leaves of ferns and flowering plants. Professor Plitt investigated the character and distribution of the lichen flora of the Blue Mountains. This is the eighth visit of Hopkins biologists to Jamaica since 1891 when the Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory was stationed at Kingston for June, July, and August.

Professor D. S. Blondheim has returned to the University after a year abroad with the Jewish Welfare Board.

American Citizenship and Economic Welfare by Professor J. H. Hollander has been published by the Johns Hopkins Press.

Professor R. V. D. Magoffin gave a lecture on November 4 to the History Club of Goucher College on "The Modern Making of Ancient History."

Professor E. F. Buchner attended the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States which was held at Louisville, Ky., December 3-5, and served as a member of the first meeting of the Commission on Accrediting Higher Institutions, which was established by the Association in 1917. The Commission is charged with the task of preparing a statement of the acceptable standards of the present day college, and a list of the institutions in its territory which are meeting these requirements.

University Extension Courses are being conducted this year at three centers in the state of Maryland. Professor E. F. Buchner is giving a course on the Principles of Teaching and Special Methods in Secondary School Subjects at Frederick. Miss Florence E. Bamberger is giving a course in Elementary Education at Havre de Grace and at Rising Sun.

Dr. D. E. Weglein is president of the Maryland State Teachers Association which convened in Baltimore, December 29-31. This is the third successive time that the

Association has met in Baltimore within the school year. The greatly enlarged membership and the enrichment of the program indicate the increased benefits accruing to the educational interests of the state by thus departing from the former plan of holding the sessions during the summer vacation. President Goodnow acted as chairman of the newly organized section composed of colleges in the state of Maryland which held its meeting in conjunction with the Teachers Association.

Dr. T. R. Brown has gone to Geneva to act as director of publication for the International Red Cross Societies with headquarters in Geneva.

Some important changes in the administrative staff of the Hospital have been announced. Dr. R. E. Seem, assistant superintendent, will leave to take charge of the new Billings Memorial Hospital in Chicago. Dr. Seem will spend the summer in Europe studying various large hospitals abroad. Dr. K. H. Van Norman will become second assistant superintendent and will take charge of the administration of the dispensary. Mrs. Agnes Hartridge, in charge of the admission office, has resigned. Dr. C. C. Lentz will take charge of the admission office. Miss Emma Carter, former night superintendent of nurses, will have charge of the admission of private patients. Dr. A. J. Lomas will be enrolled as a volunteer worker.

The following lectures have recently been held at the School of Hygiene: November 3, "Some Knowledge of Fungi Essential to the Public Hygienist," by Dr. H. A. Kelly; November 17, "Industry under the Medieval Craft-guilds," by Dr. T. M. Legge; November 24, "Housing and Health," by Lawrence Veiller; December 15, "The Increasing Socialization of Medicine," by Sir Arthur Newsholme.

Professor McCollum has recently delivered two lectures, one before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, on "Nutrition and Physical Efficiency;" and one before the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, on "The Fundamental Principles Underlying Modern Nutrition Investigations."

The *American Journal of Mathematics* for December contained an article by Professor F. Morley, entitled "On the Lüroth Quartic Curve."

Professors Thomas and Christie and Messrs. Smallwood and Coolidge attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York, December 2 to 5. Professor Thomas is chairman of the committee on air machinery and Professor Christie is chairman of the code of ethics committee.

The Materials Testing Laboratory equipment has been moved from the Civil Engineering Building to the Mechanical and Electrical Building and has been erected in the main laboratory. The laboratory space vacated in the Civil Engineering Building is being fitted for an additional Chemical Laboratory for undergraduates. This will materially relieve the congestion in the present Chemical Laboratory.

A Roosevelt Memorial meeting was held in the auditorium of the Civil Engineering Building on October 22. Judge John C. Rose spoke on "Roosevelt, the College Man."

McCoy Hall, so familiar to former generations of Hopkins students, was completely destroyed by fire on the night of November 27. Fortunately, the building was covered by insurance and the Chemical Laboratory also escaped the flames. The University is now endeavoring to sell the ground to the city for the eventual enlargement of the Baltimore City College.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

BY GEORGE SCHOLL CATTANACH, '20

THE COLLEGE PULSE

The greatly increased enrollment this year has placed at the disposal of all the college activities a wealth of material which is being made use of as fast as possible. The various athletic squads, clubs, and literary staffs are enjoying a competition never known before, and one which is obviously putting them on a higher plane. On the whole, most of the undergraduates have a keen interest in the University through the media of the activities in which they are engaged, and all that is needed to increase the spirit and develop it into a lasting love of the college is real college life gotten only by intimate and constant association in dormitories. The dormitories must come, and come soon. The announcement that the first dormitory would be finished and ready for occupancy by October 1, 1920 was a most pleasant surprise. A committee of the alumni who are engineering the drive for \$300,000 for the first building appeared at one of the weekly football mass-meetings in November and launched the undergraduate campaign. Within fifteen minutes \$15,000 had been pledged with more to come. This alone is a clear index of the undergraduate feeling. But while the start is a splendid one, the students consider it just a start—just a drop in the bucket which must some day be filled to overflowing.

The need for the new laboratories is so apparent that nothing more need be said. Then the fellows need a gymnasium; they have not had one for three years, and how much longer are they to hope in vain? What kind of a college is it that has no gym, where winter forces a practical secession of all athletics and knocks the bottom out of the enthusiasm gained during the football season? How much

longer are our teams to hobble along among far better equipped rivals, continually at a disadvantage and having to bear sarcastic remarks about our abilities in this or that line, our only answer being an apologetic explanation of the lack of facilities? How much longer must our basketball and swimming teams hold their meets in downtown accommodations, and our Musical and Dramatic Clubs and orchestra seek outside halls for their concerts and entertainments? How long will Hopkins activities be scattered as far as possible from Hopkins instead of being fostered at home? When will there be started a great endowment fund to make possible the retention and adequate compensation of the best teachers, and to finish the building plans so long drawn up? Many other colleges and universities of our country are enthusiastically engaged in that very work now; what is the matter with Hopkins? Are we asleep, is it simply indifference, or do we not wish the college to grow? Our need is certainly as great as that of any other institution. President Goodnow has just stated that the only thing preventing the immediate completion of all our buildings is the lack of funds. That statement together with the growing impatience among the undergraduates ought to be sufficient to start something. Can it be that there are in the United States none interested enough in Hopkins to make the University a large and substantial present which will be available for general purposes?

ATHLETICS

The football team finished a most successful season. The state championship game was lost, 14-0 to Maryland State, a much heavier team, but those who witnessed the game know how a Hopkins team will fight.

The St. John's game was a thriller, full of hair-raising moments; it ended in a tie, 13-13. The night before the game a tremendous bonfire twenty feet high was kindled on the grounds at Charles Street and University Parkway.

After a war dance around the fire the entire student body of over five hundred paraded down Charles Street to Baltimore Street, serenading Goucher on the way as customary, and letting Baltimoreans know that Hopkins was out for St. John's scalp. Just before the game the next day a parade was held from down town out to Hopkins field. Instead of the old steam roller a coffin with a perfect effigy of a St. John's player was carried, followed by a "clergyman" and a fittingly engraved tombstone.

Haverford and Swarthmore won their contests, but Lebanon Valley and Western Maryland were properly trimmed.

The third team played quite a few games about the city. The interesting minor games, however, were those between the Mechanical-Electrical and the Chemical-Civil Engineers, and between the Freshman and Sophomore classes. In both cases the former teams won. These games created quite a bit of interest and pleasant rivalry.

Between the halves of the Fresh-Soph game the Freshmen outnumbering the Sophs four to one easily won the flag rush.

The lacrosse team held outdoor fall practice until the weather became too bad. Over forty men are already working out on the squad.

The cross country track team finished third in the South Atlantic run at Lexington, Virginia; University of Virginia first, Washington and Lee second, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute fourth.

Last spring the Athletic Board recognized basketball and swimming as official minor sports. The result is most encouraging; over fifty men are out for the basketball team and there is an abundance of experienced material. The schedule extends over a period of three months and includes games with the strongest college teams in the East:

December 19.....	Bucknell
December 26.....	Union College
January 9.....	Dartmouth
January 16.....	Penn College
January 21.....	Navy*
January 23.....	Haverford
January 30.....	Gallaudet*
February 13.....	Princeton
February 14.....	University of Pennsylvania*
February 18.....	Virginia Polytechnic
February 25.....	Lehigh*
March 3.....	Gallaudet
March 5.....	Swarthmore*
March 10.....	Penn College*

*Played away from home.

The swimming team with some twenty candidates is being put in final shape for the first meet at home with the University of Pennsylvania on December 19. The meets at home will be held at the Baltimore Athletic Club.

Class teams in the various sports are being organized, and they will go far toward developing the men unable to make the varsity teams.

For the first time in the history of Hopkins a press bureau has been authorized by the Athletic Board. This bureau, composed of two representatives of each sport, will keep the papers in the East constantly informed of Hopkins athletic activities.

CLUBS

With an active enrollment of fifty-five men the Musical Clubs began a season full of unusually bright prospects. Competent leaders have been engaged for each of the clubs, glee and instrumental, and the interest and talent shown by all the members has far surpassed expectation. Hopkins has never had such large clubs with the present ability. In addition to the regular vocal and instrumental numbers on the programs there are quite a few features, a negro comedian, an expert buck and wing dancer, a skilled inter-

preter of the native Hawaiian and Egyptian dances, a six-piece jazz orchestra whose equal cannot be found in Baltimore, and the varsity quartet. The second concert of the season was held at Tome School on December 13. Forty-seven men made the trip. Many concerts are booked for the year.

The Dramatic Club presented Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" on December 22. The cast is rather large and the acting difficult in the extreme, but under the direction of Miss Walter the players are rounding into a form which will please the eye of the most critical.

A stranger among the "indoor sports" is the recently organized Chess Club. It numbers about twenty and during the present tournament is creating quite a bit of interest at the "Barn."

Clubs have been increasing rapidly during the past year at Hopkins, and the youngest of all is the new Literary Club founded in November. The purpose of the Club is to stimulate the interest of students in English literature, especially in the works of living writers, both in America and in Europe, and to encourage students to a deeper realization of modern tendencies and their ultimate effect upon future literary efforts. Meetings are held fortnightly at which time papers are read by the authors and then discussed by the Club.

There are many other activities of interest to the alumni which cannot be touched on now. The next issue, however, will contain an account of these, as well as the results of the early winter games.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

The *American Journal of Mathematics* recently contained "The Ten Nodes of the Rational Sextic and of the Cayley Symmetroid" by A. B. Coble, Ph.D., 1902; "Functions of Matrices" by H. B. Phillips, Ph.D., 1905, and "Investigations on the Plane Quartic" by Teresa Cohen, Ph.D., 1918.

R. E. Coker, Ph.D., 1906, has published "Fresh-Water Mussels and Mussel Industries of the United States," in the *Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries*, vol. xxxvi.

"Thirty Thousand Miles in China" by C. K. Edmunds, '97, Ph.D., 1903, has appeared in the *Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. 1.

"Radiation from a Moving Magnet" by H. Bateman, Ph.D., 1913, appeared in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. v, no. 9.

Winter Sports Verse, the third volume of the Verse of the Open series, of which N. W. Haynes, former student, is co-editor, has just been published by Duffield, New York.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, has recently published the following: "The Myth of the Monkey Chain," in *Natural History*, vol. xix, 1919; "David Livingstone and the Transmission of Diseases by Insects," in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. clxxx, 1919; "The Myth of the Shipholder: A Postscript," in *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, vol. 4, 1919; "A Historical Note on the Synchronous Flashing of Fireflies," in *Science* for August 22, 1919.

New Words Self-Defined by C. A. Smith, Ph.D., 1893, has been published by Doubleday, Page & Co. of New York.

R. E. Coker, Ph.D., 1906, head of the division of scientific inquiry in The United States Bureau of Fisheries, has recently published in the *Scientific Monthly* a paper entitled "Principles and Problems of Fish Culture in Ponds."

Modern Language Notes for November contained "Modrain, Corbenic, and the Vulgate Grail Romances," by J. D. Bruce, Ph.D., 1894; "German Lexicography, Part II," by Professor Kurrelmeyer; and Brief Mention of R. F. Jones' "Lewis Theobald, his Contribution to English Scholarship, with Some Unpublished Letters," by Professor Bright.

The December number contained reviews of "Die hochdeutschen Schriften aus dem 15ten zum 19ten Jahrhundert der Schriftgiesserei und Druckerei von Joh. Enschede en Zonen in Haarlem," by Professor Collitz, and of J. W. Cunliffe's "English Literature during the Last Half Century," by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913; also Brief Mention of T. W. H. Crosland's "The English Sonnet," by Professor Bright, and of Arthur Symons' "The Symbolist Movement in Literature," by Dr. Chew.

The Litzig Express of Litzig, Pa., contained on December 12, 1919, an article by Rev. J. L. Smiley, '91, on "The League of Nations. A Proposed Constitution, Designed to Insure Peace."

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—J. B. Crenshaw, Ph.D., 1893, president, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—John Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, president, Columbia University, New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M. A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the executive committee for the year 1919-1920 was held on Wednesday, November 5, at 4.30 p.m. in President Radcliffe's office, 615 Fidelity Building. Those present were President Radcliffe and Messrs. Barton, Burrough, Flack, Jenkins, Roulston, and Wroth.

Attention was called to the fact that in the interim of the war no elections had been held; that ten new members of the executive committee, eight new members of the alumni council, and new officers must be elected; that the athletic advisers had all served their term of office; and that the Board of Editors of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE had with one exception also passed out of office.

The president was authorized to select certain alumni to nominate candidates for election to the alumni council and the executive committee. Messrs. Barton, Flack, and Roulston were appointed a committee to formulate the amendments of and additions to the constitution. The recently organized H-Club is to be requested to suggest advisers for the various athletic teams. Messrs. Barnett, Roulston, and Wroth were appointed a committee to bring in nominations for the Board of Editors of the MAGAZINE.

The report of the treasurer for the Reunion was read, showing a certain deficit. As the unpaid items were such as properly belonged to the dormitory campaign, it was decided to transfer such items to the account of that campaign.

The secretary, as managing-editor of the MAGAZINE, made a statement of the present financial condition of the MAGAZINE. As the last November issue cost twenty-four cents per subscriber, the January issue twenty-six cents, the March issue thirty-one cents, and the June issue thirty-six cents, it was clearly seen that we could no longer publish the MAGAZINE at the subscription price of one dollar. It was therefore moved, seconded, and adopted that the subscription price be raised to two dollars, and that steps be taken to present an amendment to the members of the

Association increasing the dues of members to three dollars a year and requiring all members to pay their dues to the treasurer of the general association, he then to refund the customary percentage to the treasurers of the branch associations.

MEETING OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND

The annual meeting and dinner of the Johns Hopkins University Club of New England was held at the Boston City Club on Saturday, November 22, 1919, at 6.30 p.m. The officers, Dr. Reid Hunt, President, and Dr. Stephen Rushmore, Secretary, were reelected to serve until the next annual meeting.

After the dinner, Professor W. T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on Public Health and gave some account to date of the new school at Johns Hopkins. Professor J. F. Norris, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave an interesting account of some of his experiences as colonel in the gas service in this country and in England, France, and Germany. Professor E. H. Hall, of Harvard, who was the first man to volunteer as policeman at the time of the recent strike of the police in Boston, spoke of what had led him to take this step, and told some of his experiences during twelve nights on patrol duty.

Those present were: W. T. Sedgwick, Ph.D., 1881, J. F. Norris, Ph.D., 1895, E. H. Hall, Ph.D., 1880, R. Hunt, Ph.D., 1896, H. W. Marshall, M.D., 1904, C. W. Mixter, '92, M. S. Goodrich, M.D., of Waterville, Me., N. A. Kent, Ph.D., 1901, E. L. Moreland, '05, H. T. Hutchins, M.D., 1903, F. A. Coughlin, M.D., 1908, C. F. Gormley, M.D., (guest of Dr. Coughlin), J. R. Brackett, Ph.D., 1889, D. R. Dewey, Ph.D., 1886, J. H. Pratt, M.D., 1898, E. R. Kelley, M.D., 1906, R. P. Bigelow, Ph.D., 1892, H. L. Clark, Ph.D., 1897, G. W. Field, Ph.D., 1892, F. H. Verhoeff, M.D., 1899, and S. Rushmore, M.D., 1902.

'VARSITY CLUB FOR HOPKINS'¹

With a view to improving the status of athletics at Hopkins, graduates of the University who excelled in the various branches of sport have organized into what is known as the Johns Hopkins 'Varsity Club. As stated in their constitution, the object of this club is: (1) to promote interest among the alumni in University athletics, and (2) to encourage and broaden the scope of athletics with the object of improving the physical condition of all students and of having all students participate in some branch of athletics. The idea is not entirely original, as there are already similar organizations at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Virginia, Princeton, and other colleges.

Membership in the Johns Hopkins 'Varsity Club is divided into two classes—regular and honorary. Regular members are men who were awarded their "H's" while they were students at the University and who thus automatically become eligible for membership. In the same class are placed men who went to Hopkins at a time when the "H" was not awarded, but who would have qualified for such an award under the requirements set down by the present Athletic Board. The honorary membership of the Club consists of certain men who have rendered exceptional service in athletics at the University, but who owing to peculiar circumstances have not received their letters, and of certain men who played on class teams at a time when there were no 'Varsity teams. Such members are selected by a unanimous vote of the executive board of the Club. As the Club is primarily to consist of men who have or would, under present conditions, have received "H's" "H. A. A." men are excluded, for although they may have rendered great services to their teams, the 'Varsity Club does not wish to alter the Athletic Board's decision as to whether a man is qualified to wear the University insignia.

¹ *The News-Letter.*

The Club has already taken active steps toward the accomplishment of their object by appointing a committee consisting of Mr. Harvey Stone, chairman; Mr. George Radcliffe, president of the Hopkins Alumni Association; and Dr. E. W. Bridgman, the duty of this committee being to investigate the past and present status of athletics at Hopkins and to study conditions with a view to determining what would be the ideal condition of athletics here. Based on the report of this committee, the 'Varsity Club will formulate certain resolutions which will be presented to the Board of Trustees through President Goodnow, with the hope that there may be formed at Hopkins a Department of Athletics, which will be on an equal footing with any of the present scholastic departments, such as English or chemistry.

The governing body of the 'Varsity Club is the executive board which consists of the Club's officers and the chairmen of the various advisory committees. At present the board is as follows: President, Dr. E. W. Bridgman, football and track; first vice-president, Dr. Harvey Stone, football and track; second vice-president, Robertson Griswold, baseball; third vice-president, Reaney Wolfe, lacrosse; fourth vice-president, Joseph T. England, track; secretary-treasurer, W. Ray, track; chairman of football advisers, E. C. Stollenwerck; chairman of track advisers, Dr. Benjamin Tappan; chairman of baseball advisers, Douglas Turnbull; chairman of lacrosse advisers, Reaney Wolfe; chairman of Committee on "Prep" Schools, B. R. Murphy; chairman of Committee on Students, William H. Hudgins.

The last two committees will work in conjunction with the various alumni clubs in different parts of the country, with the object of encouraging "prep" school athletes who can also fulfill the University's educational requirements to come to Hopkins. For the present the minor sports will not be considered, but will be taken up later on.

The 'Varsity Club will in no way infringe upon the powers of the present Athletic Board, but will act entirely in an advisory capacity. It is their hope that Hopkins will soon

attain the same high position in the world of athletics that she has held for years as an institution of learning.

Any information concerning the present address of the following Ph.D. alumni will be appreciated by the secretary of the Alumni Association:

P. F. Bloomhardt, 1918.	C. Meriwether, 1893.
A. D. Chambers, 1896.	W. V. Metcalf, 1890.
B. W. Clark, 1912.	D. E. Motley, 1899.
P. H. Cobb, 1905.	O. L. Owens, 1916.
H. S. Cooley, 1896.	A. G. Palmer, 1885.
P. Edgar, 1897.	E. N. Rabinovitz, 1917.
H. O. Eyssell, 1912.	H. C. Robertson, 1910.
J. C. Fields, 1887.	M. R. Schmidt, 1909.
L. B. Fletcher, 1881.	A. D. Schrag, 1906.
L. L. Forman, 1894.	H. A. Short, 1885.
W. R. Fraser, 1897.	W. W. Simmons, 1901.
E. E. Free, 1917.	E. A. Slagle, 1909.
W. E. Gould, 1903.	A. M. Soho, 1898.
C. W. Gray, 1906.	A. Stephenson, 1890.
L. M. Harris, 1898.	H. P. Straus, 1905.
W. E. Henderson, 1897.	M. I. Swift, 1885.
H. D. Hill, 1904.	M. Takaki, 1895.
H. W. Hillyer, 1885.	C. C. Tansill, 1918.
F. C. Howe, 1892.	E. C. Walden, 1900.
H. Insley, 1919.	G. F. White, 1910.
H. E. Ives, 1908.	E. P. Wightman, 1911.
S. S. Kingsbury, 1898.	T. K. Worthington, 1888.
R. M. McKenzie, 1896.	A. F. Zahm, 1898.
I. E. R. Marshall, 1902.	

ALUMNI NOTES

N. H. Brush, '09, M.D., 1914, has left the Johns Hopkins Hospital and is now residing at Riven Rock, Santa Barbara, California.

H. M. Wagner, Jr., '12, is now secretary of the Wuchang Association, China.

B. J. Vos, Ph.D., 1892, who was during the past year attached to the American Legation at The Hague, Holland, has returned to the University of Indiana.

R. H. Woodward, '18, is now in the banking business in New York City.

D. Richardson, '15, M.A., 1918, has been mustered out of service and has returned to the University to continue his graduate work in Political Science.

M. S. Slaughter, Ph.D., 1891, has returned to the University of Wisconsin after eighteen months service in Italy as a member of the Italian commission of the American Red Cross and in charge of military, civil, and medical departments of the Red Cross for the Venice district. Dr. Slaughter was awarded a war cross by the Italian army for establishing food posts under fire behind the lines on the Piave, and was made "knight of the crown of Italy" by the Italian government. The city of Venice presented Dr. Slaughter with a banner of St. Mark's,

the symbol of the city. He also received a medal from the Italian Red Cross.

N. E. Gordon, Ph.D., 1917, has been appointed professor of Physical Chemistry at Maryland State College, College Park, Md. Dr. Gordon is also assisting Professor Gilpin in the work in Chemistry in the night courses for technical workers.

J. H. Voss, former student, has resigned his position as professor at the University of Oklahoma.

Edith Bronson, M.D., 1913, who has recently returned from four years work in the children's hospitals of Edinburgh and London, announces the opening of her offices in the Galen Building, 391 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif., with practice limited to diseases of children.

H. W. Woodward, B. S. in Engineering 1916, has been appointed manager of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Export and Import Board of Trade of Baltimore. Mr. Woodward was formerly with the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons.

H. E. Kirk, Jr., '19, is with the Internal Revenue Department at Baltimore, Md.

At the November election in Maryland, A. C. Ritchie, '96, was elected Governor, and D. G. McIntosh, Jr., '98, State Senator from Baltimore County.

A. L. T. Starck, '11, Ph.D., 1916, is now in Madrid learning Spanish and incidentally teaching German and English. He is also working in the Junta, a branch of the Ministry of Education, on a task of cementing relationships between Spanish and American universities.

J. M. Nelson, Jr., '03, head of J. M. Nelson, Jr., Inc., has closed a contract with the Bethlehem Steel Company to manufacture wooden boxes for shipping tin plate from the new tinplate mill at Sparrows Point, Md. Mr. Nelson is now residing in Baltimore.

F. V. Morley, '18, has been appointed Rhodes scholar from Maryland. He is the third of three brothers to achieve this honor.

A. B. Baroway, '19, has recently been doing secretarial work for the Zionist organization.

A. Coleman, Ph.D., 1913, has been appointed managing editor of *The Modern Language Journal*. W. A. Nitze, '94, Ph.D., 1899, is on the executive committee of the same periodical.

At the meeting of the Association of Modern Language Teachers of the Central West and South, held in Chicago in May, 1919, the following alumni were present and took part in the proceedings: E. S. Ingraham, former student, W. A. Nitze, '94, Ph.D., 1899, and A. Coleman, Ph.D., 1913. Drs. Nitze and Coleman also attended the sessions of the Modern Language

Section of the N. E. A. at Milwaukee in June.

G. E. Snavely, '01, Ph.D., 1908, who was recently appointed Dean of the Department of Practical Arts at Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., has completed a campaign for raising \$500,000 for the College. The following editorial from the *Journal and Carolina Spartan* shows what an impression Dr. Snavely has made on the natives of Spartanburg: "Dr. Guy E. Snavely, who was picked up by Dr. Pell several weeks ago on one of his gumshoeing expeditions to the North—and he was one of the finest pickups the President of Converse College has found in many a long day—has walked right into the hearts and hopes of the people of this town, and here he will stay if he can be held down to the place where he belongs. He is a Ph.D.—which we would translate for the information of Tom Arnold and others of the more intelligent of the Kiwanians in the Banner Club of the South—which means Doctor of Philosophy and he came by it honestly at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, where Woodrow Wilson finished a part of his education, by going all the gaits the teaching faculty required. He has shown the people in his new and happy home what it means to be a real bona fide Doctor of Philosophy when it comes down to the philosophy of conducting a great campaign for a noble

cause. He is as good as he looks, which is saying a great deal, for in the matter of pulchritude, as Toastmaster Phifer would say, he has the most of us 'backed off the board.' He has played the present game straight and worked some of the boys until their tongues were at the point of hanging out and he went 'over the top' shortly after the noon hour yesterday with the whole pack of workers at his heels.

"We do not know how he will take it, nor do we very much care, but all the boys and girls in their private conversations call him 'some Guy,' Guy being the name by which he was christened. He may not know it, but it is true, that the people here are rather careful to whom they give their confidence and it ought to make him feel good all over."

C. Supplee, '14, is with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore.

W. C. Guess, former student, is now a professor at Trinity University, Waxahachi, Texas.

Hinda T. Hill, M.A., 1916, has left the North Carolina Normal College of Greensboro, N. C., and is spending the winter in California.

J. H. Marshall, '13, has returned from England and is now with his parents at their place at Roslyn, Md.

D. P. Smith, Jr., '18, when recently heard from was at Cape Charles, Va.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Crane, '07, has been ordered to duty in the Philippines,

J. H. Knoop, '18, has gone to Germany to visit friends.

E. H. Niles, '13, has recently returned from a trip of 2400 miles through Turkey and Armenia.

Dr. Harvey Cushing, formerly of the Medical School, has recently received the degree of LL.D. from Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland.

J. A. Anderson, Ph.D., 1907, a member of the staff of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, has largely been concerned during the war in designing and testing special micrometers for the Bureau of Standards.

T. P. Harrison, Ph.D., 1891, after an absence of a year in France with the Army Y. M. C. A., has returned to his work as dean and professor of English at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, N. C.

C. E. Lyon, '97, Ph.D., 1904, is now a student at the School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

H. Chambliss, Ph.D., 1900, is with the U. S. nitrate plant at Sheffield, Ala.

Rev. J. E. Snyder, '13, has resigned from the pastorate of the Methodist Church at Ellicott City, Md., and has been succeeded by Rev. W. E. Harrison, Jr., '12.

W. A. Stowell, Ph.D., 1908, has been promoted to a professorship of French at Amherst College.

A. Hamilton, Ph.D., 1914, has returned from his work in France with the Red Cross and is now a member of the Romance Department at the University of Illinois.

T. W. Busson, former student, is an instructor in Romance languages at the University of Minnesota.

Edith M. Staley, former student, is instructor in French at Smith College.

E. C. Armstrong, Ph.D., 1897, has returned to Princeton University after spending the winter and spring at Bordeaux, where he was in charge of the American soldiers in attendance upon the French university there.

E. H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914, has returned to the University of Minnesota after a year in France as captain in the ordnance department.

A. Coleman, Ph.D., 1913, has returned to the University of Chicago after working in France with the Foyers du Soldat.

G. K. Stiles, former student, a member of the consular service, has been promoted, and in the future will be stationed at Patras, Greece, one of the principal ports on the Mediterranean. Mr. Stiles has been located at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, for several years.

C. C. Blackshear, Ph.D., 1890, who has been in Java for some time, expects to be there for at least a year longer. Dr. Black-

shear has completed the writing of a small book relating to the choicest of the monuments of the peoples of India, in India, Java, and Cambodia.

C. C. Brown, M.D., 1912, whose death was erroneously reported in the March, 1919, number of the MAGAZINE, is at present residing at Lake Bluff, Ill., and "his friends, and especially Dr. Brown himself, are very glad to see that the report was rather premature." We regret this announcement very much but the report came to us from seemingly reliable sources. Dr. Brown's copy of the MAGAZINE was also returned marked "deceased."

H. M. Fitzhugh, former student, has been appointed to the State Board of Education of Maryland by Governor Harrington.

Cornelia Kennedy, Ph.D., 1919, is at present research chemist in nutrition at the University of Wisconsin.

At the thirty-third annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, held in Philadelphia, November 28-29, 1919, D. L. Buffum, Ph.D., 1904, and F. S. Hemry, Fellow, 1905-1906, took part in the proceedings.

Jean Wilcox, M.A., 1917, is now instructor in Romance languages at Mt. Holyoke College.

R. M. Overbeck, '09, Ph.D., 1915, has secured leave of absence from the United States

Geological Survey to make an examination of some tin mines in Bolivia for the Guggenheim Exploration Company.

B. F. Wallis, '10, Ph.D., 1915, who is with the Sinclair Oil Company, has returned to Ecuador to continue his investigations of the oil possibilities of that country.

L. E. Stephenson, Ph.D., 1907, has been granted leave of absence from the United States Geological Survey to carry on geologic investigations in the oil fields of Mexico.

H. C. Gossard, Ph.D., 1914, has resigned from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to become assistant professor of Mathematics at the University of Oklahoma.

H. A. Bumstead, '91, read a paper before the American Physical Society at Philadelphia on October 10.

R. P. Strong, M.D., 1897, professor of Tropical Medicine at Harvard Medical School, has obtained leave of absence for a year to act as general medical director of the League of Red Cross Societies with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

R. E. Loving, Ph.D., 1905, of Richmond College, is spending this year at Cornell University doing special work.

L. P. Eisenhart, Ph.D., 1900, read two papers before the American Mathematical Society at its meeting at the University of Michigan, September 2-4.

N. B. Foster, M.D., 1902, and O. M. Schloss, M.D., 1905, are

now on the staff of Cornell University School of Medicine.

W. F. Prouty, Ph.D., 1906, has left the University of Alabama to become professor of Stratigraphic Geology at the University of North Carolina.

L. C. Glenn, Ph.D., 1899, has been on leave of absence from Vanderbilt University collecting oil and gas valuation data in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama for the Internal Revenue Department.

J. L. Yates, M.D., 1899, and J. F. Mitchell, M.D., 1897, took part in the proceedings of the American Congress of Surgeons at New York City in October.

H. A. Bumstead, '91, and R. G. Harrison, '89, Ph.D., 1894, were on the local committee of Yale University at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in November.

G. B. Richardson, Ph.D., 1901, has been placed in charge of the oil and gas section of the Division of Mineral Resources of the United States Geological Survey.

H. Crew, Ph.D., 1887, delivered an address on "The Problem of the History of Science in the College Curriculum" at the meeting of the American Historical Association in December.

P. G. Wooley, M.D., 1900, has resigned the chair of Pathology at the University of Cincinnati.

Katherine Porter, M.D., 1898, has been appointed to the staff of Cornell University Medical School.

D. K. Belt, '12, has gone to Europe on a business trip.

N. W. Haynes, former student, has recently bought *Drug and Chemical Markets*, a technical, industrial journal, from D. O. Haynes & Co., and will publish the same independently from the first of the year, although he will still retain his interest in the Haynes Company and will continue as secretary and editorial director. Mr. Haynes has also recently been elected a director of Charles F. Dare & Son, exporters.

P. G. Agnew, Ph.D., 1911, has resigned as physicist of the Bureau of Standards to become

secretary of the American Engineering Standards Committee.

H. G. Byers, Ph.D., 1899, has been appointed head of the department of Chemistry at Cooper Union, New York City.

E. W. Goodpasture, M.D., 1912, has been appointed assistant professor of Pathology at Harvard Medical School.

F. S. Lee, Ph.D., 1885, delivered an address on "The Untilled Fields of Public Health," before Section R of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in December.

W. S. Hastings, Ph.D., 1917, is now teaching at Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.

MARRIAGES

J. A. Addison, '03, to Miss Mary Katherine Anderson of Greensboro, N. C., on November 29, 1919.

C. Bagley, Jr., associate in experimental neurology, to Miss Mary Monroe Harlan of Belair, Md., on December 11, 1919.

C. E. Ellicott, Jr., '13, to Miss Anne Kirkwood Murray of Baltimore, on December 4, 1919.

R. Griswold, '05, to Miss Abbie Sloan Roberts of Baltimore on December 10, 1919.

R. L. Sylvester, M.D., 1914, to Miss Susette Parran of Port Republic, Md., on October 25, 1919.

DEATHS

B. A. Barlow, M.D., 1916, on July 14, 1919.

J. V. Bedinger, M.D., 1911, on October 20, 1918.

B. E. Belcher, M.D., 1917, in November, 1918.

E. M. Day, M.D., 1918, on July 23, 1919.

P. H. Dernehl, M.D., 1907, on March 28, 1919.

W. R. Eareckson, former student, on December 11, 1919.

H. L. Gantt, '80, on November 23, 1919.

A. Hoch, former student, on September 23, 1919.

H. L. McNeill, M.D., 1911.

G. R. Pretz, M.D., 1909, on October 5, 1918.

R. L. Randolph, Hon. M.A., 1902, on December 11, 1919.

D. N. Richards, M.D., 1915, in October, 1918.

J. R. Stewart, M.D., 1909, on December 6, 1918.

W. L. Thompson, M.D., 1904, on August 28, 1918.

F. B. Van Vorst, Fellow, 1876-1877, on September 27, 1919.

H. M. Warner, '01, on December 5, 1919.

BIRTHS

To C. W. Hewlett, Ph.D., 1912, and Mrs. Hewlett, a daughter on July 8, 1919.

To J. C. Knipp, '17, and Mrs. Knipp, a daughter on October 15, 1919.

To B. H. Smith, Jr., '06, and Mrs. Smith, a daughter in November, 1919.

NECROLOGY

CHARLES SYLVESTER RIDGWAY,
GRADUATE STUDENT, 1906-1907,
1908-1909

Charles S. Ridgway died at his home in Baltimore, as a victim of pneumonia following influenza, on December 8, 1918, at the age of thirty-two years. He is survived by a widow, Helen Watkins Ridgway, and two sons, Charles Edward, aged six, and Thomas Sylvester, aged four years.

Charles Ridgway was born at Springfield, Md., April 19, 1886. He gained his early education in the schools of Maryland and the District of Columbia. In 1902 he entered the Maryland Agricultural College and graduated from it in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. From the same institution he received the degree of Master of Science in 1913.

Ridgway came to Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student in Botany in 1906. After one year of study combined with work in the office of the State Forester of Maryland, he went to the University of Maine as instructor in Botany. He returned to the University in 1908, entering as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with botany and zoölogy as his chief subjects, but he stayed only for one year, being compelled for

financial reasons to postpone the completion of the work for his degree.

From 1909 to 1912 Ridgway was instructor and from 1912 to 1913 assistant professor of Botany at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He also became assistant botanist in the Alabama Agricultural Station. In June, 1913, he entered the office of Tobacco and Plant Nutrition Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture as scientific assistant. In May, 1918, he became an assistant plant pathologist with the office of Cotton, Truck, and Forage Crop Investigations of this Department, and worked in coöperation with the Maryland Agricultural College. In this work he was engaged up to the time of his last illness.

Besides his work as teacher and that with the Department of Agriculture Ridgway did considerable botanical research in the field and laboratory. He was engaged on the botanical survey of Maryland in the summers of 1905, 1906, and 1907, and in 1908 he did field work for the Maryland State Board of Forestry.

Ridgway's publications include the following: *Some Alabama Plant Diseases* (with F. E. Lloyd), *Bulletin Alabama Department of Agriculture*, No.

32, 1910; Cedar Apples and Apples (with F. E. Lloyd), No. 39, 1911; The Behavior of the Nectar Gland in the Cacti (with F. E. Lloyd), *Plant World*, 15, 1915; The Occurrence of Callose in Root Hairs, *Plant World*, 12, 1912; Grain of the Tobacco Leaf, *Journal of Agricultural Research*, vol. VII, no. 6, 1916; and A Promising Chemical Photometer for Plant Physiological Research, *Plant World*, 21, 1918.

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No. 3

THE HISTORY OF BASE HOSPITAL NO. 18 (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIT) IN THE GREAT WAR. III

MEDICAL STUDENTS' COURSE

THE training of the fourth year medical students who came over with the Johns Hopkins Unit may be described briefly under two headings:

1. Clinical work on the wards of the hospital, and in the operating room and laboratory.
2. Lecture courses covering in the main:
 - a. The practice of general medicine and surgery.
 - b. The organization and administration of the Medical Corps of the Army.
 - c. The special problems pertaining to troop sanitation in and out of the line, evacuation of wounded, and, in general, the duties of battalion medical officers.
1. When the hospital was first opened for the reception of patients, one or more students were assigned to each ward. There was some uncertainty at first as to just what their duties would be; it was a question in the minds of some, particularly those of the old army, as to the advisability of letting a private (for such the students were) attempt to do any part of the work formerly done in the

army hospitals by officers. In a comparatively short time, however, this question was settled, and under the general direction of Dr. Finney and Dr. Boggs, and under the direct supervision of the hospital staff, the students took up their work on the various medical and surgical wards.

As to the exact nature of this work, it may best be described by saying that the students served as junior internes in the hospital, working under the supervision of the ward surgeons. In the operating room they served as anesthetists and assistants. In the laboratory they served as assistants. The routine laboratory examinations of the hospital were done here by the students under the direction of Dr. Walter Baetjer. The staff of the hospital made every effort to give the students the training they considered essential for medical officers. Ward rounds were given by the chiefs of the various services, and included cases from the general surgical wards, orthopedic wards, genito-urinary wards, infectious and general medical wards, and wards caring for eye, ear, nose and throat cases.

2. a. In the lecture course the subjects were treated according to a definite schedule, the lecturers being members of the permanent staff.

Surgical

Orthopedic—Dr. Baer and Dr. Graves.

General and Abdominal—Dr. Stone.

Central Nervous System—Dr. Heuer.

Vascular System—Dr. Bernheim.

Gynecology—Dr. Wharton and Dr. Shaw.

Ear, Nose and Throat—Dr. Slack.

Eye—Dr. Whitham.

X-ray—Dr. Waters.

Medical Administration in the Army—Lieutenant-
Colonel Edwards, M.C.

Dental—Dr. Brun.

Medical

General Medicine—Dr. Boggs and Dr. Guthrie.

Chest Diagnosis—Dr. Sydenstricker.

Skin Diseases—Dr. Guthrie.

Contagious Diseases—Dr. Happ.

Diseases of Children—Dr. Happ.

b and c. These subjects were presented in a course at the Army Sanitary School at Langres, France, and included lectures and demonstrations given by the heads of many of the clinical and administrative departments of the Army. The course was a most comprehensive one, and to Lieut.-Col. George M. Edwards, M.C., who was at that time Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 18, and who made this training possible for the students, and to Col. Baily Ashford, M.C., Commandant of the School, a vote of thanks is due.

The students were graduated in April, 1918, the fact being announced by a cable from Dean Whitridge Williams to Dr. J. M. T. Finney. The following month, after the course at Langres, all were commissioned as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps and sent to a casual officers' depot at Blois, France. From this depot they were sent out into their new work.

In conclusion it is the desire of the writers to voice for the Base Hospital No. 18 Section of the 1918 Class of Johns Hopkins Medical School a sincere appreciation for the loyalty of the entire staff of the hospital to our group. Were we to mention the names of those to whom we are grateful, it would result in an enumeration of the names of all the officers who came to France with the Unit. They believed in the plan under which we came to France; through their influence it was put upon a practical working basis; and through their efforts and influence, its conclusion, the training and commissioning of thirty members of the class in April, 1918, was realized.

WELFARE WORK

The Y. M. C. A.

The story of the Y. M. C. A. of Base Hospital No. 18 begins with the establishment of a canteen by Capt. Bertram M. Bernheim, then the Detachment Commander. In the month of October, 1917, Dr. W. C. Coleman became General Secretary. The canteen quarters were enlarged, a writing-room was established, canteen service increased, and some facilities for entertainment provided. Mr. E. C. Carter, General Y. M. C. A. Secretary of the A. E. F., visited the hospital and made arrangements for the erection of a permanent building. An agreement was made with the American Red Cross whereby they were to pay the expenses of the erection of the building and the operating of the building was to be undertaken by the Y. M. C. A. This arrangement became permanent. Dr. Coleman, having obtained the material and secured the co-operation of the 101st Engineers, the building was formally opened late in December, 1917.

Dr. Coleman was an ordained minister, and at the request of Major Finney (now Brigadier-General) became Chaplain of Base Hospital No. 18. Dr. Coleman continued as Y. M. C. A. Secretary and Chaplain until June 1, 1918, when he was relieved by Ray E. Hunt as Secretary. Dr. Coleman having been transferred to another field of labor, on invitation of Lieut.-Col. George M. Edwards, M.C., Mr. Hunt succeeded Dr. Coleman as Chaplain. Mr. Hunt continued in this relationship until the departure of Base Hospital No. 18 from France. Other associate secretaries who served with credit for a considerable period of time were Dr. Samuel Polk, Dr. H. H. Harmon, Lewis A. Gilbert, Philip E. Ward, and Dean S. Fansler. Other secretaries served for a shorter period of time.

The activities of the Association may be separated into the following groups: Entertainment, Athletics, Educational, Canteen, and Religious.

After the opening of the permanent building, it was the intention of the General Secretary to have some sort of entertainment or public meeting each evening of the week. During the days when the hospital was filled with patients, a matinee would be held for patients in the afternoon or early evening with a program for the hospital personnel at night. The American Red Cross equipped the building with an excellent motion picture machine. Film programs were obtained from the Red Cross Service in Paris on Wednesday and returned the following Sunday morning. This made the cinema available for use during four days of the week. Members of the Overseas Theatre League under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. frequently visited the building. An excellent stage had been constructed, making the presentation of short plays and vaudeville very easy. Most prominent among our entertainers were Elsie Janis, two appearances, the Craig Players in "Baby Mine," and the "Jeanne de Arc Pageant," and the Convalescent Minstrels in three performances. Many other concert parties deserve mention, if space would permit. Several local talent entertainments, usually under the direction of Major Lucien B. Brun, D.C., and Sergeant Harold Tuthill, were presented.

The Association encouraged athletic sports. An athletic field adjoining the hospital ground was leased for these activities. On July 4, 1918, an athletic carnival was staged in which other units composing the hospital center competed. The Association provided baseball equipment, football, basketball, and tennis equipment to the extent of its ability.

The educational classes of the Association were not largely attended. Courses in beginning and advanced French were available. Five classes in French were organized. Classes in beginning and advanced mathematics were offered under the direction of Mr. Philip E. Ward.

The canteen was an important activity of the Y. M. C. A. At the request of the local quartermaster, and in order to relieve congestion in his sales department, all articles sold

by the local quartermaster were placed on sale in the Association building. Supplies from the Y. M. C. A. warehouse were available and a very good canteen stock was maintained. A wet canteen where soft drinks and sandwiches could be secured was maintained for the greater part of the time. In addition to the selling activities of the canteen, a bank department was maintained for the cashing of checks and money orders, and the forwarding of money to America. A total of the amount of money thus handled is not available, but frequently was more than five thousand francs per day. A library of six hundred volumes was in constant circulation. A great amount of writing material was distributed gratuitously.

The Association of Base Hospital No. 18 was noted for its religious activity. It had the distinction of being the only building in the Neufchateau area in which a morning and evening religious service were conducted every Sunday. Father Thomas A. Dinan, Catholic Chaplain, very frequently used the building for religious purposes. Episcopal communion services were conducted on the first Sunday of each month. Interdenominational communion services were conducted on the third Sunday of each month. Public preaching services, at which the attendance was voluntary, were held at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. each Sunday. In addition to the religious ministration by the chaplains in the wards, many personal conferences were held with members of the hospital personnel. Many renewals of religious vows were made, and several persons were baptized on confession of faith.

The Association was regarded by religious leaders as being exceptionally well balanced in its program and successful in the accomplishment of its purposes. It always enjoyed the confidence and the support of the commanding officers of Base Hospital No. 18.

Catholic Activities

Following the invitation of the Commanding Officer, I will run through briefly the salient features of my work among the patients and personnel of Base Hospital No. 18.

My connection with Base 18 as Catholic chaplain dated from January 31, 1918, when I arrived there as Red Cross chaplain. For seven months prior to that date I had been doing ministry at Paris in the congested workingmen's district, and for several years previous to my coming to France I had done priestly work in Rome and other parts of Italy. It was, in consequence, with some slight misgivings that I followed the prospect of beginning my American ministry—not indeed in America, but in France, for though I am an American myself I had never yet addressed an English-speaking audience, till I found myself in Bazoilles-sur-Meuse among the American soldiers.

My welcome at Base 18 was most hearty. The first to greet me was Capt. William Prescott Wolcott, of the American Red Cross, who at once set about making me acquainted with the various officers and nurses of the Johns Hopkins Unit. The delicate kindness of Captain Wolcott, multiplied many times since that day, shall never be forgotten, nor will I ever forget the warm welcome tendered me by Captain Stone, the adjutant. His friendly grasp and cheery words made me feel right at home. Then began my real work among the patients and personnel of the hospital; and while speaking of the personnel there is one feature to which I want to draw particular attention, and it is a feature of which I have twice spoken publicly, namely, that the Protestant boys of the Unit seemed more attentive and kind to me than a goodly number of my own Catholic boys. It was this friendly spirit on their part which did more than anything else to put me perfectly at my ease from the outset. What I say of these boys I can say with equal justice of all the officers of Base 18. I always felt that I had a personal friend in each of them.

More than once I was much embarrassed by the prompt personal attention given to some request in connection with my ministry. One instance stands out prominently when Captain Lyman quit his ward despite my protestations to arrange once for all a certain prerogative of the company office. Such hearty co-operation and sincere manifestations of good-will enabled me to work harmoniously among the men, so that my visits to the wards every day were among the most pleasant occurrences of my life. I grew to know each individual patient, for Base 18 was then in reality a base and not merely in name, though later war needs necessitated its being used as an evacuation hospital. I was a member in one big family—officers, nurses, personnel and patients formed but one big whole. I learned to admire the unstinted devotedness of officers and nurses to their patients and this was notably brought out in the trying rush occasioned in all the hospitals in the heavy drives at the front. The crowds of wounded and sick brought into Base 18 were systematically handled in able, logical order, for Base 18 was equal to the task, both as a real base hospital and as an evacuation hospital.

My own personal work called for regular visits to the wards, where I was warmly received by all the patients, Catholics and Protestants alike; my heart, as every true priestly heart, was large enough to love them all. Many of the Protestant boys said: "I'm not a Catholic myself, Father, but I'm always glad to have you come around." And what shall I say of my intimate ministry among my Catholic boys? Nothing could have been more consoling. There were many days when I spent practically consecutive hours hearing confessions in the wards, for the percentage of Catholics was always very high among my sick, and then I would have to be up bright and early in the morning to bring them holy communion. Those were decidedly happy days for me. My first American ministry has been all that could be desired and though officially attached to Base 18 for a good period, I could extend my priestly efforts to

Base 116; and when their own priest came, I had assigned to me Base 42 and Base 46. Base 42 later passed from my care to that of Father Nuwer, but Base 46 still shared my interest with Base 18. Later from being a Red Cross chaplain I became a regular Army chaplain, but my relations to Base 18 in no wise changed. It will be a pleasurable recollection for me to look back on the days spent at Base 18 in the company of such staunch, friendly officers and nurses and equally staunch, friendly enlisted men. I know they have all won my unlimited affection and I feel that I have won theirs. May God's blessing attend them all wherever they may be.

FATHER DINAN.

American Red Cross Activities, U. S. Base Hospital No. 18

The first Red Cross Hospital representative at Base Hospital No. 18 was Dr. Meil, who was only able to remain a few months owing to family illness at home. He was succeeded by W. P. Wolcott, who remained with the Unit. The duty of the representative was to see that the hospital was furnished with all the Red Cross supplies, necessities, comforts, and so forth, and generally to look after the needs and welfare of patients. Under him was, first, Miss Gailor for about six months, and then Miss Wheeler. These ladies were "searchers" for the Red Cross, whose duties were to hunt up, among the wounded and the sick, men who had been reported missing or for whom inquiries had been made from their families; to write letters for the patients who were not able to write themselves; to distribute tobacco, Red Cross bags, and many other comforts.

The Red Cross erected and furnished the large recreation hut in which the Y. M. C. A. conducted, with the co-operation of the Red Cross representative, social activities for patients and enlisted personnel of the hospital; it also furnished the moving pictures, which had eight performances during the week. It erected and furnished a club

for the nurses where the Unit held its dances, also a small building for the officers who were patients, where they had their meals served, instead of as formerly on the ward, and also put up four roofed piazzas in conjunction with the contagious ward, where patients suffering from contagious diseases were able to get out of doors.

The Red Cross feels that, even greater than the good it did by giving away tons of goods, is what it did for the morale and mental state of the sick and wounded; and it was a help and an inspiration to its workers always to receive the co-operation and welcome of Base Hospital No. 18.

SPORTS

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," even in the Army. It is doubtful whether any Army organization was ever so completely occupied that its men could not get out and play some of the time. As a rule, in the Army, one is apt to run to extremes; in times of stress one is pushed almost to the breaking point, while in times of ease there is scarcely enough work to keep a fellow out of mischief. It is in such slack times as these that out-of-door sport comes to the rescue and saves one from suicide or going A. W. O. L.

Base Hospital No. 18 started to enjoy itself as soon as it reached France. At Savenay, in June and July, 1917, when we had no patients and were only a military outfit with nothing to do but turn out the guard and turn in the morning reports, we celebrated the Fourth of July by a field day, in which Hank Shaw and Miss Chick won the handicap mixed wheelbarrow race, while a couple of French high school boys ran away from our fastest sprinters in the dashes. The French children were immensely amused at some of our games that day, notably the potato race, the egg race, and the sack race. On that date, moreover, we played what was probably one of the first baseball games among the American forces in France.

From July till September, 1917, there was very little for the sporting editions of Base 18, because those of us who were down in St. Nazaire were too few, while those up at Bazoilles-sur-Meuse were too busy getting established in our new home. There never was a time, however, when we couldn't get up a game of "stud," or roll the bones—African golf.

September, 1917, marked the date of the first real sporting event for us in France. It seems that a short time before this, "Heinie" Cave, the pride of Paducah, had been successful in interesting a few friends of his from the Roosevelt Hospital, of New York City, in the war and had brought them over to France and settled in Chaumont, about thirty miles from Bazoilles. Having hired a few majors and one colonel to work for him, the first thing he did was to challenge the officers of the Hopkins Unit to a baseball game, as a fitting ceremony attending the establishment of his hospital in France. While G. H. Q. S. O. S. may not have ranked as a classic, in the contest which resulted, nevertheless, Base 18 carried off whatever honors there were, and all that Heinie Cave and his followers got was a good dinner party and a dance that night. Base 18 also established its reputation that day, and was henceforth known as "Fighting 18 of Death Valley." In this game Dr. Finney played first base, George Heuer second, Evelyn Bridgman third, Buck Waters short stop, Cy Guthrie, Walter Baetjer and Bernie played in the outfield, with Bennie Kline and Hank Shaw as the battery. For valor in the field, Dr. Finney was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, Ev. Bridgman was put in charge of a convalescent camp, George Heuer was ordered to an evacuation hospital and Buck Waters was sent home. While some of these orders required months to go through G. H. Q., this was the last game in which these officers took part. This was one of the first baseball games played at Bazoilles in 1917.

Winter came on rather abruptly and fall sports were cut short. Rugby football was not even attempted, and except

for a game or two of soccer played by our enlisted men among themselves, long walks became the order of the day. The winter was very severe, with days of snow and zero weather. This we took advantage of, and enjoyed ourselves by coasting on home-made bobsleds down the Neufchateau hill, with its double curve. Harry Slack and Ev. Bridgman had mild cases of shellshock after colliding with a tree on one of these parties—otherwise there were very few casualties to mar the pleasure.

While the winter was still in full sway and frost-bitten toes and fingers were still the universal badge of service, preparations were under way for what would probably have been the greatest society event in the A. E. F. In the Vosges, wild boar hunting is the *dernier mot* in sports, indulged in only by the elite. As a matter of fact, it is the common herd who do the real hunting, while the quality folk get the credit and also the boar. The first essential to a good boar hunt is a pack of well-trained boar hounds. Now a boar hound is not a distinct entity; just as there are various species of wild boar, so there must be corresponding types of boar hounds. In fact, any hound dog that will catch a wild boar or show interest in the case is capable, under proper coaching, of developing into an excellent boar hound. So the first thing to do was to get a well-trained pack—then for the chase.

Cy Guthrie was master of the boar hounds. As soon as it became noised abroad that a pack was to be assembled and trained, applicants began to appear. Among them were "Charlie," the big Belgian police dog owned by the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards; "Baz," the blue chow, from the kennels of Major Baer; "Vanda" and her eleven pups, owned by Mr. Wolcott of the Red Cross; "pauvre Zazza" with her six children, blooded French bulls contributed for the event by "Boo" Mason. Because Mason's dogs looked so much like little pigs, however, they were ruled out of the boar pack by the Committee on Qualifications.

Canines of every creed and breed were in the pack; big, black, bobtailed, woolly ones like Boris, formerly a French cow-dog; dogs that believed in chasing rocks, like Dick, the "cur de Lyon;" little, spotted, fuzzy dogs, like Aix, that lived on beetles; Taps, Jacques, Ninette, Rintintin, and finally old Ludendorff, a captured dachshund, that required considerable persuasion to enable him to see the virtue in chasing the wild wiener *in vivo*. Altogether a pack of twenty-five or thirty dogs were on the register. It was really an open question whether Base Hospital No. 18 could not properly be called the Hopkins Kennels.

Then suddenly we realized that we were in the Army. The pack had been well trained; Cy Guthrie was about to be mentioned in the orders of the day for his meritorious conduct. But the pack was not all in uniform, and furthermore, the Q. M., Lieutenant Clark, raised the point that there was "nothing in the regulations" that would authorize a boar hunt. Then several of the members of the pack began to show signs of weakening. Boris, the proud leader, came under the influence of the Hun hound, Ludendorff, and both went A. W. O. L. Aix disappeared mysteriously and Baz committed suicide in Neufchateau. As a disciplinary measure, in accordance with orders from the "Group Center," most of the rest were either drowned, shot or chloroformed. Thus the vision we had entertained vanished, and the big boar hunt with Miss Baker as mistress of the chase and Bernie riding Napoleon at the head of the pack of baying hounds, was never to be. Base Hospital 18 therefore had to look elsewhere for amusement.

Since we couldn't raise dogs, we raised wild animals. As a beginning, the boys in the Receiving Office adopted Oscar, a young wild boar. Then Miss Baker charmed the nurses by attempting to civilize a goat; but when Dr. Wharton presented himself one day with a wild porcupine named Genevieve, and a field mouse, and Miss Anne Rogers came home with a young eagle, the peace of the menagerie was so disturbed that it also was disbanded.

During the cold winter evenings, music appealed to some of us. We had no piano, but by scouting around managed to gather some instruments in Nancy. Buck Waters, as wary as ever, was well provided—about the only military equipment of any sort he possessed was his banjo. So we organized the "Buzzards' Band," the original members of which were Benny Kline and Bernie, mandolins, Buck Waters and Lloyd Whitham, banjos, and Lawrence Wharton, guitar. Later the band was augmented by the addition of Walter Baetjer playing the "sweet potato" and cymbals, Bruno playing the piccolo and doing Nubian dances, and Hank Shaw riding the mouth organ. We played for some of our dances on Saturday evenings and thought we were good. The troubadours, however, led an adventurous life, and it must be admitted music was not always a safe avocation at Fighting 18.

Taken as a whole, the picture of the sports during the winter of 1917-18 at Bazoilles was rather cubist in conception and iconoclastic in perpetration.

The year 1918 was full of both work and play. Early in the spring, during moments of leisure, the boys commenced to toss the baseballs around. During the months when the American forces were most busily engaged, July, August, September and October, it was out of the question to try to play ball. But early in the summer and after the armistice was signed, Base 18 became a family of out-of-door sports.

The enlisted men had four baseball teams, the regular first team, the students' team, the Unit A team and the Goldfishes. The officers also had three teams, the hospital team, the lieutenants' team and the captain's team. In addition to numerous games played between these teams in our own unit, a large number were played with visiting teams.

By the summer of 1918, Bazoilles had developed into a large hospital center, with seven hospital units in the valley, and others in the near vicinity. In addition, detachments of engineers and line organizations were stationed

near us. Out of all these outfits, a baseball league of enlisted men's teams was organized, and a regular schedule of games was played. In this association, our team fought its way to the top. On the Fourth of July, we played with Evacuation Hospital 6 the game which was to decide the league championship. Unfortunately, we lost not only the game and championship, but also beaucoup revenue—so much so that Base 18 was in a state of bankruptcy for weeks to come.

The officers' team was somewhat more unfortunate financially. There was no real fixed schedule; we challenged anybody that came along and played them, providing that it didn't rain. Our chief rival was Base Hospital 116, situated across the Meuse River from us. We won most of our games, and closed the season in September by beating Base 116 soundly, allowing them but one hit. The lineup of the team was: Watt, 1b.; Slack, Evans, 2b.; Porter, 3b.; Colston, ss.; Guthrie, Baetjer, Happ, Du Bray, King, fielders; Wharton, Kline, Shaw, Colston, batteries.

But the gala events of the baseball season were the big game with the Roosevelt Hospital at Chaumont and the Captain-Lieutenants game at Bazoilles. We had already defeated Heinie Cave and Co. twice, both times at Bazoilles. This time we attacked them in their own lines. Heine Cave was ready to the nth degree. Sergeant-majors had been commissioned, casual X-ray men drafted, and for three weeks before the game Captain Cave had had his braves doing double time on the diamond—to beat us. Before the game we marched to the field at the head of a parade one-half of a mile long, brass bands, the entire personnel of the Roosevelt Hospital in formation, wild animals from the Roosevelt menagerie, a camel from South Africa, a llama from South America, Uncle Tom's Cabin on wheels, a darky with a pack of blood hounds on leash, the Oriental snake charmer—they were all there—and they beat us. After the game our consolation was a dinner and dance.

The climax of the season for the officers was the game between the Captains and Lieutenants. The only superiority the lieutenants had ever granted the captains was their larger salary, and in this game they proceeded to extract that. At the outset it seemed as if there would be no game at all. Du Bray passed nine lieutenants in the first inning, while Benny Kline, "The Epernay Kid," fresh from the caves of Moet and Chandon, held the higher officers to a safe figure. Then Captain Bernheim, clad in his ptotic pantaloons, entered the box, and for eleven innings the game swayed to and fro, being tied 13 all in the ninth inning. Finally, in the thirteenth inning, the lieutenants pushed across the run that made them wealthy and cheered the hearts of the fair nurses admiring them. It is estimated that Captain Weller, the versatile quartermaster, playing center field, muffed enough items without memorandum and receipt to make him poor for life. After the game festivities ran into the early hours, the captains paying the bill. What happened the next day is duly recorded in the official records of the A. E. F. It was another hard day for the captains.

The lineup of the teams was as follows:

CAPTAINS—Du Bray, Bernheim, p.; Baetjer, c.; Watt, 1b.; Evans, 2b.; Colston, ss.; Bernheim, DuBray, 3b.; Weller, Singer, Guthrie, field.

LIEUTENANTS—Kline, p.; Shaw, c.; Happ, 1b.; Slack, 2b.; Wharton, ss.; King, 3b.; Lankford, Brun, Whitham, field.

The football season of 1918 was short and snappy—three weeks' practice, two games without our goal line being crossed. We defeated the X-ray School on November 16th, 20-0, and then on Thanksgiving Day took one last punch at our rival, Base Hospital 116, with the score 6-0. Both games were well played, the Thanksgiving game being fought with intercollegiate bitterness. The lineup of the football team was: Jakobi, center; Garcia, left guard; Woodard, left tackle; Borthwick, left end; Tindall, right guard (captain); Shewell, right tackle; Webber, right end; Moore, quarter-

back; Mellor, Griffith, fullbacks; Hess, Kelly, right halfbacks; McCouch, Harrison, left halfbacks.

Substitutes: Tracy, DeWoody, Argabright, Nixon, Owens, Holmes. Coach: Harold F. Tuthill. Manager: Captain Wharton.

Lieutenant Morgan and Captain Michael assisted in the coaching and played part of the Thanksgiving game.

The successful close of the football season of 1918 was celebrated by a dinner for the officers given by the men on Saturday night of Thanksgiving week. The dinner marked the last formal feast of Base 18 in France. We had worked hard for a year and a half, had established the first hospitals of the A. E. F., both at base ports and in the advance zones, had served the troops from Ypres down to Belfort, and at the last football dinner, with the music of the trumpets of the 78th Field Artillery Band, sang with real meaning, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." The American soldier always carries his baseball and football suit with him, and as he plays, so he fights—to win.

HISTORY OF ENLISTED MEN

"Well, Captain Bridgman, you can sign me up for the big show." Thus shouted our future Private Cassidy of the Amex. The scene was the lobby of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and Captain Bridgman was telling a large crowd of Baltimore boys the disadvantage of joining the then Hopkins Unit—volunteers and among the first to do a bit against the Hun. The boys were all eager and anticipating just such a trip and there was little or no trouble in filling our quota. After taking the oath, half a dozen or more assemblies were necessary to talk over matters and get the several inoculations. The proposition of going to war was thoroughly thrashed out among the fellows and we were earnestly advised to take only pajamas, a toothbrush, and the check-book. The baseball outfits, tennis outfits, libraries, and other useful comforts and sports

were promised to be brought along by the Unit and placed at our permanent location for the opportunity and advantage of the boys during their leisure hours.

Accordingly, all set, on June 6, 1917, at about 11.30 p.m., we departed from Camden Station over the B. & O., loaded with suitcases and other luggage for the trip. The last opportunity for real American bonbons was taken advantage of, and they were passed around freely in the coaches until our arrival at Jersey. There was little sleep gotten on the journey. Tasty sandwiches were served in the early morning at the station and our hunger fully satisfied. After this hasty sort of breakfast we were hustled in the immigrant room on the pier and there proved an object of much curiosity. We were a hundred and thirty some in number. Passersby declared us anything from army deserters to strike breakers—we were comfortably lolling around on our baggage with now and then a merry chance or the slap of a card passing away the time. At mid-day we crossed the river and were installed in "Mills Hotel." Here we passed some pleasant days of anticipating and saw much of Greater New York.

Soon our turn came for boarding a transport and accordingly we proceeded to the pier and the *Thomas R. Patton* conveyed us to the transport *Finland*, lying in the upper harbor. The first night aboard the *Finland* was quite a jolly one—making ourselves comfortable and learning to hold our feet on the water. We were just as anxious to make the acquaintance of the crew as the crew was to share our friendship. Mandolins and guitars were brought out and practically every member of the Unit and crew who was at leisure gathered on the ropes about the forward mast, and getting comfortable, the fun began. School ditties and popular airs were welcomed by all. The roundness of the evening was finally accomplished by many deep-sea tales delightfully told by members of the crew. Bonbons donated by the nurses were thoroughly enjoyed. The few days following and before the anchor was raised for the voyage

to Europe, the boys were busying themselves in making their quarters comfortable—the second deck in the forward hold where tiers of bunks had been arranged one over the other. During these days of inactivity many rumors were circulated and the boys' spirits kept in a high tone of anticipation looking forward to the deep blue sea.

Associated on the *Finland*, there was also part of the 18th Infantry, and on the trip over the time was pleasantly passed by boxing matches and interesting tales put forth by the doughboys. A part of each day was given over to military instruction and an hour's pace of promenade deck kept each member in good physical shape.

After we arrived in France the troops were disembarked and Base 18 proceeded to Savenay. A baggage detail was chosen, and some twenty or thirty were left behind to look after the baggage of the Unit. The boys arrived at Savenay just in time to make themselves acquainted with the townspeople and participate in the celebration for the Fourth of July. Athletic games, speeches and fireworks at night marked our first celebration in La Belle France.

Practically the whole time for the immediate present was taken up with military instruction and discipline. Prolonged military drills were held each morning and afternoon under the supervision of our first sergeant, who from the date of his appointment had easily won the respect and admiration of each member of the organization and who continued to hold the good will of all throughout our entire stay in France. Guard duty and "K.P'ing" was about the only worry of the boys during their month's stay at Savenay. We were comfortably fitted up in an old school-house with from eight to sixteen in a room. The evenings were never minus a bit of jest or good humor and in this way we all became good friends. Many of the boys took advantage of the passes that were issued and saw quite a bit of the beautiful surrounding country, some going as far as Nantes, about thirty miles up the Loire River valley. Being practically the first American soldiers in this neigh-

borhood, in almost every village visited, our welcome was extremely courteous. Most of the time it was a question of dodging invitations of individual hospitality and seats at the dinner table.

A month of this life at Savenay and orders came for our removal to what was to be our permanent location, Bazoilles. All packed, we proceeded to the station and six men were assigned to each compartment of a third-class French passenger coach. Our rations for the trip consisted of the favorite "bully beef," canned jam and hard tack. The trip across France under such conditions was extremely delightful and the boys took every advantage of the scenery. At every town where the train stopped, the commissary in the station was immediately mobbed and the boys toted off all they could find that was edible and all the postcard views of the surrounding country. Quite often at the stops there were pretty French girls who donated coffee, tea or chocolate and other light refreshments. Being the first American soldiers to traverse this territory our welcome everywhere was a most cordial one and the trip proved to be very profitable from the standpoint of acquiring a good French vocabulary.

The twenty men who had preceded the main body in order to make ready the quarters, were at the station to greet us when the train pulled in. With three hurrahs the train was emptied and the army greetings took place. Marching up through the town to the hospital was more or less of a review for the townspeople. Here again the reception was all that was expected. We soon made ourselves at home, both in the quarters and with the French soldiers who were assigned about the town. One of the first things in the mind of all was to take advantage of our leisure time and learn something of the interesting surrounding country. Domremy, the birthplace of Jeanne d'Arc, was the most favored, and being within nice walking distance of the hospital, there was always a party on the road working up an appetite for those famous beans. Athletics were mildly under way,

and they occupied considerable effort from the stars. At the very beginning the townspeople practically held open house for the boys of Base 18, and, of course, wherever there was a piano so were some of the boys.

The winter of 1917-18 found us well settled down and no matter how inclement the weather, we were always comfortable in our barracks, the only exception being that after a walk through the snow and in laying our shoes by the side of our bunks, the next morning they were generally frozen to the floor and required five minutes' hard work to make them usable for reveille. Big bobsleds were made and a snow hill running through the town was always kept in good repair and was always enjoyed to the limit by all who cared for this sport. Another pleasing pastime was to go over the hill and watch the bombs explode which were dropped by the boche airmen in the locality.

The big Y. M. C. A. hut was ready for occupation during the Christmas holidays. A big dance with plenty of music and other entertainments marked our Christmas, 1917. On New Year's Day the hut was formally opened by the secretary, Mr. Coleman, and it was always a place where you could find most any sort of amusement. The most popular entertainer who visited the hut was our dear old friend, Elsie Janis. She carried such a big hit with the boys of 18 that they one and all declared they would never miss one of her performances in the States. In the early summer of 1918, the secretaryship changed hands and Mr. Hunt, the new secretary, from the very beginning, enjoyed a high degree of popularity among the boys. Mr. Hunt continued to act as secretary until Base 18's departure from France.

With the summer fairly under way, the sporting issue took new life. Several tennis courts were built and many games were played—night only putting a stop to the pleasure. Baseball remained king and those who lived in our famous "Death Valley" were responsible for the keen competition between the several teams of the hospital. A

word here might be said in the interest of "Death Valley." Mayor Ashley headed this organization and it was soon found necessary to engage the services of a skilled sleuth; Detective Murk Smyth was brought into play and his shrewdness was soon made manifest in unearthing some of the plots and scandals that were current at that time. The brilliantly edited *Death Valley News* was the result of this organization. Bev Dunning was responsible for this publication and it is due to him, through the columns of his journal, that the morale of 18 was never questioned. Intensive training for the different ball teams and the rooters' club was the order of the day. We feel most of the credit for the success in the championship series was due to the nine who were always on hand and were willing to sacrifice anything for the stake. But at the same time too much cannot be said in backing up this wonderful organization. Most of the boys, of course, went broke in the Fourth of July game with Evacuation 6; this was our only calamity. Almost immediately at the close of the baseball season the wounded began to arrive in big numbers. Decisive battles were being fought in the front lines. We, too, felt the need of sacrifice, and all hands pushed together in the strenuous time that followed and overcame every obstacle, and so smiled at hard work that we felt all the praise and admiration from those above us were well earned. The football season was at hand almost before we realized it. With only a few weeks' practice we jumped in and beat the two best teams in the valley. The game with 116, played on a mud field, was well fought, and it was only through considerable effort that we came out on top. All played a wonderful game, but honorable mention should go to Captain Tindall, Harrison, and Weber. Harrison's run across the enemy's goal line along with Weber's interference brought them both fame. Everybody got a pretty good haul out of this game and the proceeds were invested in the making of a big dinner at which all the officers were present. Wild boar headed the menu; there were many after-dinner speeches and a delightful little dance marked the evening.

This dinner practically marked the close of the hard-work days at Bazoilles. Especially on the day of the armistice, there was a let-up with nothing to do but celebrate. In the evening the whole company of us formed a parade and, headed by trumpeters and color-bearers, marched all through the town and visited each of the group hospitals, letting everyone know in a most enthusiastic manner that it was Base 18 approaching.

Rumors began to circulate as to our early return. This, of course, tended to raise the spirits of the boys, and created a hustle and bustle in the "getting-ready" program. Finally the order came through to prepare and everything was got in shape for our departure. There never was a more happy bunch to leave a port in France than those of Base 18. Amid the au revoirs of the village, we marched down through Cow Lane and a waving of flags and some sad goodbyes—for some of the boys were well known in Bazoilles.

HISTORY OF HOSPITAL UNIT A

In April, 1917, soon after the United States had entered the war, the Presbyterian Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pa., set itself the task of organizing, equipping and supporting a medical unit for service overseas. The call strongly appealed to many prominent surgeons and physicians, who were at the time connected with the hospital. Several other institutions throughout the city were organizing base hospital units, and it was therefore decided that a small mobile unit which might be used in any emergency, from that of a field hospital to the operating of a hospital train, would be more acceptable to the Medical Department at such a time. Dr. John H. Jopson, one of the most prominent surgeons of the city, was selected to head the undertaking. Dr. Henry P. Brown, Jr., assisted Dr. Jopson, and it was he who recruited and organized the enlisted personnel of the Unit. With untiring effort, Dr. Brown labored day and night in the forming of the Unit, questioning each candidate and

making a careful physical examination of all applicants. Toward the end of May, 1917, advice was received to prepare the Unit for service, and from a total of more than three hundred names, forty-four men were to be selected; the number permitted for a unit of this type. On June 4, 1917, the following named men were administered the oath of allegiance and sworn in for duty:

Edwin I. Atlee, Jr.	Don G. Meredith
Harold L. Blancher	Raymond B. Murray
Frank W. Borthwick	Frank B. McGowan
James A. Brewster	Edward S. Newton
Calvin W. Brice	Paul Otter
William V. Brown	Edmund J. Purdy
David B. B. Buchanan	Walter W. Savage
Philip F. Coleman	William I. Shewell
Lorin D. Cunningham	John A. Stewart
Thomas A. Doris	Percy P. Teal
Winfeld S. Downs	William E. Tindall
Herbert H. Fellows	Jacob K. Tryon
James F. Roberts	Patrick P. Wade
George R. Gross	Frederick R. Walters
Claude S. Hampshire	Norman B. Ward
Charles A. Hartman	Walter C. Weber
Richard H. Helm	Brant S. Wheeler
Harry R. Hess	George C. Wheeler
Marion F. Johnson	William H. Wilcox
Thomas B. Longhurst	George W. Winaur, 3rd
Clarence G. Mecouch	Thaddeus W. Wright
Rowland F. Mellor	

Twelve officers were assigned for duty with the Unit with Major Jopson in command, First Lieut. Albert G. Mitchell as Adjutant, and First Lieut. Ralph W. Walker in command of the detachment. The nurse corps of twenty-one nurses was headed by Miss Kate Liddle, of Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Soon after the organization of the Unit was completed, Dr. Brown was called for service at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. From then on he became separated from the work he had undertaken, and shortly received his majority and was ordered to Camp Upton.

Contrary to expectations no further orders were received and the summer passed on without the Unit being called into active service. During this period, William V. Brown, James F. Roberts and Thaddeus W. Wright were released to enter other branches of the service, and the following men were enlisted: James B. Dulles, Louis C. Foell, Carl P. Marlow, Willard M. Clark and Horace E. Teter.

On November 6, 1917, orders to mobilize were received, and on November 9, 1917, the officers and men proceeded to Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., where they were put through two months of intensive training and equipped for field service as a mobile unit. During this period the following non-commissioned officers were appointed: First Sergeant, Edwin I. Atlee, Jr.; Drill Sergeant, Rowland F. Mellor; Company Clerk, Corporal Philip F. Coleman, and Acting Mess Sergeant, Corporal Horace E. Teter.

The Unit left Fort Porter on January 10, 1918, and proceeded to Camp Merritt, N. J., where it received its final inspection. On January 15, 1918, it was embarked on board the British steamship *Carpathia*, and left New York harbor the same day for duty overseas. It was a memorable trip. The first halt in the journey was at Halifax, N. S., where our steamer awaited the rest of the convoy. Two days later we were joined by seven other transports and a cruiser as escort and the voyage recommenced. The men were introduced to active work immediately. Major Jopson was appointed Transport Surgeon, the care of the sick and the sanitation of the ship being under his immediate control. Three wards were opened and some of the men received early initiation into the duties of wardmaster, and the work of orderlies. There were over two thousand troops on board, representing almost all branches of the service, and considerable sickness had to be cared for.

The day before we were due to arrive, the convoy was surrounded and escorted by a number of small destroyers during the passage through the danger zone, and on January 30, 1918, the journey up the Clyde River was completed

and the steamer docked at Glasgow, Scotland. Boarding a train at this port, the Unit arrived the following morning at Winchester, England, where it remained at this British rest camp for four days. Crossing from Southampton we glimpsed at daylight on February 4, 1918, the shores of France for the first time.

While at Le Havre, all of the officers who had accompanied us this far were detached, except Lieutenant Mitchell, who was left in charge, and then we all realized that our organization as an individual unit was soon to lose its identity. We proceeded from this port two days later to Bazoilles-sur-Meuse. After experiencing travel of an unpleasant nature for many hours our destination was reached, and marching up the hill from the station, through the gate and into the grounds of Base Hospital No. 18, the last stage of our journey was completed.

The arrival at Base Hospital No. 18 will always remain in our memories as a cause for joy and thankfulness, the first feeling of physical relief we had experienced since leaving England. To partake of a warm meal once more and to rest at night upon a real bed were pleasures we had not anticipated. Unit A had found a home. Not a home of comfort and plenty alone, but a home of comfort and good cheer for the strangers who had come to take their part in the struggle with those who already had made an enviable record in their service to humanity and the world.

Shortly after our arrival some of our officers joined us, but their stay was temporary and it was not long before they secured other assignments. Major Jopson, who took up his duties at Evacuation Hospital No. 1 at Sebastopol, later became Director of Surgery at that hospital with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

TRIP OF SURGICAL TEAM NO. 11

Surgical Team No. 11 had its station at Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F., and was composed of the following personnel: Bertram M. Bernheim, Captain, M.C.; First Lieut.

John C. Lyman; First Lieut. V. P. W. Sydenstricker; Miss Elizabeth Harlan and Miss Ruth Bridge, Nurses; Alexander Carter and Alva C. Woodard, Orderlies. On June 3, 1918, we were hurriedly ordered to report to the Division Surgeon of the Second Division at Meaux and from June 5th, the date of our arrival, until August 7th, the date of our relief, we served continuously at the advanced hospitals for seriously wounded—such institutions being placed as close as possible to the actual battle line in order to better handle the so-called non-transportables, or those cases which were unable to bear transportation back to the evacuation hospitals, which, as a rule, were some fifteen miles or so in the rear of the advanced hospitals.

It is sad to relate, though, that the first hospital we worked in, at Jouilly-sur-Seine, was not very advanced—on the contrary it was some twenty-five miles or so in the rear of the fighting line. But it was the *only* American hospital at that time between the line and Paris and as such handled the non-transportables. Furthermore, occupying but one wing of a large convent boys' college, its total bed capacity at the start was but two hundred and fifty, so it was hardly more than a few hours after wounded began to come in that the place was full to overflowing. And not only this, but the little group of surgeons of whom we were a part, were hopelessly swamped with work of the most ghastly type imaginable from the very first. But it must be remembered that those few days were perhaps the most critical days of the whole war. Paris was not simply threatened, Paris was in imminent danger, and disaster was about to fall upon the Allied cause. So, in order to strengthen the line, in order to give courage to troops already sorely tried, and showing, perhaps, a tendency to waver, Marshal Foch hurriedly threw into the battle line the Second Division of the American Army. The entire movement was executed with such suddenness and rapidity that the Medical Department knew nothing of it till the troops were actually in battle. So our little hospital at Jouilly-sur-Seine, which was so ably com-

manded by Captain Charles Mixter, of Boston, tried to stem the awful tide of wounded men as best it could. For about twelve days and twelve nights this hideous spectacle continued. Toward the end of that time Evacuation Hospital No. 8 came in alongside of us and relieved the situation to a degree, but the worst was over by the time they arrived. It is, of course, well known that the Second Division was made up of the 5th and 6th regiments of Marines and the 9th and 23rd regiments of infantry. They blocked the Hun path near Chateau-Thierry and taught him a lesson at Belleau Woods that he never forgot—and they incidentally showed the world just what kind of stuff the American fighting man is made of. The conduct of the wounded was inspiring to us surgeons, never a whimper, never a question, always a supreme confidence in us and thanks for what was done. This made it all the more trying for us because we knew how little was really being done for them; we were quite aware of our own unpreparedness, unavoidable though it was.

The Hun was finally stopped in his tracks, but it was quite apparent that it was only a question of time before he would launch another onslaught. So thousands and thousands and tens of thousands of American troops were hurried into the region—and this time the Medical Department came into its own. Hospitals of all sizes and types were got up, equipped, staffed and held in readiness, a little advanced hospital for non-transportables being established at La Ferte-sous-Jourre, just a few miles back of the line. Indeed, this hospital was started before the first show was over but it did not function properly until later on. We moved up to it on July 5th and were there when the famous offensive started on July 15th. Up until that time things had been very quiet in the line and work was only of an intermittent character. With the Hun thrust, however, and our own counter, things broke loose and from then on it was a constant drive by day and by night. The wounded came in by the hundreds, ambulance trains seemed never ending. All seriously wounded such as abdomens, sucking

chests, the terribly shocked and the bleeding were sorted out, retained and operated on by us, the remainder, and of course, by far the majority, being sent on to the evacuation hospitals in the rear.

The underlying idea of an advanced hospital is not only to afford early and prompt operation to the desperately wounded but to provide a stopping place for them after operation, until their condition improves to such an extent that they may be evacuated. This plan we attempted to follow and did as far as lay in our power. There were four regular operating teams (occasionally two more), and by dint of constant hard work our preoperative tents were kept fairly well cleared. But our bed capacity was but a scant two hundred and soon gave out, so in order to make room, certain cases, that under ordinary circumstances should never have been moved, had to be evacuated, and a certain number of lives were lost as a result. Again, however, it must be remembered that these were actual war conditions and such conditions do not permit of a perfect arrangement concerning such matters. As a result, however, of this experience we recommended that no advanced hospitals in the future should have less than five hundred beds and that if possible the number be one thousand. The suggestion was, we found, followed in certain instances later on.

The Allied counter-offensive was a joyous success from the very start, and, as a consequence, our little advanced hospital became less and less advanced as the days succeeded each other and as our troops advanced. So along about July 24th some casual medical officers came in to care for our patients while we packed up our belongings and went forward ourselves—this probably being the first time a hospital of the A. E. F. had advanced. Chateau-Thierry had already fallen and it had been intended for us to move in there, but conditions were so indescribably chaotic and filthy as to render the shell-ridden city unfit as yet for human habitation. So our tents were pitched at Villiers-sur-Marne, around the chateau made famous by Mrs.

Francis Wilson Huard in her well known book, *My Home in the Field of Honour*.

The chateau itself is not very large and was in a terrible state of filth and need of repair, but we managed to set up our operating room and one or two small wards on the lower floor, while the nurses and staff camped out as best they could on the two upper floors. All other personnel and wards were housed in tents set up wherever there was space available. But from the very start this poor place was overwhelmed; indeed, it never had a chance. Being quite close to the line at first and far in advance of all other hospitals—for a time it was even forward of the triage station, which was at a little town called Bazu. So in order to avoid the confusion resulting from this unusual situation Bazu was closed and we acted as the triage or sorting station ourselves. And how those wounded did come in! By ambulance, by truck, by Red Cross cars and Y. M. C. A. camions of all sorts, the lightly wounded at times riding on the tops of the cars, on their fenders and even, believe it or not as you choose, an occasional man would come in riding on the hood, so great was the stress, so limited, comparatively speaking, the transportation available for the wounded.

And our poor personnel were so overworked. By day and by night did they slave and at times it was impossible even to unload the ambulances; they would simply stand in line waiting their turn to pull up and discharge their burden. Nor was this all of our trouble. According to the system in vogue for bringing wounded away from the field of battle, those cars of transport from battle area to triage comprise a unit which upon discharging goes immediately back for more, leaving the transportation from triage to advanced hospitals to another unit, and from here to the evacuation hospitals still another ambulance company did the work. We subscribe to that system; the only trouble was that there was a general shortage of ambulances and conveyances of all sorts that was so marked that for hours and hours at a time it was simply impossible to evacuate our wounded even after

they had been sorted. Under such circumstances when there is a bed capacity of about two hundred and fifty and the incoming wounded of one twelve-hour period number over a thousand (as happened not one day but many days) one can imagine what happened. The men sat or lay around on the ground, anywhere they could. The seriously wounded we operated on promptly, of course, and as far as lay in our power found cots for and held them. But here again stress of the occasion compelled us repeatedly to send out men who ought never to have been sent.

There were only four operating teams here and usually we were very hard pressed to handle the seriously wounded. But whenever there was a lull in these cases we pitched in and did the lightly wounded who were awaiting transportation to the rear, because every battle wound, it matters not how slight, becomes increasingly dangerous in proportion to the length of time between its reception and its treatment by a surgeon. So we did all we could.

But there were other features worthy of mention that contributed to the unsatisfactory episode at Villiers—features purely of a military nature, but which none the less affected us—and to our sorrow. All roads were packed and jammed at all times with camions filled with troops, with cavalry, with bicyclists, with ponderous artillery, all moving forward and all in a hurry until at times there came a jam which caused a lengthy standstill. But above all else, the ammunition trains—and they were of interminable length—had precedence. So that not only was evacuation from the battle areas and evacuations from our triage terribly difficult and well-nigh impossible—especially was it slow and dangerous at night owing to the fearful condition of the roads and the absolute ban on all lights because of danger from constantly lurking avions—but the food situation was at all times most precarious. We were able to give all wounded hot chocolate day and night, and this was a blessing, for there was little else fit to eat for days—for wounded, operated men, personnel, nurses and doctors. The only

favorable feature in the whole show was the weather, which was in the main very pleasant and for the most part clear.

So that it was most fortunate for us that our line was rapidly advancing, so rapidly, in fact, that by the second or third of August we were so far back that the *carry* became too great and it was decided to close the place. By this time other hospitals had moved into position all along the line, several being in Chateau-Thierry, which had been cleansed a bit, or just across the river. There was no thought of moving us up as had been done from La Ferte, because, owing to the actual scarcity of food, the tremendous press of work which had necessitated such long and continuous shifts, the plague of flies and the unspeakable sanitary conditions of the whole place, most all the officers, nurses and enlisted men had contracted dysentery. The hospital was closed on August 5th. Our orders came ordering us back to our station on the 6th. We arrived on the 9th—and as if we had not been through enough we were right royally shelled as we passed through Paris.

THE EXPERIENCES OF SURGICAL TEAM NO. 11A

Captain Watt	Nurse Cushman
Captain Wharton	Nurse Thompson
Captain Happ	

Orderlies, Sergeant Scanlon and Private Brewster

July 4, 1918, the above team (with the exception that Harvey Stone was Commanding Officer in place of Charles Watt) received orders to proceed from Base Hospital No. 18 and report to the Chief Surgeon, 42nd Division. This team had been organized a couple of weeks before in anticipation of a call upon the hospital (which already had two teams out—Bernheim's and Heuer's). Stone was the surgeon, Wharton his assistant and Happ the anaesthetist. It may be stated of Happ that he had never given a half-dozen anaesthetics in his life, but spent these two weeks diligently studying the art in the operating room at 18, with, for-

tunately, a low mortality. The morning of the 4th saw the team pull out in a G. M. C. ambulance, trailed by a Ford ambulance bringing baggage and a large hamper full of instruments and dressings, etc. Reluctantly we had to miss the baseball game between Base Hospital No. 18 and Evacuation Hospital No. 6, as a result of which game so many of our Unit went broke for weeks to come. We were told to proceed to Boursault, near Epernay, where the 42nd headquarters would be. The ride was very interesting, through Ligny, Vitry-le-François, Chalons, Epernay. When we arrived at Boursault we saw a very pretty chateau with a Red Cross flag, and on inquiring there found a very apologetic French medical officer, who seemed very much frightened for fear we might remain, and sent us back to Chalons, where we spent the night at the Hotel Angleterre. Chalons we found a very interesting city, somewhat stripped of its civil population and filled with French and American soldiers. The next morning Stone found the office of the Medical Department, which directed us to Bussey-le-Chateau, about eighteen kilometers north of Chalons, on the road to Suippes. We arrived there that afternoon (the 5th) and found a large conglomeration of wooden shacks that had been used for four years by British and French and turned over the day before to the field hospitals of the 117th Sanitary Train of the 42nd Division. These, four in all, had only arrived the day before, and naturally they were upset.

The French, with characteristic prudence, had left a staff of medical officers, quartermasters and personnel there, to be sure that all property was accurately accounted for.

We were assigned to a barrack and had time to look around. Bussey-le-Chateau was then twelve kilometers back of the line, and a very small village. Our hospital, with a capacity of 1500 beds, was on the edge of the town, on a railroad track, and alongside two main roads. Across the road was a big ammunition dump. All night and every night after we could see column after column of French artillery, ammunition camions, and soldiers going

up front. The dope was that the Boche was expected to start a big drive through this area (Rheims to the Argonne) in the direction of Chalons and Epernay, thus giving him the Marne from Chateau-Thierry to Chalons, and a basis for his next drive on Paris.

From now till the 14th it was very quiet. Charles Watt relieved Stone as surgeon, Harvey reporting back to 18, as our Commanding Officer had been called away. Mobile Hospital No. 2, organized from the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, joined the hospital, as did several surgical teams and two shock teams in charge of Major Cannon. The mobile unit contributed an excellent operating equipment. The surgical teams were divided into day and night shifts. We were on day. There were no patients until the 14th, then hell broke loose.

That day was alcoholically celebrated by the French to commemorate certain events in connection with the Bastille. After supper we were sitting in Captain St. John's office, Colonel Brewer was there and we were beginning to doubt if there was going to be an offensive. We learned from Colonel Brewer, the consultant surgeon of the 42nd, that that outfit had moved in and taken over a part of the second line. We went to bed as usual. At 12 midnight, we were awakened by a series of whizzing noises over our heads, a confusing roar of artillery punctuated by the blowing of a klaxon (the gas mask alert) and three shots (the gas alarm), so we sat up and put on our masks, and part of our clothes, and tin hats, and looked out. There was a tremendous drum barrage going on, the noise was terrific, heavies and barrage all mixed up in a roar. The unpleasant screeching noise was due to shells going over our heads and landing in a field back of us. They were said to be gas shells, hence the gas alarm. The Boches were shelling the back area, they said, and we should get under cover. The shells came over very frequently now, and seemed to be landing uncomfortably close. Evidently the Huns were shelling the roads and the railroad, and the dump. The French had a dugout built at the

hospital to cover such emergencies as these, so the first act was to move the patients and nurses to this dugout. The shells began to fall into the hospital, one hit a ward direct and killed two patients and a private; fortunately, the rest of the patients had been removed. Another hit an empty ward. Ambulances with patients began to come in. The night shift went on the job in spite of the shells. We, being on day shift, were ordered to the trenches which the thoughtful Frenchmen had built. Here we remained till 7 o'clock. In the meanwhile, a shell hit the operating room, so Colonel Brewer ordered operations off and everybody dug for shelter. A direct hit was made in the railway shed at the evacuating end of the hospital. It was a warm night. When morning came the shelling stopped, presumably to let the Fritzes go over the top. Our hospital was ordered to evacuate at once. Between 8 and 10 a.m. we got all patients out, then nurses, and left ourselves at about 10.30, going to Ecury, south of Chalons. We kept on side roads, as the main Suippes-Chalons road was heavily shelled that morning, and we arrived at Ecury about noon, at E. H. No. 4. That was the last we saw of Bussey, but we heard the shelling started again at 2 p.m. and a direct hit was made on the operating room where we would have been working had we stayed there. Fortunately we were not there. We got a bite to eat with E. H. No. 4, and were immediately sent to Chalons to help out for the night at a French hospital which had turned a few beds over to Americans. The patients had begun to come in and they had nearly a thousand already at Ecury. We went to Chalons in the afternoon and pitched in and operated till 11 p.m. This was an awful night, as long range guns were heavily shelling Chalons, and Hun planes were busy bombing it, and anti-aircraft were very busy shooting at the Hun planes. We were relieved at 11 p.m. The cases, chiefly abdominal, were coming back badly shot up and shocked. We rested the best we could till morning, when we went back to Ecury. That night Hun planes dropped bombs directly on the

hospital, making a direct hit, after which this hospital was abandoned. Luckily also we were not there. At Ecury we were told to go on night shift at 9 p.m. The hospital was jammed with wounded, 2000 of the 42nd Division passing through this hospital in twenty-four hours. We did ten big cases that night. The next day (the 17th) was awfully hot but we were all in and slept fine. Just a word about the drive. The Boches had attacked on a ninety kilometer front, Chateau-Thierry to the Argonne, one of their biggest drives of the war. Somehow the French had got the German plans and knew they would begin their barrage at 1 a.m. and come over at 4 a.m. The French Fourth Army under General Gouraud held this sector and the 42nd was sent in at the last hour attached to this French Army. The French started their barrage before the Boche, and had a tremendous amount of artillery in place. By plan the French evacuated their first line and the 42nd in the second line met the brunt of the attack and so had severe casualties, but the line held and the next day (15th) they counter-attacked and regained the original first line positions, so the Boche attack failed utterly. Then it was that Gouraud sent word to Magnin that the line was holding and asked him to start with his Sixth Army the counter-attack at Soissons that turned the tide, and from that moment on to the end of the war it was the Allies that did the offensive work and the Boche never was able to put on another drive. Chateau-Thierry was taken and then the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry-Rheims pocket and so on. Papers captured on the Boches showed they expected to have Suippes on the 15th and Chalons on the 16th. The 42nd deserves great credit for their aid in this defense and were decorated by General Gouraud.

Our stay at Ecury attached to E. H. No. 4 was not without excitement. On the 18th, we operated from 2 to 9 p.m. Then we went in for some sleep and were awakened at midnight by a terrific explosion close by. It proved to be a bomb which a Hun plane, circling very low, had

dropped. It fell alongside the hospital but missed it, landing in a wheatfield, scattering fragments of iron in every direction. It fell just fifty yards from our tent and made a big dent in terra firma. Luckily no more were dropped. As there were no other objectives close by for the plane to drop bombs on, and our own hospital was clearly outlined by a red cross, they could not be taken as other than a deliberate bit of Hun hate. Fortunately no one was hurt. Being only a few miles from Chalons, we could see the anti-aircraft barrage and searchlights plainly. An ammunition dump several miles away was hit by an incendiary bomb and the explosion and fire that resulted were picturesque. Planes were over all the rest of the night, but one couldn't tell whether they were ours or the Boche's. July 19th the 42nd moved out of the line after their gallant defense, and we were told to get ready—that E. H. No. 4 would move. That night was a clear bright moonlight night, but the moon had lost its attraction for us. We were praying for rain. At 11.30 p.m. a Hun plane came over the hospital circling low and opened up with his front and rear machine guns on the hospital. He was very plainly seen. Then he went on and dropped two bombs on the village railway station. Nobody was hurt, but our faith in the Huns' observations of the Hague Conference was badly shaken and most of us slept the rest of the night in the wheatfield. On the 21st the hospital packed up and moved in 110 big trucks. We left at 6 p.m., and spent the night on the road, which was not very comfortable. We were going in the direction of Chateau-Thierry. Next day we arrived at Chateau-de-Perouse, near La Ferte-sous-Jourre. This was a beautiful chateau, with a park, lake, etc. Here we thought we would get a little rest, but as we were attached by orders to the 42nd Division, we were told to leave and report to our old friend Mobile Hospital No. 2, so we got in an ambulance and joined them at Chateau de la Trouse, near Lizy, which is about halfway between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons. We joined this outfit

with which we remained till we received orders to return to our base. They were at a pretty chateau, with the hospital set up on the grounds. We were about all in from our rides and excitement and lack of sleep, but were told to go on night shift, and worked from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. The Allied counter-offensive, Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, had begun on the 18th. We received patients not only from the 42nd, but also from the First Army Corps, that is, the 42nd, 1st, and 2nd Divisions. For the next few nights we were busy, then on the 28th it grew quiet. It was very nice there, except for the flies; we had good food, no bombing, and a nice chateau to lounge in. It belonged to a Count Crony, and had been occupied by the Boche in 1914. We found the Mobile No. 2 crowd very friendly and congenial. From the 25th to the 30th we were busy in spells. The advance had been going on steadily, but the 1st American Corps had suffered about 25,000 casualties.

On July 31st we were ordered to move to La Ferte-Milon, which is near Villers-Cotterets, where the operating party of Mobile No. 2 was to reinforce E. H. No. 3, which was set up there. They were right on the railroad track at what was then the railhead for the Soissons sector. Le Ferte-Milon marked the extreme western line of the Boche June drive. They had shelled the town, which was of fair size, till there was not a house or building left intact. We were there till August 4th, and did not receive a patient. I don't think they knew we were there; at any rate we got to see the country about and the Villers-Cotterets woods. August 5th we moved to Crezancy (near Chateau-Thierry) which had been retaken. The route was along the line of the recent attack and very interesting—Boche ammunition all along the road. We didn't stay at Crezancy long but were glad to see Chateau-Thierry, which was severely damaged with its bridges blown up and pontoons across the Marne. On August 6th we were ordered to Coincy, north of Chateau-Thierry, and near Fere-en-Tardenois. All this time we were moving but not operating. The line was now north of

Fere-en-Tardenois. The Boche had left Coincy four days before we arrived. German road signs were still up and piles of German ammunition, dead men and horses, captured guns, and all sorts of interesting things, a feast for souvenir hunters. Mobile No. 2 set up here alongside of E. H. No. 4, and here we remained till our recall August 23rd. We worked on night shift, and in the daytime went sightseeing. We went to Fere-en-Tardenois and saw the Boche shelling it, visited Quentin Roosevelt's grave, saw the emplacement of a Big Bertha that bombed Paris. There was no shelling or bombing. On the 23rd we received orders to report back at 18, and returned via Paris. Needless to say we did justice to a Cafe de Paris meal and a Hotel Continental bathtub. Our living had been pretty rough, but we all enjoyed it. However, we were glad to see the sign BAZOILLES.

TRIP OF SHOCK TEAM, JULY 23, 1918, TO SEPTEMBER 23, 1918

The team was composed of Captain V. R. Mason, in charge, two nurses, Miss Stock and Miss Bowling, and Privates John Ryan and Clarence Petri, and its duties were to take charge of the very ill wounded and attempt to improve their condition to such an extent that operation would be possible.

The team arrived at Chateau-Thierry July 27, 1918, after the usual difficulties that any organization has before it is able to function in time of war. It was installed in the Hotel Dieu, a Catholic Hospital, which had been used by German troops during their stay in the city. From garret to cellar the place had been ransacked; the beds were stacked or broken, mattresses torn open, linen scattered everywhere, and the floors littered with hospital material of every sort. Almost every windowpane was broken and several shells had made holes through the brick walls.

The hospital was a very busy place, and for many days over five hundred gassed or wounded passed through in each

twenty-four hours. Only the non-transportable wounded were held and treated and it was a depressing experience for all of us to see, day after day, terribly wounded men, many of whom died in spite of all treatment.

The city was bombed several nights, but no serious damage resulted and none of the bombs fell near the hospital.

From Chateau-Thierry the hospital moved to Cohan, a little village on a branching road about eleven kilometers south of Fismes (on the Vesle). The old cathedral of the village was occupied by the divisional triage and our hospital tents were pitched just beside one of the main roads to the front. There were batteries of 155's on both sides of us, and we could sit outside our quarters and see ten to fifteen of our own observation balloons and at times as many as nine Boche balloons. Occasional German shells were exploding on the hills around us and one exploded at the edge of the road about one hundred yards from the hospital, sending a large piece of casing through a ward tent.

The German aviators were constant visitors at night, bombing the roads and turning their machine guns on the troops and trucks. Two bombs landed within thirty yards of the tents, but fortunately failed to explode. After that all personnel not on duty was required to find shelter and all evacuable patients were sent to the rear.

A surgical team and the shock team were transferred August 18th to the triage and installed in a little house just at the edge of the village. The kitchen was used as an operating room, the dining-room for the X-ray, the cow stable for a shock and post-operative ward, and the wine cellar as a dugout. Only a few seriously wounded were received, and those usually in less than an hour after they had been found, so that professional work was very satisfactory.

The nurses were very happy to be so near the front and when ordered back to a safer place protested, but in vain. They had worked almost without ceasing for many weeks, and had refused to leave the wounded no matter how real

the danger was. The success of the team was due to their efforts and after they went back the teams were only too glad to be sent to another place. From Cohan the team was ordered to Villers-Cotterets August 27th, and from there again to Chateau-Thierry, September 7th. From that time the team ceased to function as such, although the nurses were held at A. R. C. Hospital No. 110, where wounded were received from the Argonne Forest until late in October.

JESSIE GILLENDER

BY CHARLES A. BOSTON

ON FEBRUARY 25, 1916, in the city of Los Angeles, at the age of sixty-three, in a hotel and unattended, save by the hotel physician and a chambermaid, there died an unmarried woman of extraordinary characteristics which both prompted an unusually intelligent disposition of a fortune and jeopardized the realization of her hopes.

Miss Gillender's life, death, and purposes suggest food for sentiment, for reflection, and for triumphant gratitude that her objects will ultimately be achieved despite the hurdles which testamentary law unjustly threw in the way;

For sentiment, in that the very contest which the manner of her life and death provoked, revealed a personality of singular beauty of character, of rare loneliness, of steadfastness of purpose, of intelligent pursuit, curiously united with an overwhelming sense of duty, a religious devotion, and an austerity and simplicity of life;

For reflection, upon the inadequacies of legal tests in that the very elements that made up the unusual character were so blended that they lent an easy means for contending, under the unsympathetic process of law, that they demonstrated testamentary incompetency;

For triumphant gratitude, in that notwithstanding the demonstrable absurdities of applicable but artificial legal rules, her purposes are about to be realized.

Wealthy and well educated, Miss Gillender imposed upon herself an unnecessarily rigid economy; competent beyond all ordinary capacity in women of wealth, she managed her affairs with a keenness of intellect and judgment rare even among the men with whom she came in contact; modest and retiring, she sought her companionship among self-supporting women in serious employment, and lived, in comfort, but economically in the midst of surroundings

unusual for a woman of her wealth and social position; extremely fond of music, and thoroughly understanding it, partly for sentimental reasons and partly from a sense of the duty of economy, she was so sparing in her method of indulging her refined taste that she provoked the criticism of penuriousness; devotedly religious, she was liberal to her cherished objects in contrast to the apparent deprivation which she visited upon herself.

When one knows the prime factors in such an existence, one can picture the character that they produce, with an appreciation far beyond, and far more just, than the casual criticism of the unsympathetic observer that such a person was a crank, or of fortuitous contestants, that she was mentally incompetent.

Normally an unmarried woman of wealth, reared in luxury amid the distractions of a great city, educated in music and art, travelled, settles into an existence of self-indulgence, of dependence, of lazy indolence, or of ostentatious charity. And so, when despite such temptations, she manages her own fortune, supervises her own investments, looks after her own tenants, becomes very devout, restricts her own outlay upon herself, and lavishes it, quietly and secretly, upon the objects of her devotion, travels alone and widely, and away off the beaten tracks of travel, her very departure from the socially normal, from the easy thing to do, offers the opportunity to cupidity to bide its time, and distort by argument a strong personality into a mental incompetent.

And, when such a person, at the end of a retired life, leaves a fortune to charity, every peculiarity, every eccentricity, every departure from the habits of her normal class, can be exaggerated into a prominence which obscures the actual personality and so distorts the picture as to throw it into the impression of incompetency.

When there is added to this a series of legal filters, which exclude all of the tests usually applied by intelligence in actual life; which exclude all holographic letters of in-

struction, because written to an attorney; which exclude holographic drafts of wills expressed in language clear as crystal and in detail as specific as an engineer's plan, because likewise written to an attorney as instructions for a will actually executed; which exclude the opinion of mental competency from one of the world's greatest acknowledged diagnosticians, based upon his own personal examinations, because, forsooth, he is not an alienist; which admit a professed alienist to express an unrestricted opinion of mental incompetency, based upon vague recollections of meetings three or four times a year when she complained to him of the treatment of one of her dearest and girlhood friends who was a patient in his sanitarium; which preclude men of tremendous affairs, officers of trust companies, presidents of art museums and the like from repeating before a jury, what they are willing to say in private conversation, that hers was the keenest and most comprehensive and incisive business intellect they ever met, and confine them to the inanity that the acts described by them appeared to them rational; while they permit a young schoolgirl, on the other hand, to express an opinion that a tip to a steamship steward (in her opinion inadequate according to modern standards of extravagance) was irrational; we have cause to reflect upon the absurdities of laws of evidence in testamentary controversies and their total inadequacy for the purpose for which they are devised; and we likewise have cause to rejoice that in the case of Jessie Gillender even these inadequate laws did not defeat her noble and intelligent purpose.

Jessie Gillender, conscientious, devoted, ever sensitive to duty, dividing her obligation between personal service to those she knew, her church, and mankind, studiously shared her fortune, between provision for those she had generously aided during life and that great mass of mankind whom she did not know, but whom she thought she could benefit perpetually in her death. This latter she did through her church, the Charity Organization Society of New York, the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York,

and the Johns Hopkins University, a catholicity of taste, a well developed sense of proportion, and a broad comprehension of purpose.

Each of her plans was well worked out, and stipulated in detail by herself; her plan for bringing the art treasures of the Metropolitan Museum into useful contact with actual craftsmanship was itself a work of constructive art. Her plan in respect to the Johns Hopkins University was thus expressed:

With the hope that others with greater means at their disposal either in augmentation of this fund or in separate funds for the same purpose, will make further and larger gifts to the Trustees of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of investigation into the cause, prevention and cure of the baffling and terrible disease Epilepsy, in memory of my late sister, Annie Gillender, to be known as The Epilepsy Medical Research Fund, I give and bequeath the sum of One hundred thousand Dollars (\$100,000) to said Trustees of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland, to be invested and the income thereof applied in prosecution of medical research into the cause, prevention and cure of Epilepsy, and, should the progress of science at any time make the prosecution of other researches in regard to Epilepsy unnecessary, then, the income of said Fund may be used as said Trustees may from time to time determine, in the prosecution of other researches into the cause, prevention and cure of other diseases which may then require scientific study as much as does Epilepsy now, provided, however, that no part of the principal or income of this Fund shall be at any time used for the erection of a building.

Her selection of the Johns Hopkins University in the city of Baltimore, with which she had no affiliations, was itself the result of worthy study and careful consideration. Hers was not an effort of surprise. She was conscientiously scrupulous to investigate the probabilities of her money being understandingly expended; and her ultimate selection of the Johns Hopkins University was not the result of sudden emotion or uneducated impulse; she studied and had her attorney investigate and report to her upon a number of available beneficiaries, and she made the selection. She proposed her plan to the University authorities

during life, and had them interviewed about its feasibility and their willingness.

In the case of the methods which she devised for bringing craftsmanship and the art treasures of the Metropolitan Museum into useful and profitable contact, she herself consulted the Museum authorities, and showed a surprising familiarity with the shortcomings in that respect of other museums, in contrast with the great efficiency of the direction given to the efforts of the South Kensington Museum.

It is an unfortunate commentary upon our laws that they invite will contests and that they make it difficult to sustain the validity of wills. By throwing controversies into the arena of unsympathetic struggle they give an advantage to those whose sole claim is relationship, no matter how remote; and the laws of New York are peculiar in the rigidity of their logical application.

Though Jessie Gillender died in Los Angeles, and had lived in India and among the slopes of the Himalaya Mountains the last years of her life, her home of origin was New York, and she was bound thither when she died. Her distant relatives, distant alike in kinship, in location, and in association, attacked her mental competency to make her admirable will. The technicalities of the law of evidence, as administered in the New York Courts, give contestants a considerable advantage, but even so, after a two weeks trial, a compromise was reached for a comparatively small sum. Meanwhile the prolonged stringency in the real estate market made it necessary to foster her properties before distribution, so that every purpose should be adequately served according to her wishes. Now, at last, with the rapid and strong recovery of real property owing to the great shortage of housing facilities, it has become finally possible to begin to carry out her will without abatement; and, probably, by the time that this article is published, the Johns Hopkins University will enter upon the enjoyment of a fund of One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars to conduct the noble investigation which she planned; a

further fund of forty thousand dollars will eventually reach it after the death of relatives or friends for whom she made provisions out of the income.

The law of evidence excluded much that would operate upon an ordinary mind in forming an appreciative estimate of Miss Gillender's nobly ascetic character. She departed from the standards of her class and time, and thus exposed her fortune and her carefully studied purposes to the attacks of unsympathetic and carping criticism. But the truth, however cramped in the telling by the limitations of artificial standards of law, themselves abnormal in their restrictions, shows forth an admirable, generous, but eccentric character.

Reared in luxury, and with substantial advantages in education, wealth, and social position, Miss Gillender gravitated through circumstances into a life of relative loneliness, in which through a vivid sense of trusteeship she considered herself to be, as a matter of principle, the almoner of her own fortune. She scrupulously avoided extravagance and frowned upon it in others; she regarded indulgence with aversion; she contemplated the modern self-indulgent extravagance of women with grave and outspoken disapproval; with a sense of duty she restrained her own expenditures to her actual needs in an unostentatious, quiet, unobtrusive life.

In New York she resided in a boarding house, surrounded by self-supporting women of culture; she was sparing but discriminating in her few social favors to them, but she would tolerate no return to her, even deprecating as an unnecessary extravagance the present from one of them of a single rose in recognition of several kindnesses. Devotedly fond of the opera, and a frequent attendant, she would never occupy a seat except in the most remote gallery, partly because she conceived it to be her duty to avoid extravagance, and partly because of a sentimental recollection of the days when in girlhood she and a dear dead sister, whose memory she treasured, would occupy the same sort of seats at the opera of those former times.

It was of a piece with her rigid concepts of duty, that she should allow herself no extravagance of dress, and so she dressed with the severest simplicity, and affected a manishness of attire which well became her management of her own affairs and her love for travel. When, in the last years of her life, she lived in India, and travelled much in the mountains, her dress was well adapted to her environment and its demands, in simplicity, severity, and limited quantity; but when she came out of these surroundings into a different world, and did not trouble to change her vestments because it suited her convenience to travel as she was, it marked her as an eccentric passenger across the Pacific, and gave color to the opinion of a casual observer, scarcely out of her teens, who appeared as a witness, that she was irrational.

She was logically rational; she satisfied every requirement of the law of competency; no one ever knew better the extent and detail of her wealth, or the proper objects of her bounty, or studied more carefully the reasonable and effectual method of its disposition; the external indicia of abnormality were the logical results of fundamental impatience with modern extravagance, indulgence, and indolence. She had cultivated a rare sense of duty to her fellow man, in the light of her religion, with a taste for simplicity, culture, and purpose. She was almost ascetic as to her own needs, and apparently severe in her impatience with others who offended her standards by their own indulgences, and especially when they seemed to criticise her views. Though she was a close student of investments, and insistent on her rights, she was tenderhearted in her attitude toward her tenants; and, unlike the modern landlord, knew them personally; knew their needs; sent them kindly messages when abroad, and kept them always in remembrance.

In one letter of instructions to her agent, in her absence, she touchingly cautioned him not, in the universal rise in rents then current, to raise the rent of one who had been her father's tenant, and who had grown old, and under the

stress of circumstances she felt could not keep up with modern conditions.

It is a sad commentary upon the cold scrutiny of the law, that all of these facts had to be elicited piecemeal and under distorting conditions in the will contest, a little from this witness, a little from that, by direct examination, by cross-examination, from prejudiced or unthinking witnesses, until at the end of two weeks, after battling against unjust rules of exclusion, the mosaic stood out, a really touching appeal to the emotions and to the intellect alike, of a woman of noble and conscientious purpose, endeavoring to do her duty as she religiously conceived it, avoiding self-indulgence, cultivating thrift, devoting herself to others, austere in manner and appearance, tenderhearted and sentimental, in fact out of harmony with the manners of the times, vulnerable because of her non-conformity, and ultimately achieving her studied aim.

I deem it fit that this memorial of her be preserved, so that, perhaps, some of those who profit by her purpose may be apprised of her personality.

MY LAST MEETING WITH DANIEL COIT GILMAN

BY E. G. SIHLER, PH.D., 1878

IT WAS in the last week of February, 1902, eighteen years ago. The banquets, addresses, felicitations, and all the stately and joyous functions commemorating the consummation of the first quarter century of Johns Hopkins were a memory. All the leaders and deputies of foremost American institutions had left Baltimore. Then I called on Ex-President Gilman in his own domicile on Cathedral Street. He hurried up stairs and down stairs with the veritable nimbleness of youth. The parchment volume of united felicitation with the autographs of fairly every Hopkins man seemed very precious to him, and his satisfaction with it was evidently very deep and strong. Of his sanguine prophecies for the further academic and literary career of his visitor I say nothing. But what follows must not remain unrecorded. "Yes, Dr. Sihler, we have many, many Ph.D.'s now. At first, with most of them, the movement is *so*;" here he symbolized his judgment by an upward and ascending sweep of his right hand and arm; "but thereafter, as a rule their further career is *so*;" and he moved his hand in a dead level.—Soon after this I bade him farewell. And it proved to be the last one.

THE RELATION OF THE ALUMNI TO THE UNIVERSITY

BY G. E. SNAVELY, '01, PH.D., 1908

THE four animate groups that constitute a college or university are the alumni, students, faculty, and trustees. The alumni are designedly put in the first position, and for the reason that if a university will live and grow it must rely upon the loyalty and enthusiasm of its alumni. This is not only true in the case of the privately endowed institutions but also for the state and municipal college and university.

Like all other great schools in the present critical times the Johns Hopkins needs all possible support from its alumni—not only to give united efforts in helping to meet its financial needs, but also to be of valuable service in helping to shape its policies and future developments. On the other hand Hopkins is different from its peers in that its class of alumni is quite mixed, with considerably more than half from graduate departments. These do not rally to the support of their *alma mater secunda* with the enthusiasm of the baccalaureate alumnus. The committees, for instance, that are in charge of the great monetary drives now pending at Harvard, Princeton, and Cornell are composed of the men who completed their undergraduate work at these universities.

The Hopkins alumnus who did his undergraduate work elsewhere would naturally be divided in his allegiance, and in the great majority of cases would consider his primary obligations due to his first college home. The urge to this feeling would come from early lasting friendships formed and other sentimental attachments made during the plastic period of an undergraduate's life. In addition, the graduate school to most is after all a mere workshop—simply a voca-

tional school, if you please. The would-be doctor of philosophy is interested primarily in making himself better fitted to teach and the prospective doctor of medicine in becoming a successful physician. Besides, the former of these graduate groups has been so long considered by society as not desiring more than the barest living wage (which these days must be too frequently supplemented from other sources), that very little material support could be expected from it in any alumni activities.

That the emphasis at the Hopkins has been on the graduate schools is clearly shown by the statistics of the alumni belonging to the first twenty years that degrees were conferred at Johns Hopkins, 1878-1897. During that period there were granted 534 A.B.'s and 606 advanced degrees, if we include the seventy-eight men who held fellowships for a year or two but did not take degrees: there were 436 Ph.D.'s, 77 Proficients in Applied Electricity, and 15 M.D.'s, the first class being graduated from the Medical School in 1897. Since this date the number of doctor's degrees has been quite in advance of the bachelor's degrees awarded. Thus the number of the alumni out in the world long enough to have become successful in any sense of the word, who may be counted upon for support, is not very large.

In spite of the above-mentioned handicap the alumni are loyal, enthusiastic, and willing to work, if we can judge by the evidence of keen interest, good fellowship, and a real desire to help that were quite noisily manifested at the lacrosse game and the alumni banquet on the roof of the Southern Hotel on Alumni Day during last Commencement week. This enthusiasm was capitalized quite successfully in the pledging by classes of a considerable amount toward the much needed \$300,000 dormitory and college commons. An ominous silence leads one to fear the post-commencement effort to complete the building fund was not worked up with all the organization and publicity schemes necessary to accomplish the desired results by the expected date.

In addition to rendering help of a most substantial sort by raising frequently alumni funds of the nature just described, the alumni can make other very helpful contributions. Such service would be what may be called publicity, not of a blatant advertising type but rather by boosting for Hopkins in a quiet and gentlemanly, though effective manner. You would not expect a Hopkins alumnus to reply to students indicating a doubt about certain class statements as did one young college professor, who spent a year or two at Cambridge, with the frequent remark: "That's the way it is in *Harper's Latin Dictionary* and the way we had it at Harvard." On the other hand, I have known one or two Hopkins graduates to give their students the impression that none of the intellects in his class could ever attain to the capacity required to stand the wear and tear caused by a graduate course at Hopkins. With very little effort a promising youth could often be guided toward the medical or other schools at Hopkins.

The avenue through which the alumni can best assist constructively in advancing the development of the University's policies is obviously the Alumni Council. At the last annual meeting of the Georgia Alumni Association, February 22, 1919, attention was called to the fact that this council was not functioning very strenuously, at least if one could judge from its reports. Because undergraduate alumni are much more likely to be active (as suggested above), it seems to the writer more action would be expected from the Alumni Council if its membership were differently constituted. Instead of having two members elected from each group of alumni, the A.B. group might have larger representation. At any rate men should be nominated for election to the Alumni Council not as a matter of recognition of professional or other standing but with the expectancy they could and would give effective service. In many colleges and universities a few of the trustees are chosen from the alumni; they usually are elected for a period of three to six years, thus making possible

a frequent infusion of new blood and the easy dropping of an occasional indifferent alumnus.

The much discussed and apparently greatly-to-be-desired plan of university government in which the professors share, seems to have been in operation, partially at least, at Johns Hopkins since its beginning. According to the annual University register the Academic Council is the final word in academic matters. Sometimes the impression has gone abroad that undue deference is paid to seniority in this body. Whether good men occasionally leave the faculty for financial or other remediable causes, whether vacancies are long held open for similar reasons, are questions that are of pertinent interest to the alumni and their representatives on an alumni council or trustee board.

It seems quite clear that the time has come for Hopkins to have a full time Alumni Secretary, who will have practically professorial rank and pay. Such an office has been most valuable for some years at Columbia, Yale, Amherst, Vanderbilt, Michigan, and many other places. The Secretary would continue to edit the *ALUMNI MAGAZINE*; would maintain an office with the alumni address file; would take care of the details of alumni activities during Commencement exercises; would stimulate Alumni Branch Organizations by helping them to obtain faculty speakers at their annual dinners and in many other ways; would have charge of the appointment bureau, relieving a busy professor now thus burdened; and finally, would be generally useful to the alumni and the University on a great number of occasions.

THE UNIVERSITY

President Goodnow, who broke his leg while watching the fire which destroyed the Pathology building on the night of January 10, is able to be out again on crutches.

Professor B. E. Livingston has been elected permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The office of the Association will remain at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington where Professor Livingston will spend several days each week.

Professor Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago is conducting the work in graduate Greek during the present trimester. He is lecturing on the Greek philosophers, and is conducting a seminary in Plato.

Professor B. L. Gildersleeve has retired from the editorial management of the *American Journal of Philology*, the pages of which he has so long enlivened by his unfailing wit and humor. To the layman his contributions represented the famous A. J. P.

The current number of the *Journal* contains "Cicero and the Poetae Novi," by Professor T. Frank; a review of Hoffmann's Everyday Greek, by Professor C. W. E. Miller; and a report of *Revue de Philologie*, xlii, parts 1 and 2, by Professor W. P. Mustard.

Professor D. M. Robinson attended the annual meeting of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America at Pittsburgh during the Christmas holidays, and read a paper on "Roman Savings Banks," an abstract of which will be published in the *American Journal of Archaeology* for April, 1920. He was elected vice-president of the Archaeological Institute and chairman of the advisory council of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.

In the December number of *Art and Archaeology* Professor Robinson published a review of Brooks' *Great Artists*

and Their Works by Great Authors. In the January number of the *Art Bulletin*, of which he has been made editor-in-chief, he published a review of Hoppin's two volumes, a *Handbook of Attic Red-figured Vases*.

On February he lectured at the museum of the University of Pennsylvania on "The Seven Biblical Churches of Asia Minor;" on March 1 he lectured on the same subject in Washington; and on March 10 he lectured at the Worcester Art Museum on "The Significance of the Near East in Architecture and Art."

Professor Robinson is giving under the auspices of the College Courses for Teachers a series of weekly two-hour lectures on American Art.

There will soon appear from the Hopkins Press a volume by Professor W. W. Willoughby dealing with the treaty rights of foreigners and of foreign nations in China.

"The Prototype of the *Dies Irae*" and "The Peregrine Falcon," by Professor P. Haupt appeared in the *Journal of Biblical Literature*, vol. xxxviii, 1919.

The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, vol. 5, no. 11, contain "A Vapor-Free Vacuum Seal," by Professor A. H. Pfund.

Professor J. C. French addressed an assembly of the State Normal School at Towson, Md., on November 7 on "Intimate English," a Poe Memorial Meeting of the literary section of the Govans Neighborhood Club, held in December at the Westminster Church, on "Poe and the Baltimore Saturday Visitor," and an assembly of the Western High School, January 23, on "Our Classics and our Contemporaries." Professor French has been elected national president of the Omicron Delta Kappa Society.

Through the courtesy of President Fisher and the other members of the Perry Point School Board, the use of the fine public school buildings at Perry Point, Md., has been placed at the disposal of Miss Florence E. Bamberger, associate in Education. On February 4, at four o'clock, Miss Bamberger gave a demonstration lesson in which the

value of flexible furniture in school rooms was brought to the attention of the two classes in University Extension that are being conducted in the vicinity. One class is from Havre de Grace, the other from Rising Sun.

Professor E. F. Buchner represented the University on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the Endowment Fund of two million dollars for the newly proposed Graduate School of Education at Harvard University on February 17.

Professor Buchner and Miss Bamberger represented the University at the meeting of the department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, held at Cleveland, Ohio, February 23-28.

Professor R. V. D. Magoffin has been appointed director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome for the year 1920-1921.

Professor R. W. Wood addressed the American Flying Club of Baltimore on February 19 on "Invisible Light and its Application to Aeronautics."

Mr. F. W. Medaugh, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, has been appointed instructor in Civil Engineering.

THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. R. W. Hegner, associate professor of Protozoölogy, in charge of the department of Medical Zoölogy, has recently been appointed a delegate from this University to the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health which meets in Brussels, May 20-24, 1920. Dr. Hegner will read a paper at the Congress on "The Relation of Medical Zoölogy to Public Health Problems." He expects to spend the months of June, July, and August in study at the Liverpool and London Schools of Tropical Medicine and in visiting other institutions where medical zoölogy is being taught or investigated.

Dr. C. E. Simon has severed his connections with the University of Maryland where he was professor of Clinical

Pathology for many years. He has accepted the position of Fellow by Courtesy in Protozoölogy in the department of Medical Zoölogy under the direction of Dr. Hegner.

At the last meeting of the Society of Hygiene, held February 4, Dr. J. Goldberger of the U. S. Public Health Service read a paper on "A Consideration of the Pellagra Problem," and J. S. Lawrence, M.D., 1916, a paper on "Résumé of the Work of the New York State Department of Health in the Control of Venereal Diseases." Dr. Lawrence is at present attached to the State Board of Health of New York.

Dr. Z. Bernard of the University of Prague has just returned from Boston where he spent nearly four months at the Harvard Medical School, studying industrial hygiene under Drs. Drinker, Whipple, and Hamilton. He will take up work here under Drs. Howell, Spaeth, and Bull. Dr. Bernard is now working at the Government clinic of the Mercy Hospital under Dr. Rytina.

Dr. K. Driml of the University of Prague is taking the course in Vital Statistics under Dr. Pearl and is especially interested in the organization of public health; he is therefore taking up work under Dr. Jones in the City Health Department of Baltimore. Both Dr. Priml and Dr. Bernard are attending Sir Arthur Newsholme's lectures as the latter is an authority on English public health and the problems of school hygiene.

Dr. W. W. Cort of the department of Medical Zoölogy took a trip through the South during December, 1919, to investigate the present status of work for the control of the hookworm disease. He spent a week in Tupelo, Miss., studying the methods used by the Division of Rural Sanitation of the Mississippi State Board of Health in a "Model Health Campaign." Another week was spent in North Carolina, part of the time at Raleigh in attendance at a conference of the county health officers and the rest of the time studying the "Soil Pollution Unit" in the county health work of this State.

Dr. S. Yokogawa, professor of Pathology at the Government Medical School of Formosa, Japan, has been appointed Fellow by Courtesy in the department of Medical Zoölogy. He is engaged in helminthological studies with Dr. W. W. Cort.

Dr. C. G. Bull, professor of Immunology, has been elected a member of the council of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

The following lectures have recently been given at the School of Hygiene and Public Health. The Influenza epidemic of 1918, by Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, on January 5; The Eradication of Yellow Fever with Especial Reference to Recent Work in South America, by Major-General William C. Gorgas, on January 12; The Collection and Disposal of Household Waste, by Mr. Irwin S. Osborn, on January 19; Neo-Natal Mortality, by Sir Arthur News-holme, on February 2; and Some Problems of Industrial Physiology, by Dr. Frederic S. Lee on February 16.

COMMEMORATION DAY

THE forty-fourth anniversary of the opening of the University was observed in the Lyric Theatre on the morning of Monday, February 23.

Prayer was offered by the Reverend Dr. John H. Strong, Pastor of Eutaw Place Baptist Church.

The following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of Arts upon Kwang Lai Lou, of China; Bachelor of Science upon Alfred Epstein, of New York; Master of Arts upon Margaret Irene Lednum, of Baltimore; Doctor of Philosophy upon Oregon Benson Helfrich, of Maryland; William Lee Judefind, of Baltimore; Richard Lee Kramer, of Indiana; and John McGavack, Jr., of Virginia.

President Goodnow announced that diplomas had been granted since last Commencement as follows: Bachelor of arts (extra ordinem) to Carol Van Buren Wight, of Massachusetts; Bachelor of Science to Augusta Fredericka Ditty, of Baltimore; Doctor of Medicine to Dudley Pleasants Bowe, of Virginia; and Paul J. Bowman of Pennsylvania.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Herbert Clark Hoover, recently United States Food Commissioner, who was presented by Professor Carl C. Thomas.

Mr. President: I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws Mr. Herbert Clark Hoover: an engineer of international reputation who has developed and made available fuel supplies in Australia and in China; President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; an author who has contributed notably to the literature of his profession; a trustee of his alma mater, Stanford University; Food Administrator of the United States during the World War; now Vice-Chairman of the Industrial Commission of the United States.

Mr. Hoover's *greatest* work cannot be classified so easily. While the rest of the world was standing aghast at the incredible calamity to the people of Belgium he comprehended the need and at the same

time conceived and put into action the remedial measures demanded by the catastrophe. When at various steps of the way he was confronted in high quarters with the objection, "It can't be done," he could answer, "It is done."

In his extreme modesty Mr. Hoover has not willingly accepted personal credit for the great work of European relief and of the Food Administration. Those who have had the privilege of working under his direction, however, have become his most loyal friends and admirers, and from them and from the magnitude of the results obtained we know of the high quality of his leadership.

In presenting Mr. Hoover, Mr. President, for the highest degree in the power of the University to bestow, it is not with the idea of conferring additional honor upon a man whose name, because of his devotion to their welfare, is held in reverence by millions of his fellow-men, but it seems fitting that the University should recognize publicly such unselfish and distinguished services as those which have won for Mr. Hoover the universal gratitude of the nations of the earth.

Mr. President: Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover delivered the principal speech of the day.

MR. HOOVER'S ADDRESS

In accepting your kind invitation to discuss some public matters before you, I have decided to confine myself to the two questions suggested by your members. In these times, when we are confronted with so many issues, of so great and complex an order, it seems to be the duty of every American to express his views upon them fully and frankly. It is only by such discussion that we can arrive at that compromise of common view from which common action can develop.

I sometimes feel that public problems can be divided into two classes. The first is that class of problems in which sufficient facts, figures, or concrete experience can be amassed to give certain indication of the course of constructive action. The second type of problems are those arising out of sheer complexes of political, economic, and social currents, in which solution, at best, is more largely pure judgment guided by the adherence to national ideals. The common judgment

must again arise out of common discussion, the development of a common mind flowing from the common sense of our people. This latter type of problem seems especially to lend itself to destructive criticism. The greatness of this country, however, has not grown from the police court mind.

It is to the first class that my initial theme belongs. It is a problem that is too well known to the most of you. It is the economic position of our educational machinery today. Data collected by the recent studies of the National Educational Association and the Bureau of Education indicate that probably over 100,000 teaching positions in our public schools are now vacant or are filled by teachers below standard. The attendance of our normal schools and teacher training schools is twenty per cent below our needs. It appears that there are probably 120,000 teachers in the United States who receive less than \$450 a year. Increases have been given in various parts of the country, more especially in the larger cities, but a study of these increases reveals that they range from ten to twenty-five per cent, and yet the cost of living has advanced eighty to eighty-five per cent. This situation of heartbreaking underpayment is not confined to our common schools. There is not a university in the United States today that is not losing month by month some of its best ability by the competition of commerce.

The seven or eight hundred thousand teachers of the United States are men and women trained to a profession of a high and honorable pride. Sheerly in order to live they are being forced to leave this profession where their hope has been not to secure wealth but to serve.

The teaching profession with its high standards and its high ideals of service does not need to compete upon a common basis with commerce in salaries. Our teachers have always been paid less than for similar abilities in commerce. Their call to service is the pursuit and transmission of truth to our children. This call attracts the finest of American character, even at a financial sacrifice. This very sacrifice

contributes to the character and standing of our educational system, for it is a sifting of idealism into service. We do not wish to place our schools on the basis where they attract sheerly by money, but there is a point beyond which we have no right to accept sacrifice. There is a point to which sacrifice physically cannot be given. We have gone below that level.

We have erected in the United States a vast and complex democracy, the success of which is founded on the highest state of education and understanding. We have heard much of illiteracy and Americanization. We have heard much of the necessity of suppressing child labor. But the primary foundation upon which Americanization is to be accomplished, by which illiteracy is to be overcome, by which children are to be benefited by taking them from the factories and mines, rests primarily upon their receiving education at the hands of the country. We hear a great deal of radicalism, and if we fear radicalism we should examine the picture of the sacrifice of our teachers parallel with the waste and extravagance of over-swollen fortunes.

When we come to the higher ranges of education, where the specialists and leaders of this country must be trained, we find the same difficulties confronting these institutions. If we look back over the history of universities not only of the United States but of Europe, we find one outstanding fact. It has been the continuity of these institutions in joining the experience and thought of the past with the ideas of the day that has given stability and impulse to civilization. Since the foundation of the oldest university at Cracow, the government of Poland has changed a dozen times. This institution has never ceased to canvass free thought, free speech—to sow the seed from which springs human liberty. When all other institutions have apparently crumbled, these educational institutions have gone on pouring out men of character and ideas, from whom new governments, the evolution of freedom, and better government have arisen. There is something great and precious

in the continuity of these institutions. If we are to aspire to a growing civilization, we cannot allow our universities to fall below our national ideals sheerly because we starve our teachers.

It is contended by some that this condition is temporary and that our economic levels will yet return to a pre-war basis. This is probably true, but is the long view. A study made of the annual production of commodities in the United States during the past five years will show that there has been an increase of but three per cent in actual commodity production. There has been a period of unparalleled destruction of these commodities. A parallel study of our credit institutions, as distinguished from our savings banks, will show an increase of 119 per cent of credits in the same period of years. A further study of our commodity price index shows a rise of 114 per cent. Whether we believe this increased ratio of money and credit to commodities is the cause or whether we believe it is the effect, the result is the same. The moral is that it will take time to get down from this situation. It will not happen over a month, or over a year—unless we have a financial crash—or perhaps over five years, and in the meantime measures must be taken that will save and even increase the standards of our schools during this period of readjustment.

Such a crisis in our educational system is not a new event, and it is appropriate to this day and subject that I should quote George Washington who at one time said:

In a country like this where equal liberty is enjoyed, where every man may reap his own harvest which by proper attention will afford him much more than is necessary for his own consumption, and where there is so ample a field for every mercantile and mechanical exertion, if there cannot be money found to answer the common purposes of education, not to mention the necessary commercial circulation, it is evident that there is something amiss in the ruling political power.

That passage was apparently written in a slump instead of an inflation boom, but the complaint is the same.

Various solutions have recently been proposed in order, as George Washington says, to find the money for the common purposes of education. Many of them revolve around Federal appropriations. Many favorable arguments are adduced for such a course. But our school system has gained its greatest luster as the development of local government and voluntary effort. Its inspiration to community life would be in a large measure lost if we interposed Federal bureaucracy. Such measures can only undermine a democracy that must receive its inspiration from below, and not from above. Such a cure would be worse than the disease. We must secure remedy by the awakening of those local communities who are at fault. I know of no greater mission to the great enfranchised women of America.

The other theme on which I wish to make a few observations belongs to the other class I have mentioned. It is in connection with some of the problems in our relations to Europe. The treaty of Versailles has been before the country now for eight months, awaiting ratification. To many of us the treaty divides itself into two parts—into the treaty itself in settlement of the immediate war problems, and into the covenant of the League of Nations.

The treaty, as distinguished from the covenant, was born in a fire of suffering, a sense of wrong, and the passions of revenge and fear that grew from them. To some of us many of the features of the treaty itself were the result of compromise with these forces. Already many of its signatories are acknowledging it must be revised. Its settlements did not sufficiently recognize the necessity of economic solidarity between different parts of Europe. There are some 400,000,000 people in Europe who, before the war, barely managed to eke out an existence by the utmost exertion in production. They did manage to support some minor leisure class and vast armies and navies, but did so at the cost of the standard of living of the large mass. The bare margins of necessary production were only accomplished by free co-operation between states in commerce. This position has

been even more disintegrated by the shattering of old states into numbers of economic fragments with large passions and antagonisms. If these new states would survive, they must reintegrate much of the former economic relationships.

With the additional burden of overcoming the destruction and disintegration of war, all Europe must free itself from armament. This population is still in a vast ferment of misery and social agitation. It will go on and continue to infect our shores until production can be restored. The danger does not so much lie in revolutionary cataclysm as in steady degeneration of the standard of living and the slow decay of the forces of stability. These readjustments in sober second thought need begin at the earliest possible moment. If the maximum reparation is to be secured by the Allies, this productivity must be restored. Until then we shall not have real peace. It will be delayed as long as we hang the treaty in the air, for we are a part of it.

I do not believe the adherence of the American people to the League requires any demonstration. It has been under discussion for eight months. It has been given able debate and consideration in its every complexion. I believe that the majority of our people are convinced of the necessity of reservations with the League. Both parties to the conflict appear to concede this. The conflicting groups over the character of the reservations have gradually abandoned their extreme ground and have come closer to a common mind. It would appear to an outsider that both sides were in agreement on all the great major ideas of the League and the major ideas of reservations, but that they are in disagreement mostly over secondary questions in the reservations. In the meantime, the world is held in suspense. Infinite misery goes on accumulating. Forces are set in motion that may yield new conflicts. Already the distrust and undermining of confidence and credit in the world has crippled our export market. Our farmers are the first to suffer. The prices of our farm products are rapidly falling below the cost of production. If we are to have economic stability at

home, it can be maintained only through stability in our agricultural population.

There seems to be a notion that advantage could be gained by a Presidential election upon the minor differences as to reservations. I cannot believe that such a notion is sincerely held by the dominant groups in the Senate. Such a thing means that we shall continue this accumulation of danger for another year. It means that we will obscure our pressing domestic issues by conflict over a question on which the country has already made up its mind. This means that we will allow those things to happen simply in order that some advantage can be hoped for in domestic policies. It is my impression that there is no party credit in this position.

It appears to many of us that the most practical hope of immediate ratification lies in the "lesser reservationists" accepting the proposals of the "mild reservationists." The two combined can pass the treaty. It also appears to us that even from the point of view of the "lesser reservationists" they will have secured all of the major functions and values of the League. If it be put into being and if it prove its living value in the world, no one can doubt that any necessary changes will be granted to it by common consent as years go on. For my part, if the League cannot prove its value under the latest proposals of the "mild reservationists" it will never prove it under the proposals of the "lesser reservationists."

The problems of Europe, which necessarily bear on our own progress and safety, will not be settled even by the act of ratification. It will enable new progress to be undertaken in settlement and reconstruction. The war has brought us many new relationships which we cannot escape. Our old relations will be expanded or, at least, better organized by the League; they are expanded by conditions in the treaty as distinguished from the League, by our vitally enlarged economic and social interest abroad, by the calls of humanity in the alleviation of misery. We have two

extreme views among our people upon the policies we should adopt in all these matters. One contends that the ideal is isolation—leave Europe to herself; the other contends for at least moral domination as a mission of international justice. Many of us want neither extreme. Assuming that some day it will be ratified in some form, the nature of our policies under the League has yet to be developed. We all hope for its immediate energies in the reduction of armament, the development of engines of conciliation, of arbitration, and codes and courts of international justice. We hope for its influence in the destruction of the economic barriers set up before and since the war, which stifle the recuperation and the free entry of our own commerce over the world. Some of us hope that the League will not interpose in international differences, except at the last stage necessary to mitigate the growth of conflict. Some of us have no liking for mandates of any European state, for we would thus plunge ourselves territorially into Europe itself with a long train of dangers. Most of us have no ambitions to moral or other domination.

The treaty, as apart from the League, provides for many international commissions in Europe for the settlement of questions arising out of the war, which are purely domestic to Europe. Where they do not concern vital interests of the United States, many of us believe we should leave them to domestic membership. Time and encouragement are needed to develop the treaty constructively under the League.

Our economic relationships are greatly expanded. Europe owes us vast sums of money. Our merchant marine and our trade have greatly increased. Europe needs financial assistance for reconstruction. Our best assistance in healing her economic wounds lies in the promotion of her great progress of private commerce, not in loans from our Government, except the minor amounts required, in humanity, to aid the starving. Friction between merchants over the higgling of commerce does not involve nations, but the

higgling of treasuries does. Europe's best assistance to her own recuperation lies in abolishing the barriers to the flow of business processes and in the stimulation of production.

We have great responsibilities of a sympathetic character to some of our sister democracies in Europe. They involve no political commitment. They spring from the human heart. Had we not intervened, Europe today would be governed by autocracies from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. We gave freedom to many nations. We assisted their aspirations to democracy, not only for liberty's sake, but as being the foundation from which we could best hope for the maintenance of peace. We felt that wars would be less likely from free peoples. Some of the cities of Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria are today struggling with sheer starvation amongst their men, women, and children. Their recuperation has not proceeded far enough to enable them to find food through private credits. The chaos that threatens them does endanger the primary stability of that form of government which we considered was vital should be established. We have no right to deny them the small amount of food credit pending their recuperation. If we fail to do this, we are not true to our sons who lie buried on the continent of Europe. They gave their lives for the downtrodden. The American people—who have been the advocate of human liberty and of democracy during this whole 150 years—cannot stand here, having stimulated all these efforts and then desert them to starvation after we have launched them forth on the road to freedom. We have a plain duty so long as we have a surplus. We have no duty to involve ourselves in support of quarrels among democracies with arms.

After Mr. Hoover's address Professor John C. French presented to the University a portrait of the late Professor Kirby Flower Smith on behalf of the following friends, colleagues, and former students: T. S. Adams, J. McE. Ames, Mary E. Armstrong, F. Astor, L. H. Baker, N. T. Baker, T. R. Ball, G. E. Barnett, L. C. Barret, J. W. Basore,

Edith A. Beck, W. J. A. Bliss, M. Bloomfield, Margaret D. Boehm, Ella Bourne, M. Brandow, M. P. Brush, H. C. Coffin, W. I. Cross, C. W. Dittus, H. L. Ebeling, P. H. Edwards, A. Ember, W. L. Foushee, T. Frank, J. C. French, T. B. Futcher, J. W. Garrett, A. M. Gates, B. L. Gildersleeve, C. C. Glascock, F. J. Goodnow, H. E. Greene, E. H. Griffin, J. W. Griffin, B. H. Griswold, Jr., R. Guernsey, R. M. Gummere, C. M. Hall, Cornelia Harcum, J. T. Hatfield, P. Haupt, J. H. Hollander, H. J. Hughes, L. S. Hulburt, H. S. Jennings, T. F. Kane, J. H. M. Knox, Jr., J. H. Latané, Rebekah Lewis, H. C. Lipscomb, O. F. Long, H. C. McComas, A. McLanahan, A. W. McWhorter, J. G. Machen, R. V. D. Magoffin, C. Markell, H. Martin, C. W. E. Miller, N. J. Miller, J. L. Moore, J. S. Moore, F. Morley, J. M. Moses, A. Munzner, W. P. Mustard, L. H. Naylor, Nellie F. Pelton, C. W. Peppler, C. G. Pitt, E. K. Rand, M. L. Raney, I. Remsen, Harriet Q. Rigney, D. M. Robinson, W. L. Ross, R. B. Roulston, T. DeC. Ruth, J. E. Shaw, J. S. Shefloe, S. H. Shriver, St. G. L. Sioussat, C. S. Smith, G. A. Steele, B. C. Steiner, R. C. Stewart, R. P. Strickler, H. P. Thieme, J. M. Vincent, A. K. Weinberg, Rebekah Whalen, C. Wight, and W. W. Willoughby.

PROFESSOR FRENCH'S ADDRESS OF PRESENTATION

Mr. President: On behalf of the former students, colleagues, and friends of the late Kirby Flower Smith, I have the honor to present to you, and through you to the University, this portrait. We should certainly, in due time, have asked Professor Smith to sit for his portrait; but while such a time seemed, in view of his youthful spirit, yet far distant, he was taken from us with tragic suddenness at the height of his usefulness. Fortunately excellent photographs were available, and from these the artist has achieved a likeness worthy to be treasured among the memorials of our illustrious dead.

Eulogy is scarcely appropriate at this time nor is it neces-

sary. At a memorable meeting held some months ago the general sorrow over his untimely death found adequate expression. A more lasting memorial is the volume of his popular essays, in the pages of which his gracious and witty spirit is remarkably preserved, now being edited for the Johns Hopkins Press by his friend and colleague, Professor Mustard.

Our purpose in presenting this portrait to the University is twofold. It is, in the first place, a tribute of regard and affection for the memory of a man who, beyond most men, won the hearts of those whose fortune it was to know him. In this act we lay upon his grave a slight but deeply sincere token of the feelings which we all share. In the second place, Mr. President, it is our wish by this means to keep alive the spirit and the influence of this brilliant member of the University family. Over the door that leads from the reading room to the store of books which he knew and loved is a space fitted to receive an oil painting. Here we would hang this portrait, that future generations who give their hours to the study of humane letters may hold in honored memory the name of Kirby Flower Smith.

Professor William H. Welch then presented the portrait of Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, Dean of the Medical School. As Dr. Welch spoke without manuscript, we are unfortunately not able to reproduce his remarks. The regret is the greater as an address delivered on such an occasion is certainly worthy of preservation.

The portrait of Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Professor of Histology, was presented by Professor William H. Howell.

PROFESSOR HOWELL'S ADDRESS OF PRESENTATION

Mr. President: Dr. Sabin graduated from the Medical School of this University in 1900. After serving for a year as an interne in the hospital she joined the anatomical staff

under Dr. Mall, and was subsequently promoted from one grade to another until in 1917 she was made professor of Histology. She is the first woman to attain the rank of a full professor in this University.

In her services as a teacher she has taken part in the instruction of over a thousand students, most of them young men. It might have been supposed that some of these young men would have objected to being put under a woman teacher, since the majority came from men's colleges in which such a relationship was regarded with disfavor, to say the least. As a matter of fact there was never the slightest indication of a reaction of this kind. From the beginning Dr. Sabin succeeded in winning the confidence and regard of her students both men and women. She has been a conspicuously able and successful teacher not only in the matter of imparting sound knowledge, but also in the more difficult art of discovering the gifted student and stimulating him to independent work beyond the established routine of the class room or textbook. In this respect she has added example to precept, for from the beginning of her connection with the staff of the Medical School she has been a productive investigator. Early in her career she published a remarkable research upon the lymphatic system. By means of an ingenious method skillfully applied she was able to discover the mode of origin and development of the lymphatic vessels of the body. This paper was awarded the \$1000 prize by the Naples Table Association "for the best scientific thesis written by a woman embodying new observations and new conclusions based on independent laboratory research." It has since received, I believe, a much greater reward in the universally favorable recognition accorded to it by all anatomical writers interested in this field. Later there followed a series of contributions bearing upon the same general subject and appearing in various scientific journals here and abroad. The results of this work have been so important as to connect Miss Sabin's name indissolubly with this topic in medical literature.

Her own contributions as well as those made by other workers she has summed up and discussed in a notable lecture delivered in 1915 before the Harvey Society of New York. This is not an appropriate occasion for enumerating all the scientific publications made by Dr. Sabin but I cannot refrain from noting that in her last paper appearing in the Mall Memorial Volume, 1919, she has made a contribution to our knowledge of the origin and development of the blood and blood vessels which is as fortunate and significant as her work on the lymphatic system. The course of years and the increasing complexity of her duties have not diverted or diminished her capacity for investigation work. These and other papers have established Dr. Sabin's reputation as a leading authority in her subject and have brought to her recognition and honors in the scientific world. Smith College, her alma mater, conferred upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, and several institutions have attempted to attract her to posts in their faculties. One interesting call of this kind was to the chair of Anatomy in the Woman's Medical College, London.

When I think of Miss Sabin's work in the Medical School it seems to me that she has come very close to being an ideal university professor. Successful in teaching, productive in research, conscientious and coöperative in all routine duties of an administrative character. Following the admonition of Pasteur she has chosen to dwell in the serene peace of the laboratory and library and in this environment has given her time and best energies to the work belonging to her position. The professor who prefers to use his talents in the wider life outside the library and laboratory may become a useful citizen or even a public benefactor, but nevertheless he fails in his major duty to his university and his science—for none of us can successfully serve two masters.

To Dr. Sabin as a scientist we must give our admiration and respect, but those of us who have been brought into daily association with her know that to ability of a high order there is added a rare combination of good qualities which

confer upon her a rich personality. Sane and fair in her judgments; modest and unassuming in her actions; loyal, helpful, and unselfish she possesses by contrast an emotional side easily aroused in defense of a cause or a friend and not incapable of transforming a calm scientist into a warm partisan. Some such human factor is essential to give color and timbre to the more sober professorial attributes if a sympathetic understanding is to be reached between teacher and student. I fancy that Dr. Sabin's impulsive sincerity has helped greatly to open the way to the hearts of her pupils and friends.

In offering this painting to the University, Mr. President, we, her colleagues, students, and friends, feel that it will be a matter of especial interest in the history of the Medical School to have preserved a portrait of its first woman professor, one of its most distinguished graduates, and one who has contributed so much of real worth to the building up of the School and to the establishment of its reputation as a center of medical research.

After accepting the three portraits on behalf of the University President Goodnow proceeded to read his annual address.

PRESIDENT GOODNOW'S ADDRESS

Last year at this time we were congratulating ourselves that the great war was finished. We had ceased to ask ourselves what would be the outcome of the struggle in which the world had been for so long engaged. We knew that the military might of Germany had been broken. We were, however, confronting an unknown future with a certain apprehension. That future was pregnant with problems, some of which only were clearly outlined and the solution of all of which was by no means known. During the preceding year we had listened with bated breath to the roar of cannon and the rattle of the drum. A year ago, however, we were trying to catch as best we could any sign

which would tell us what was the goal towards which we were moving. We were asking ourselves whether the social system to which we were accustomed was to go down in ruin with many of the institutions of Europe.

Today we have proceeded a year upon our journey. We should be wiser by at least twelve months of experience. Perhaps it is not improper for us to ask ourselves today what that year has taught us.

To me it seems that the last year has shown several things. The first is that our American democracy, which we perhaps took for granted, has not made the appeal which some of us probably expected it would make to many of the nations of Europe. We probably did not appreciate how much our American ideas were the result of our long experience of self-government under the exceptionally favorable conditions to be found in a new social order, a land of abundant natural resources with a comparatively sparse population. We took, I am afraid, very many things for granted which were really not as we thought they were. Never in this country had class domination attained any permanence as was the case in Europe. We have had here, of course, temporary instances of it, but fortunately the serpent of class control was scotched before it had been able to perpetuate itself. Never in America had the great prize of equal opportunity for all been permanently denied to our people. Our educational system, our economic institutions, our social traditions, all have combined to secure, in a way it has probably never been secured elsewhere, to all men of ability and industry that equality of opportunity which is the ideal of democracy. All attempts which have been made permanently to deny that equality have failed. We are now probably nearer the realization of that ideal than we have ever before been in our history. The accumulation and perpetuation of large fortunes which might imperil this ideal of equality of opportunity, are being met not only by taxation but as well by the voluntary action of our wealthy men, who would seem to regard

themselves as in the nature of trustees. Such benefactions as have recently been made by the wills of the late Joseph R. DeLamar and Henry C. Frick, and during his life by the late Andrew Carnegie, and are now being made by John D. Rockefeller, are ample evidence of the belief entertained by many of our more fortunate fellow citizens that from those to whom much has been given much is required.

That nations which had not had our experience and traditions should not have appreciated our institutions when they burst the age-long bonds of oppression, is not surprising. That they should have become the victims of a purely *a priori* political and economic philosophy which promised them the immediate realization of the visions they saw during their captivity, is not to be wondered at.

Their refusal to follow our example and adopt our ideals is, however, not a matter which concerns us except in so far as they attempt to propagate on our soil in an unlawful manner the errors which they have made at home. But when they do, it is our duty to protect the ideals which our forefathers came to this country to realize. We also have the right to protect those ideals by force where that seems necessary. But after all force is a poor method of imparting truth or combating error. It is the duty of our universities and our schools to teach in season and out of season what this country stands for. It is our privilege to teach the principles of science and how the future generation is to make a living, but our work will be of little avail if we do not at the same time impress upon our students how they must live and how they must think in order that the great work begun by this country shall be continued.

The last year has shown in the second place that a great economic change has come about. The experts differ somewhat as to whether that change is permanent or not. Some believe that the era of high prices, in which we are now living, will not continue indefinitely. Some apparently are of the opinion that there is no prospect of immediate change. But I imagine all will agree that now, at

this time, prices are high. This price altitude, which all admit, has a very important effect on the university as in all other relations. The salaries which a few years ago may have been adequate have now become so small, when considered in their relation to purchasing power, that great suffering on the part of those dependent upon them for the wherewithal to live is the result where sufficient increase of salary is not made. But unfortunately universities are not in the position of industrial establishments, which can almost automatically pass on to the consumer any necessary increase in the cost of production. The institution which relies in large part on the income of its endowment does not find that its income increases automatically with the rise in the cost of living. The only ways in which it can find the increase of income out of which to finance the necessary increase in the salaries of its teaching force, are, first, increase in tuition fees where it relies on those fees for its income, and, second, appeal to the public for more endowment. While its methods are different from those of the industrial establishment, the result is after all the same. That is, in one way or another the public must pay the bill. And this is perhaps as it should be. For it is the public which is benefited. Education must be paid for. It may be paid for by those who are being educated. It may be paid for by the State through the exercise of its taxing power. It may be paid for out of the income of endowments provided by past benefactors. But nothing is more certain than that it must be paid for.

I have been making an examination of our University accounts to ascertain how the education given by the Johns Hopkins University is paid for. Last year we spent \$928,-000. Of this amount, those who were being educated paid \$168,000, a little less than one-fifth, to be exact, eighteen per cent; the State paid \$70,000, a little less than one-thirteenth or a little over seven per cent; income from endowment accounted for \$360,000, a little more than one-

third; and gifts for current expenses about \$200,000, a little more than one-fifth or twenty per cent.

When we examine these figures we can hardly fail to ask the question: Why is it that those who are being educated do not pay more than one-fifth of the expenses of their education? The only answer which can be made to this question is that almost from time immemorial higher education has been deemed so important to the best interest of the community that it has seemed desirable to encourage, by pecuniary assistance of various sorts, those who desire to obtain a higher education but who can not realize that desire by their unaided efforts.

It would seem, however, that, if due provision is made for those who are unable to defray their college expenses from their own resources, those who can afford it should be called upon to pay a larger share of the expenses of their education than is often the case at present. It is because of this consideration, as well as because of the greatly increased cost of operation which bears so heavily on universities at the present time, that universities which are in any large measure dependent on tuition fees are very generally increasing those fees. The Johns Hopkins University finds itself in the same position as other universities of its type, and has decided, beginning with the next academic year, to increase the tuition fee from \$150 to \$200 in its undergraduate department. Even with this increase the student will be paying only a small portion of the expense of his education.

But such an increase will not provide the income necessary to maintain the standards which have hitherto been sought. We must again ask the public which has so generously helped us in the past to come again to our assistance. We need more endowment, not in order to expand our work but purely and simply to carry on the work we are doing. We should also like to do some things which our resources do not now permit us to do. But those things can wait for an opportune time if we can only secure the funds necessary

to permit us to continue doing well what we are now doing. If I were asked how much we need and particularly what we need it for, my answer would be that we need two millions alone for the increase of salaries. The income from that amount would enable us merely to put our instructors in approximately the same position in which they were three years ago, so great has been the increase in the cost of living. We need also at least three millions in order to complete the buildings planned for the new site at Homewood. We are already greatly overcrowded there, and unless we can build one or two more buildings we shall have no alternative but to limit our attendance. Some of the buildings at Homewood are now operated at almost full capacity from 8.30 in the morning until 10.30 at night five days in the week. At the present time in addition to doing the regular work in our graduate and undergraduate departments which itself has greatly increased—our undergraduate department of nearly seven hundred students being twice as large as it was five years ago—we are giving instruction in the late afternoons and evenings to about 1600 persons.

These are the needs of the University if it is merely to carry on the activities in which it is now engaged. If those needs were met, we should be able of course to give instruction to a larger number of students than at present, but we should not be able to take on any new activities. We are not asking for money for any expansion, and we shall not enter upon any policy of expansion until the money therefor is provided. All we ask for, as I have said, is the money to do properly our present work.

The DeLamar bequest, mention of which was made a year ago, has already become in part available and will go far towards meeting pressing needs in the Medical School.

During the summer Mrs. Hannah J. R. Creswell, of Elkhorn, left us in her will the sum of \$20,000 to constitute a fund to be known as the John A. J. Creswell Fund, in honor of her late husband whose eminent services both as statesman and lawyer it is designed to commemorate. The

income of the fund is to be devoted to instruction and research in International Law.

Mr. William A. Marburg, of this city, has given us securities of the par value of \$40,000, yielding an annual income of \$2120 for the general purposes of the University but subject to an annuity.

During the year the Commonwealth Fund gave us for the expansion of the work in the Department of Medicine \$15,000.

Mrs. William B. Oliver, who with her husband has been heretofore very generous towards the University, has given us property estimated at \$15,000.

An anonymous donor renewed his annual subscription of \$5000 for the department of Art in Medicine.

Mr. James E. Aldred, of New York City, has renewed his annual subscription of \$5000 for enlarging instruction in the practical side of Engineering.

Mr. W. H. Barrett gave \$1200 for the establishment of a scholarship in Clinical Pathology.

Mr. E. P. Charlton, of Fall River, Mass., gave us \$5000 for the establishment of a fellowship for five years in Clinical Microscopy for investigation of the cause and treatment of disease.

Mr. Ben May, of New York, gave us \$3500 for the establishment of a fellowship for three years in the department of Clinical Microscopy.

The Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, through Mrs. Sydney M. Cone, has given us securities of the value of \$2000, yielding an income of \$100, to establish a scholarship to be known as the Hortense G. Moses Scholarship for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew.

In an institution as large as the Johns Hopkins University seldom does a year pass but that death demands his toll. The past year has been no exception to the rule. Only a few weeks ago we lost by death Dr. Robert Lee Randolph, associate professor of Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology, who had been associated with the Medical School since

1896. A conscientious student, an inspiring teacher, a lovable man, his death leaves a gap in our ranks which it will be difficult to fill.

The year that has passed will be memorable also because of the misfortunes which have befallen us through fire. On the night of November 27 McCoy Hall, which has so many associations for all who have been connected with or interested in the University, was completely destroyed by fire. Since the moving of most of the work of the Philosophical Faculty to Homewood three years ago McCoy Hall had been used chiefly by the Alliance of Social and Charitable Agencies of the city. The loss which the fire of Thanksgiving night caused fell on that account more heavily upon them than upon us. Their loss was indeed irreparable. The experiment which already had been a markedly successful one of combining under one roof, and in many respects under one management, the principal charitable agencies of the city must necessarily be retarded. Records which cannot be duplicated were destroyed. Much property was actually lost. That the citizens of Baltimore will see to it that the work there so successfully inaugurated is continued cannot be doubted.

On the night of Saturday, January 10, a fire started also in the top story of the Pathological Laboratory. Fortunately it was detected in time to prevent its spread to the adjoining buildings.

The work of a number of the departments of instruction was seriously interfered with by these fires. Arrangements were at once made, however, to provide those departments which were rendered homeless with new quarters, where the work was begun again a few days later.

The George Huntington Williams Memorial Lectures will be given on March 9, 12, and 15, by Mr. A. F. Whyte, for a number of years Member of Parliament and now editor of *New Europe*. The subject of the lectures will be "The Rise of British Labor." The Fund by which provision was made for these lectures was intended not only to

make it possible to secure lectures on a subject of contemporary interest but as well to further Geological Research to which Professor Williams contributed so much. The entire income of the Fund for the past two years with the consent of the donors was used to defray the expenses of an expedition to South America which was undertaken during the past summer to study the geology of the Andes and to obtain specimens for the University Geological collections.

The year, as you will see, has had both its bright and its dark side. But I think it can be fairly said that we have every reason to face the future with confidence. Our present needs are, it is true, pressing. But greater needs in the past have been successfully met, and I am certain that the public, that has already done so much for us, has not lost its interest in the University, which has had such a glorious past and to which such great opportunities for usefulness are now open.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The general Alumni Association held its annual meeting at the Southern Hotel on the evening of February 23, immediately preceding the annual banquet. The following officers were reported as elected: George W. Knapp, Jr., A.B., 1899, President; Robert B. Roulston, A.B., 1900, Ph.D., 1906, Secretary; Horace E. Flack, Ph.D., 1906, Treasurer.

The additional members of the Executive Committee are as follows: Harry N. Baetjer, A.B., 1903; G. E. Barnett, Ph.D., 1901; Horace Burrough, Jr., Class of 1889; Wallis Giffen, A.B., 1907; D. Sterett Gittings, A.B., 1883; Robertson Griswold, A.B., 1905; Ogle Marbury, A.B., 1902; William C. Schmeisser, A.B., 1902; John B. Whitehead, A.B., 1898, Ph.D., 1902; Lawrence C. Wroth, A.B., 1905.

Members of the Alumni Council to succeed those retiring in May, 1920, were elected as follows: William S. Baer, A.B., 1894, M.D., 1898; Murray P. Brush, Ph.D., 1898; Richard

H. Follis, M.D., 1899; John W. Griffin, A.B., 1900; L. Wardlaw Miles, A.B., 1894, Ph.D., 1902; J. Hall Pleasants, A.B., 1895, M.D., 1899; Albert C. Ritchie, A.B., 1896; St. George L. Sioussat, A.B., 1896; Ph.D., 1899.

The treasurer read the following annual report:

Cash on hand February 22, 1919.....	\$200.32
Cash received from interest on deposits.....	19.56
Cash received from accumulated interest on scholarship fund.....	100.00
Cash received from Branch Associations.....	18.00
Cash received from advertisement in ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	100.00
Cash received from subscriptions to ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	498.87
Cash received from Life Membership dues.....	245.00
Cash received from annual dues.....	2,005.25
Receipts on account of Reunion in June.....	3,178.75
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Total receipts.....	\$6,365.75
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Reunion in June.....	\$3,038.34
For stationery, postage, and telephone for secretary.....	65.93
For postage and printing for treasurer.....	69.50
For making out bills, addressing envelopes, etc. for treasurer.....	25.00
For printing ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	1,802.49
For typewriter repairs, etc., for Magazine.....	9.35
For salary of editor of ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	600.00
Printing stamped envelopes, etc. for annual election, 1920.....	128.75
Check returned for lack of funds.....	2.00
Balance on hand February 22, 1920.....	624.39
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	\$6,365.75

The treasurer's report was audited by Messrs. Getz, Belt, and Niles and found correct.

Dr. Chase Palmer, '79, of the U. S. Geological Survey, was elected an honorary life member of the Association.

A small but representative body of the alumni attended the banquet which was a very enjoyable affair. President

Goodnow, Sir Arthur Newsholme, President-elect Knapp, Governor Ritchie, and Dr. Hugh Young were the speakers. In the course of the evening \$45,000 were subscribed for the Alumni Memorial Dormitory, thus bringing the amount subscribed by the alumni to \$200,000.

The Johns Hopkins Orchestra appeared at the exercises in the morning for the first time at an official function. Its creditable rendering of a splendid program added much to the dignity and pleasure of the occasion.

Telegrams were received in the course of the day from alumni in Atlanta, Ga., the University of North Carolina, and the West Virginia University.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

BY GEORGE SCHOLL CATTANACH, '20

DORMITORY FUND

The undergraduate body has contributed more than \$15,000, over one-twentieth of the \$300,000 needed for the erection of the first dormitory. The total amount raised is still less than one-half of the amount needed. There is necessity for action at once, if ground is to be broken in the spring. The undergraduate body is depending on each alumnus to dig deep into his pocket and do his full share toward completing the fund. We expect the dormitory to be up by October, and means certainly ought to be found to finish it by that time. With the fund almost half raised shall we drag through another year without seeing our long cherished hopes fulfilled?

ATHLETICS

The following schedule for the football team next fall is probably the hardest ever undertaken by a Hopkins team. Several small local colleges have been dropped from the list and the Universities of Virginia and Syracuse placed in their stead.

October 2.....	Mt. St. Mary's
October 9.....	Syracuse at Syracuse
October 16.....	University of Virginia
October 23.....	Swarthmore
October 30.....	Western Maryland
November 6.....	Haverford at Haverford
November 13.....	St. John's
November 25.....	Maryland State

The basketball team is composed of quite a few stars this year and is making a good record. With more practice together and consequently more team work, this quint can hold its own against any team. It must be remembered

that this is the first time Hopkins has ever had a varsity basketball team, basketball, swimming, and tennis only having been recognized as official minor sports last fall. Games have been lost to Bucknell 33-25, Gettysburg 27-26, Navy 37-20, Princeton 33-17, and Georgetown. Matches were won from Dartmouth 31-19, Haverford 37-12, and Gallaudet 26-23. Virginia Polytechnic, Lehigh, Swarthmore, Penn College, and Gallaudet are yet to be played.

The swimming team won its first meet from Lehigh, 36-32, but lost to Navy and to Columbia. Swarthmore, Rutgers, and the South Atlantic contests are ahead. The University of Pennsylvania defeated the team in one of the closest contests of the year.

The swimming meets are being held at the Baltimore Athletic Club, while the basketball team plays in the Fifth Regiment Armory. On the nights of the basketball games the armory is decorated, an orchestra leads the packed cheering sections in their songs, and the ushers and other officials appear in evening dress. Dancing follows the game. Before the varsity game starts the freshmen usually play some prep school team. The spirit is splendid and just an indication of what may be expected when we get our own gym at Homewood.

Track practice has been held outdoors this winter due to the McCoy Hall fire which destroyed our cage. A broad running track was built above the slush level on Straus field, and there Mr. Joseph England and Mr. Huntley Lloyd are putting the men through their paces preparatory to the annual Hopkins Indoor Meet at the armory on February 28. There is good material on the squad this year.

The spring schedule follows:

April 17	.....	Interclass meets
April 24	.....	Swarthmore
May 1	.....	Penn. Relays (Philadelphia)
May 8	.....	South Atlantic Meet (Blacksburg, Va.)
May 15	.....	Middle Atlantic States Meet
May 22	.....	Harvard (pending)
May 29	.....	D. C. A. A. A. (Philadelphia)

Just before Christmas the lacrosse squad was organized at a most enthusiastic meeting. "Father Bill" Schmeisser and several of the coaches and former stars gave the squad the history of lacrosse at Hopkins and inoculated them with a heavy dose of lacrosse spirit. The schedule this spring is anything but an easy one.

April 3.....	Cornell
April 10.....	Alumni
April 17.....	Harvard
April 24.....	Yale
May 1.....	Syracuse (pending)
May 8.....	Swarthmore
May 15.....	Stevens
May 22.....	Pennsylvania
May 29.....	Lehigh
June 5.....	Crescents

The baseball team will start practice soon; the schedule will be announced later.

There is a possibility that boxing will be instituted at Hopkins as an official minor sport, following the example of eleven other colleges.

DEBATING

The Adams debate between the Junior and Senior classes and the Adams public speaking contest will be held about the middle of spring this year.

The Freshman-Sophomore debate was held on January 24 before a large and interested audience. The speeches were spirited and well prepared; the subject: "Resolved that Baltimore should adopt the city manager plan of government." The freshmen supporting the negative side won by a vote of two to one.

The University of Virginia having withdrawn from the annual triangular debate, Hopkins and North Carolina will either hold a dual debate or seek a third member in the place of Virginia.

The Tocqueville medal is one of the highest literary honors that a student can win. There are five such medals given in the United States annually by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in honor of the great Frenchman, Alexis Tocqueville. The award is made each year to the student who prepares and delivers the best original lecture on some phase of French history, politics, or literature. The contest is judged primarily on subject matter, but delivery is also an important factor. The subject this year is: "The Presidency in the French Republic."

The newest contest at the University, and one that promises to take a prominent place in the future, will be held this spring for the first time under the supervision of the recently formed Southern Oratorical League. The first contest will take place at Lexington, Ky., on March 5, when representatives of the seven leading colleges of the South will meet to discuss some live, present-day problem. The speeches must be original and not more than twenty minutes in length. One undergraduate academic student will represent each institution.

HOPKINS AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

It may be of interest to the alumni to learn, if they have not already done so, how their alma mater stands on the League of Nations. A vote by ballot was taken on January 13 on the following propositions:

- I. I favor the ratification of the League and Treaty without reservations or amendments. 378 votes.
- II. I am opposed to the ratification of the League and Treaty in any form. 100 votes.
- III. I favor ratification of the Treaty, but only with the Lodge reservations. 107 votes.
- IV. I favor a compromise between the Lodge and Democratic reservations to facilitate the ratification of the Treaty. 282 votes.

It may be interesting to note that only one other college in the country, according to the returns made, cast its greatest number of votes for proposition I.

PUBLICATIONS

The Senior class has its *Hullabaloo* well under way, and when it appears in May they believe it will prove superior to any ever published. The artistic arrangement of numberless cartoons, pictures, and snaps, as well as the editorial and literary content are making a very unique edition this year. This Senior class was the first class to enter the buildings at Homewood in 1916, and after a four year period of service and leadership is determined to leave behind it more than the registrar's record. We may safely rely on this class to leave a fitting remembrance of itself when too swiftly approaching June calls it together in its last class meeting.

The *News-Letter*, the undergraduate weekly, has reached a high state of perfection. The articles are well written and every little phase of college life is touched and aired through its columns. If any alumnus is interested enough to want to follow the ins and outs of the college he need only communicate with the *News-Letter* and his copy will be mailed him weekly. The subscription is \$2.00 a year.

So great was the demand for some quick way of getting notices before the student body this year that we have undertaken to publish a daily paper, *The Bulletin*. The first copy appeared on February 9. It is placed in each postoffice box early every morning and contains notices of meetings, etc., for that day as well as special notices for the week.

CLUBS, ETC.

The Musical Clubs are in the midst of a most successful season. Four concerts were given before examination week and many more will follow. On April 10 a joint concert with the Goucher College Musical Clubs will be held at

Goucher College. This is the first time Goucher authorities have allowed such a revolutionary event, but both Goucher and Hopkins students look upon it as the beginning of more intimate college relations.

The Dramatic Club will repeat "The Admirable Crichton" later in the year. At present it is working on several one-act plays which will be presented before Easter. If possible these will be written by members of the University. The Dramatic Club seeks to establish a new activity, that of play-writing by Hopkins men, and we certainly welcome such an innovation.

The Literary, Social Science, and Chess Clubs and the Zionist Society are actively engaged in their several interests. The original Naturalists' Field Club of years ago has been revived among the undergraduates. Under the supervision of professors in the departments of Biology and Zoölogy trips are taken in the vicinity of Baltimore and studies made of local animal and plant life.

The present year seems to be a fertile one for the formation of new ideas, societies, and clubs. It is a most certain proof that Hopkins is growing by leaps and bounds. The latest addition is the new Oratorical Society, organized on January 7. The purpose of this society is to develop the ability of its members in extemporaneous public speaking. Membership is open to all students.

One cotillion has been held this year, and several more are to follow. Our own jazz orchestra from the Musical Clubs will probably play for the last one of the season, that is, if they can be prevailed upon to sacrifice a Hopkins dance.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

Fifty Years of Europe—1870–1919, by C. D. Hazen, Ph.D., 1893, has been published by Henry Holt and Company.

Modern Education in China, by C. K. Edmunds, '97, Ph.D., 1903, has appeared as No. 44 of the Bulletin of the Bureau of Education, 1919.

Our War with Germany, by J. S. Bassett, Ph.D., 1894, has been published by Alfred A. Knopf of New York City.

The Strategy of Minerals, by G. O. Smith, Ph.D., 1896, has been published by Appleton.

The Kit-Kat for January, 1920, contains an article by C. A. Smith, Ph.D., 1893, entitled “‘You All’ as Used in the South.”

The Norman, Remington Company of Baltimore has published *The Brotherhood of Man*, by A. R. L. Dohme, '86, Ph.D., 1889.

The Grinnell Review for November and December, 1919, contains two articles by J. H. T. Main, Ph.D., 1892: “The League of Nations” and “America and Armenia.”

The Heroic Legends of Denmark, by Axel Olrik. Translated from the Danish and revised in collaboration with the author by Lee M. Hollander, '01, Ph.D., 1904, has been published as volume iv of the Scandinavian Monographs.

J. M. Booker, '01, had an article in the *Yale Review* for January, 1920, on “Industrial Partnership.”

The American Journal of Philology, vol. xl, no. 4, contains “Declension Exponents and Case Endings,” by E. W. Fay, Ph.D., 1890; and “The Wandering Skull: New Light on Tantrākhyāna 29,” by W. N. Brown, '12, Ph.D., 1916.

“A Pharmacological Study of Biblical ‘Gourds,’ ” by D. I. Macht, '02, M.D., 1906, appeared in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, vol. x, nos. 2 and 3.

Modern Language Notes for January contained "Schiller and the Genesis of Romanticism," by Professor A. O. Lovejoy; reviews of H. L. Hutton, Victor Hugo, *Ruy Blas*, and Helene Harvitt, Molière, *l'Ecole des femmes*, by Professor H. C. Lancaster; "A Correction," by H. M. Belden, Ph.D., 1895; and Brief Mention of Edith J. Morley, Edward Young's *Conjectures on Original Composition*, by Professor J. W. Bright.

The February number contained "Two Letters Written by Racine to his Sister," by Professor H. C. Lancaster; review of C. H. Grandgent, *The Power of Dante*, by J. E. Shaw, '96, Ph.D., 1900; review of Robert C. Holliday, Joyce Kilmer: *Poems, Essays, and Letters*, by J. W. Tupper, Ph.D., 1895; "Swinburne's Contributions to *The Spectator* in 1862," by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913; Brief Mention of M. A. Bayfield, *The Measures of the Poets: A New System of English Prosody*, by Professor J. W. Bright, and of Percy H. Boynton, *American Poetry*, by Professor J. C. French.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George W. Knapp, Jr., '99, president, 1901 Light St., Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—J. B. Crenshaw, Ph.D., 1893, president, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—John Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, president, Columbia University, New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M. A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Washington, D. C., Association—W. T. Thom, Ph.D., 1899, president; W. L. DeVries, '88, Ph.D., 1892, vice-president; J. L. Bost, former student, secretary-treasurer.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The executive committee of the Alumni Association held an important meeting on January 16, 1919, at 4.30 p.m., in President Radcliffe's office, 615 Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Radcliffe, Burrough, Gittings, and Roulston.

The secretary reported for the committee on formulating the amendment of and the additions to the constitution. He also reported for the committee on nominations for the board of editors of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. The recommendations of these two committees were adopted.

Mr. Burrough reported for the committee on nominations. After some discussion the nominees for the alumni council, executive committee, and officers were agreed upon.

It was decided to hold another banquet this year and to make this a final test as to whether the alumni of Baltimore and vicinity really desire such an annual banquet. The president was empowered to appoint a committee of three to make arrangements for the annual meeting and banquet.

The committee then adjourned to meet in March, 1920.

Any information concerning the present address of the following alumni will be gladly received by the secretary:¹

W. H. Allen, P.A.E., 1897.	I. K. Hamilton, Jr., P.A.E.,
W. P. Anderson, P.A.E., 1894.	1893.
H. M. Blalock, M.A., 1917.	W. W. Handy, P.A.E., 1893.
W. B. Brady, P.A.E., 1898.	Marie Hourwich, M.A., 1911.
F. M. Crist, B.S.E., 1917.	D. A. Howard, P.A.E., 1894.
I. Deutsch, P.A.E., 1895.	D. H. Johnston, Jr., B.S.E.,
J. K. Dunlap, M.A., 1917.	1916.
H. M. Dyar, P.A.E., 1893.	J. E. Konze, B.S.E., 1918.
W. T. Everett, P.A.E., 1899.	J. Levin, B.S.E., 1917.
F. I. Fonaroff, B.S.E., 1918.	A. S. McCabe, B.E., 1919.

¹ P.A.E. = Proficient in Applied Electricity; B.S.E. = Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

B. Y. Mirza, M.A., 1914.	Lily F. Trevvett, M.A., 1913.
Cathryn V. Riley, M.A., 1916.	J. M. C. Van Hulsteyn, B.S.E.,
F. Roberts, P.A.E., 1894.	1918.
J. S. Rosenthal, B.S.E., 1918.	J. N. Ware, M.A., 1911.
E. G. Stapleton, B.S.E., 1918.	A. J. Warner, P.A.E., 1892.
B. A. Sullivan, B.S.E., 1918.	Helen D. Welsh, M.A., 1917.
F. M. Thomas, P.A.E., 1894.	F. S. Wilcox, P.A.E., 1895.

ALUMNI NOTES

C. L. Powell, former instructor in English, is instructor in English and Public Speaking at Amherst College.

M. H. Coblenz, '12, is a member of the firm of Thomas, Coblenz & Temple, Inc., analytical and consulting chemists, of Norfolk, Va.

W. Z. White, '09, is with the Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

R. Howell, '14, Ph.D., 1917, and J. S. L. Yost, '14, have formed a partnership in law with offices in the Calvert Building, Baltimore.

J. B. Murphy, M.D., 1909, who has been connected with the Surgeon-General's office in Washington, has returned to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of New York City.

L. H. Buckler, '12, M.A., 1914, is with the Pacific Development Corporation of New York City.

J. H. Ober, former student, is with the Dutihl-Smith, McMillan Co. of New York City.

E. S. Ingraham, former student, has been elected vice-president of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish.

F. S. Hemry, Fellow, 1905-1906, has been elected second vice-president, and D. L. Buffum, Ph.D., 1904, director of the Association of Modern Language Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland.

E. D. Martin, '11, M.A., 1914, together with P. B. Briscoe and W. R. Jones, announces the formation of a co-partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Briscoe, Jones & Martin, with offices at 907 Fidelity Building, Baltimore.

A. Schaffer, '14, Ph.D., 1917, who has been studying at the Sorbonne in Paris, was travelling through Belgium when recently heard from.

E. P. Wightman, Ph.D., 1911, is now with the Parke, Davis Co. of Detroit, Mich.

A. Terracher, formerly of the department of Romance Languages, is now professor of French Philology at the University of Strasburg.

M. S. Slaughter, Ph.D., gave an address on "War Service in Italy" before the University of Wisconsin on November 18, 1919.

H. Kauffman, ex-'00, has purchased *McClure's Magazine* and will become the editor of that publication.

W. S. Gorton, '08, Ph.D., 1914, is doing research work on telephones for the Western Electric Co. of New York City, and is now residing in East Orange, N. J.

H. S. Greenleaf, '93, is a colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and is stationed at Ancon, Panama, Canal Zone.

Hopkins is well represented at Harvard University this year. M. K. Rothschild, '18, G. F. Ludington, '16, R. Oppenheimer, '17, J. S. Dickinson, '13, J. S. Short, '15, M. Eiseman, '15, B. H. Conn, '17, L. C. Merriman, '18, B. W. Smith, Jr., '19, R. R. Duncan, '18, and A. U. Hooper, '19, are students at the Law School. Mr. Ludington and Mr. Oppenheimer are editors of the *Harvard Law Review* and Mr. Dickinson is tutor in Law. A. L. Hamburger, '18, R. G. Sonneborn, former student, and C. E. Lyon, '97, Ph.D., 1904, are students at the School of Business Administration. H. H. Chang, '19, is doing work in the Graduate School. T. L. Hsi and G. L. Lubin, former students, are undergraduates. D. Burbage, former student, is in the Department of Engineering. The Hopkins colony had a dinner and theatre party shortly before Christmas.

C. K. Edmunds, '97, Ph.D., 1903, president of the Canton Christian College, has been spending the winter in China but expects to return to this country sometime in the early spring.

H. R. Fairclough, Ph.D., 1896, is the American Red Cross Commissioner to Montenegro and has held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel since August 27, 1919. This is Dr. Fairclough's second year in this field, and Stanford University, where he is professor of Latin, has extended his leave of absence for another year.

L. E. Jewell, former student and assistant in Astronomy, is with the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y.

H. C. Schmeisser, '08, M.D., 1912, is professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at Emory University, Ga.

W. A. Noyes, Ph.D., 1882, has been elected president of the American Chemical Society.

A. S. Loevenhart,¹ M.D., 1903, has been elected president of the American Pharmacologists' Society.

Dr. F. H. Garrison, '90, gave an address on "Medical Men and Music" and "Remarks on the Medical History of the War" at a meeting of the Society of Medical History of Chicago on January 17.

W. H. Brown, Ph.D., 1910, has been appointed professor of Botany in the University of the Philippines.

Dr. S. Flexner, Fellow, 1891-1892, has been elected a member of the following foreign societies: the Société de Pathologie exotique of the Institute Pasteur of Paris; the Société Royale des Sciences Médicales et Naturelles of Brussels; the Société Belge de Biologie of Brussels; and of the Bataafsch Genootschap der Proefondervindelijke Wijsbegeerte of Rotterdam.

Dr. C. Voegtlin, formerly of the department of Pharmacology delivered an address on "Recent Work in Pellagra" before the New York Academy of Medicine on January 24.

C. S. Weech, '15, is with the New Amsterdam Casualty Company of Baltimore.

The engagement of E. H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914, to Miss Helen M. Woodward of Minneapolis, Minn., has been announced.

J. P. Wright, '08, has been appointed an assistant attorney-general of Maryland. A. H. Fisher, '09, and L. C. Spencer, '01, have also been appointed to the same office.

H. Insley, Ph.D., 1919, is with the U. S. Geological Survey in Washington.

E. H. Niles, '13, who has recently returned from service in the Near East, addressed the City Club of Baltimore on January 17. Mr. Niles recently was admitted to the Baltimore bar.

A. B. Haupt, '09, has resigned from the staff of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

J. E. Shaw, '96, Ph.D., 1900, formerly of the department of Romance Languages and now of the University of Toronto, visited the University during the Christmas holidays.

E. L. Turnbull, '93, has retired from the real estate business in which he was engaged for twenty-five years, and will devote his time chiefly to music. P. S. Morgan, ex-'99, will continue the business under the name of Philip S. Morgan & Co., Inc.

T. H. Bevan, former student, has been appointed consular agent at Bahia, Brazil.

W. W. Pagon, '05, has been making a tour of the important ports of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for the Export and Import Board of Trade of Baltimore.

P. B. Perlman, former student, has been appointed secretary of state for Maryland.

V. J. Warner, Fellow, 1913-1914, is at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

L. L. Jackson, '93, has been appointed assistant director of the Federal and State Free Employment Bureau of Maryland.

J. A. Sayler, '02, has resigned as United States Commissioner of Maryland.

W. L. Bevan, '86, is professor of Ecclesiastical History at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

J. M. Mowbray, '17, is with the Roland Park Company of Baltimore.

C. H. Baxley, B.E., 1919, is in the State Department of Health, Sanitary Engineering Department. R. B. Morse, '01, and A. Wolman, '13, are in the same department.

S. Sato, Ph.D., 1886, has been elected president of the Imperial University of Hokkaido, Sapporo, Japan.

B. Tappan, '11, M.D., 1915, announces the opening of offices at 1102 N. Charles St., Baltimore, with practice limited to the care of infants and children and their diseases.

H. H. York, Ph.D., 1911, has resigned from the faculty of Brown University to become head of the department of Bot-

any at the University of West Virginia.

J. G. Carl, former student, is chaplain of the Maryland State Senate.

T. DeC. Ruth, '06, Ph.D., 1916, has been appointed manager of the Potomac Division, American Red Cross.

Rabbi S. Fredman, '09, of Philadelphia, is doing graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

L. B. Kellum, '19, when recently heard from, was at Tulsa, Okla.

R. P. Stephens, Ph.D., 1905, has been promoted to a professorship of Mathematics at the University of Georgia.

Florence P. Lewis, Ph.D., 1913, has been promoted to be associate professor of Mathematics at Goucher College.

C. C. Bramble, Ph.D., 1917, is now assistant professor of Mathematics at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

B. Emmet, Ph.D., 1917, has become production manager for Schloss Brothers & Company of Baltimore, and is especially in charge of labor relations. Dr. Emmet was formerly employment manager for the New York Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association.

W. A. Wood, Jr., B.S. in Eng., 1917, has been appointed instructor in the department of Engineering, Yale University.

MARRIAGES

C. D. Ames, former student, to Miss Carolyn Hinman McCay of Baltimore, on January 17, 1920.

R. Cameron, former student, to Miss Chloe Robinson of Belair, Md., on January 20, 1920.

H. L. Dryden, '16, Ph.D., 1919, to Miss Mary Libbie Travers of Baltimore, on January 29, 1920.

E. O. Hulbert, '11, Ph.D., 1915, to Miss Charlotte Teresa Howell of Baltimore, on January 31, 1920.

R. V. D. Magoffin, Ph.D., 1908, to Miss Kate Hampton Manning of Columbia, S. C., on February 3, 1920.

M. K. Miller, M.D., 1916, to Miss Freda Anita Stracke of Chicago, Ill., on January 10, 1920.

H. L. Moses, '09, to Miss Stella Rothschild of Baltimore, on February 9, 1920.

T. B. Price, '12, to Miss Caroline Brooks Ward of Charleston, W. Va., on January 24, 1920.

P. Wegefarth, '08, M.D., 1912, to Mrs. Lillie Holbrook of San Diego, Calif., on January 19, 1920.

W. A. Wood, Jr., B. S. in Eng., 1917, to Miss Helen Park Dunn of El Paso, Texas, on January 3, 1920.

DEATHS

J. Armstrong, former student, on December 21, 1919.

Rev. B. W. Bond, former student, on January 22, 1920.

J. R. Bosley, M.D., 1901, on January 8, 1920.

M. Kuhara, Ph.D., 1882, in December, 1919.

H. C. Robertson, Ph.D., 1910, on January 24, 1920.

B. Thomas, former student, on January 25, 1920.

G. Whitelock, former student, on January 8, 1920.

BIRTHS

To J. P. Hill, '00, and Mrs. Hill, a daughter in February, 1920.

To J. R. Manning, former student, and Mrs. Manning, a daughter in December, 1919.

To M. C. Pincoffs, Jr., M.D., 1912, and Mrs. Pincoffs, a son in January, 1920.

To J. L. Stifel, M.D., 1917, and Mrs. Stifel, a son on January 20, 1920.

BOOK REVIEWS

American Citizenship and Economic Welfare. By JACOB H. HOLLANDER. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1919.

This interesting volume consists of three lectures delivered at the University of North Carolina in 1919. The purpose of the work is well stated in the first one as a consideration of the "citizen as producer, as employer, and as taxpayer—each in respect to present conditions and with respect to individual obligations." In the first lecture, entitled "The Weal of the Nation," the author discusses the factors resulting from the war that have been potent in disturbing the economic life of the country—the diversion of labor and capital from productive to destructive purposes, the inflation of credit, the rise in prices, and the unrest of labor. The effects of these influences are pointed out, and there is a discussion of the following measures which are offered in order to promote business stability: (1) consistent government policy, (2) courageous deflation of credit, (3) retrenchment in public and private expenditure, and (4) arbitral adjustment of industrial disputes.

The second lecture, entitled "The Laborer's Hire," discusses that oldest, but still unsolved problem of economics—the share

of labor in the products of industry. A discussion of the immediate effects of the war upon labor is followed by a consideration of the consequences of this resulting unrest on the relations between labor and capital. The most interesting part of this chapter is a restatement of a plan first outlined by the author in 1914, which contemplates (1) a basic wage, paid for unskilled service, (2) a trade gradation, adjusted to the social estimate put upon superior kinds of industrial work, and (3) a personal differential, measuring degrees of efficiency within each occupation.

The third chapter, entitled "The Sinews of Peace," deals with a subject that has been brought home to the most unobservant—the problem of taxation. No field of national legislation is fraught with so much danger as that of taxation and finance. It is to be regretted that the scope of the work is not broad enough to enable the author to devote more space to the specific taxes imposed during the war. However, the author gives an excellent summary of the main effects of our tax policy and indicates in general terms the road to be followed. It is pointed out that private thrift and public retrenchment must go hand in hand. Income must

be diverted from spending to debt discharge. In the midst of the present fog created by too much talk about profiteers, it is encouraging to have one high authority state that "unless there be a diversion of income—voluntary or enforced—from spending to debt discharge, the mischievous war cycle of credit expansion and price inflation is likely to be again renewed."

The book is a suggestive and scholarly contribution to the literature on reconstruction, and its sound economic basis and excellent method of presentation should commend it to all students of contemporary economic phenomena, particularly to those who have not had time to analyze in detail the currents and ground swells of our economic life.

L. F. SCHMECKEBIER, '96,
Ph.D., 1899.

The American Colonization Society 1817-1840. By EARLY LEE FOX, Ph.D., Professor of History in Randolph-Macon College. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxvii, No. 3. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1919.

The American Colonization Society by Early Lee Fox is a thoroughly good piece of work of which the Department may well be proud. Dr. Fox possesses an interesting style and the pages are read easily—in which they surpass the traditional doctor's dissertation. The

work is well proportioned and is based almost entirely upon the files of the *Liberator* and the *African Repository*, and upon the manuscript correspondence in the office of the Society. One wonders sometimes why other material was not used, such as McPherson's *History of Liberia*, in Series 9 of the *Studies*; Latrobe's *History of Maryland in Liberia*, in the *Maryland Historical Society Fund Publications*; and the biographies of the prominent members of the Society, such as Semmes' delightful *Life of J. H. B. Latrobe*. A fuller index and a table of the Society's officers would have been useful.

The book is so important that one trusts the author will continue his studies through the latter years of the decline of the Society to the present time. Dr. Fox occasionally expresses himself in a terse and epigrammatic manner, such as (page 180), "Influence cannot be measured with a yard stick and it is exceedingly difficult to measure it at all;" or (page 190), "Garrison thought of the South in terms of Ephraim and his idol, and that was true in 1831 of a part of the lower South. But a truer picture of the upper South in 1831 would have been that represented by Prometheus Bound." The strong points made by the author are in his treatment of the controversy between the Society on the one hand and William Lloyd Garrison and his extremist abolition followers on the other. Dr. Fox conclusively proves his

case, in fact he rather overproves it and the reader who is the judge is inclined to say, "The Court is convinced and needs no further argument," before the author has concluded his discussion. This is a good fault, however, and the impracticable character of the Abolitionists' policy, their disregard for the Union, their insistence upon a rule or ruin policy (slavery must come to an end in their way), their uncharitable bitterness, their refusal to work with anyone who would not go all the way with them are clearly shown. The alienation of the New England states, as a consequence of their efforts, is clearly displayed. Dr. Fox hardly realizes the influence of Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon in stemming the tide against colonization in Southern Connecticut. In the town of Guilford, near New Haven, the espousal of abolition sentiments by the pastor of the Congregational Church about 1839 led to his being obliged to resign in 1842 after a pastorate of thirty-six years. His followers left the Church to form another one in the following year. This Church was known as the Abolition Church for many years and the bitterness aroused in this conflict has been such that, although the cause was long forgotten, when the young Church lost membership and was obliged to discontinue services in the summer of 1919, the members refused to unite with the older

Church and continue the organization. The opposition of South Carolina and Georgia to the Colonization Society is clearly demonstrated. We are apt to forget that the Solid South did not exist until after 1830 and that the "Middle States" shrank in the subsequent years until they divided into three parts: the free Middle States, the Border State Union States, and those Slave States which finally cast their lot with the further South.

Another thesis, successfully maintained, is that the activity of the Colonization Society was most useful in limiting the extent of the African Slave Trade by occupying a larger part of the coast frequented by slavers and by giving information and aid to the attempts of the American and English governments to suppress the trade.

The Society's attempt to remove all the negroes from the United States was a piece of grandiose idealism, almost surely destined to fail. The failure was practically certain from the time the Society found itself unable to secure an appropriation from the Federal Government. Yet the readers of the Study will probably answer yes to the questions which the author asks on the closing page and agree that the establishment of the Republic of Liberia and the "salvation of many thousands of natives from the holds of miserable slave ships" were

"worth the efforts required to bring the Society into being and to preserve it for many years."

The Obligation of Contracts Clause of the United States Constitution. By WARREN B. HUNTING, Ph.D., Late Second Lieutenant, 168th Infantry, A.E.F. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxvii, No. 4. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1919.

The Obligation of Contracts Clause of the United States Constitution by Warren B. Hunting, late Second Lieutenant, 168th Infantry, A. E. F., furnishes another of the innumerable proofs that the Great War was a costly one; for the author was killed on July 15, 1918, and the torso of his intended work is published posthumously. Hunting was a quiet faithful worker, who graduated from the University with the A.B. degree in 1907. He studied law and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Maryland in 1909. After attaining his doctorate in 1913, he engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City until at the call to war, with him as with so many others *armis cedant togae*. His friends were well advised in publishing the fragments of his projected work, for in maturity of thought, power of analysis, accuracy of statement, completeness of plan, and sanity of thought the monograph stands high. After an in-

troduction in which he develops the scope of his proposed investigation, and a discussion as to what is a contract, he considers the meaning of the phrase "obligation of a contract," and then decides that in a true sense a State can be bound by a contract. He shows that, both by the principles of "natural law," much referred to by eighteenth century jurists, and by the principles of the Common Law, a grant or a conveyance or a charter from a State could be considered a contract. Then he takes up the Dartmouth College case and devotes half of the space of the fragmentary monograph to it. This chapter comprises a dispassionate and comprehensive study of the great decision and constitutes an admirable defense of it. Finally, we have a treatment of the "Clause as viewed by the framers of the Constitution," tending to show that, although they probably meant to include only contracts between private parties, yet the printed evidence in the hands of the justices of the Supreme Court, at the time of the rendering of the opinion, would have tended to confirm them in the conviction to which they were led by the principles of the natural law and of the English Common Law as they understood them. The style of the monograph is clear and direct, and the study of the sources is exhaustive. In only one place is any neglect shown, and there

(page 79) a study of the history of Yale College would have strengthened Hunting's argument for the Dartmouth College decision, since the Yale College Charter amendment of 1723 was demonstrably passed by the Connecticut Assembly with the

approval, if not at the instance, of the College. The monograph shows little evidence of the fact that it had not the author's last revision, though on page 11, sixth line from the bottom, *is* should be stricken out.

NECROLOGY

DR. ROBERT LEE RANDOLPH, M.A.
(HON.), 1902¹)

An eminent physician who recently died in Baltimore was a cadet at the United States Military Academy something more than a quarter of a century ago. He entered the academy with the hopes of becoming an army officer, and of thus realizing his earliest ambitions as to a life career. He failed and left West Point after less than a year of hard work and study; he was unable to meet the exactions of the course, principally because of a serious affection of the eyes.

He was not only compelled to abandon his chosen career, but found himself heavily handicapped in beginning any other on account of his rapidly failing eyesight. There could scarcely have been a more severe blow to a youth of high aspiration entirely dependent upon his own exertions for success.

His first struggle was to overcome the great obstacle in his way. He began the study of his own affliction with earnestness and determination to conquer it. He sought the advice of renowned specialists and took advantage of every source of medical and clinical information. He then went to Europe and remained there several years, gaining the high position of assistant

in ophthalmology in the Royal Polyclinic, Vienna. What had seemed a handicap became, in reality, a blessing. In seeking to cure his own affliction he attained a knowledge that he directed to the relief of other sufferers. And he became one of the world's most eminent specialists in the treatment of the diseases of the eye.

Such in brief was the career of Dr. Robert Lee Randolph, who was professor at Johns Hopkins University for 18 years; an attending surgeon in many hospitals and in many important cases, the winner of the Alvarenga prize of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and of the Boylston prize of Harvard; the author of numerous papers and books upon his specialty, a physician who administered to the poor as willingly as to the rich, and whose death was brought about by his zeal to serve mankind.

How great his service may have been had he been permitted to follow his first choice of a profession we can only speculate. What it was as a physician we know. But in casting up his medical record there should be not forgotten the superb example that he left of American grit, a grit that turned failure into a worthy and distinguished success.

¹ The New York *Sun*.

EDGAR A. MORGAN, GRADUATE
STUDENT

Edgar A. Morgan, a graduate student of the Johns Hopkins University, died at his home, 2827 Walbrook Avenue, on February 5, 1920, from bronchial pneumonia. During the past year, he acted as teacher of history in the Polytechnic Institute of Baltimore, being called there during the crisis due to the shortage of teachers.

Mr. Morgan was born at Camargo, Illinois, in 1875, his parents being Icelius Delphine Morgan and Diana Yeager of Jewett, Illinois. He leaves a widow, who before marriage was Miss Amy Wheeler of Patoka, Illinois. Mr. Morgan attended the University of Illinois, graduating in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduation, he received an appointment in the educational system of the Philippine Islands, first as teacher and later as a superintendent in the Pangasinan and Rizal provinces. Here he remained for nine years. In October, 1917, he returned to the United States and began his studies in the Johns Hopkins University. His interest in education determined his course of study, which embraced Education, History, and Political Science. In November, 1917, he was accepted as a candidate for

the degree of Master of Arts, and was to be examined in June, 1920.

Mr. Morgan was devoted to two special lines of investigation. His early interest was in a study of the reorganization of the normal schools of the United States. His chief interest, however, was in the history of education in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish Occupation. Inasmuch as there has been no thorough and critical treatment of this subject, Mr. Morgan's work would have proved a contribution to the history of education.

The Educational Seminary, of which Mr. Morgan was a member as an associate for three years, wishes to record its sense of the deep loss sustained by both the University and the educational world at large. He was essentially a student, in whom the spirit of original investigation was ever present. With such a spirit, he found a ready welcome in this University and the Seminary, of which he was a member, and he contributed much to them by bringing to bear upon his research a mind that was active, critical, and thorough. The Seminary has lost one of its most valued members.

E. PEARCE HAYES,
On behalf of the Educational Seminary.

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

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No. 4

THE HISTORY OF BASE HOSPITAL NO. 18 (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIT) IN THE GREAT WAR. IV

TRIP HEART STUDIES

ON MARCH 20, 1918, Dr. E. W. Bridgman was relieved from further duty with the organization and, as a preliminary to assignment in cardio-vascular work, was sent to England. On arriving he became attached to the British Army, and was located at the Military Heart Hospital at Colchester under Dr. Thomas Lewis. Six other Americans were already there, having been sent over some six months before by the cardio-vascular board in the States, and, together with two Britishers and two Canadians, they constituted the medical personnel of the 600-bed hospitals established at Sobraon Barracks for the especial treatment of heart cases. The work was most instructive and interesting, comprising, for the most part, cases of disordered "action of the heart"—a nomenclature applied to the American "effort syndrome" group.

It was especially Dr. Lewis in England who emphasized the frequency of systolic murmurs in normal hearts, and who recognized the so-called irritable heart of DeCosta. He spread the knowledge extensively in his efforts to get out of bed and to work some of the 15,000 men who could

be found at any one time scattered through the British hospitals. These men were being kept flat on their backs under digitalis therapy, and constituted a severe loss to the man-power of the British Army. He instituted graded exercises as a means of treatment and as a basis for re-classification—a method which was highly successful and so proved by his "Follow-Up System." A great many of these patients were sent out for front-line duty, and, with the exception of a very few who were discharged from the service, the rest were grouped for useful work behind the lines—general laborers, stenographers, painters, carpenters, etc. This work they could do as well as normal men, who could be thus relieved to fill the need in the front-line trench.

The individuals with organic heart disease, as manifested by valve lesions or definite hypertrophy, made up only about five per cent of the total, and were immediately discharged; so that the work had to do particularly with that interesting waste-basket of cases that is gradually being sorted into groups with more exact diagnosis.

One cannot but comment on the different manner of working that the English employ. To be sure, it was a nation fatigued by a long drain on physical and nerve power, but their efforts were so different from those of the enthusiastic Americans in France, who started early in the morning and carried through the day, often into the night and all day Sunday. The actual work at the heart hospital required but three to four hours per day, so that no small part of the Americans' time was devoted to week-end and afternoon trips about England and Scotland, an exceptional opportunity. However, they learned the use and application of graduated exercises as being the method *par excellence* for the determination of a patient's ability as opposed to guessing, the stethoscope, or exquisite laboratory determination.

This method was performed on a far more active scale in the American Expeditionary Force, and the knowledge of the varying types and degrees of the disordered action of the heart represents another experience for which America

is indebted to England. The knowledge obtained from the mistakes of the English was speedily applied to the American Expeditionary Force, where efforts were further made to prevent the psychosis, hysterias, and defense reactions from being too deeply grounded, by attending medical men, in the minds of those fresh from the horrors of war.

SURGICAL EXPERIENCE AT EVACUATION HOSPITAL NO. 1

With the movement of American troops to the front came the need of forward hospitals, and of these, Evacuation Hospital No. 1 was the first to be established and equipped for the reception of battle casualties. This hospital was at Sebastopol, in a French military barracks between three and four miles northwest of Toul, France. It was opened early in February, 1918, and occupied half of the barracks, the other half then being occupied by a French medical organization. This hospital was designated as a practical school for war surgery of the A. E. F., and among the first teams to be assigned there was the one consisting of Dr. George J. Heuer, M.C., Private First Class (later First Lieutenant) Garland M. Harwood, Private First Class (later First Lieutenant) Gilbert E. Meekings, Private First Class James McIsaac, Miss Angele R. Millner and Miss M. Maye Liphart. On March 2, 1918, Dr. J. M. T. Finney took Dr. Heuer and the nurses to Sebastopol, and the other members of the team followed in an ambulance with the equipment.

The first impressions were a bit gloomy. The officers messed in a snow-covered tent with overcoats, caps, and gloves, and with their feet resting on bricks to keep them out of the deep mud. The wind-swept garret assigned as quarters was impossible to heat, and the cleanliness of the place was that of the usual French hospital turned over to the American Army. These discomforts, however, were but temporary, and were, indeed, unavoidable in a newly developing institution, and through the efforts of the commanding officer better quarters were soon established for the

nurses, officers, and men. New mess halls were constructed, officers' and nurses' clubs, Y. M. C. A. building for the men, and excellent bathing facilities for all. It is fair to say that no hospital at the front accomplished so much for the physical comforts of its staff.

This hospital was built on a plain six or eight miles from the front lines, with good roads between it and the front over which wounded could be rapidly transported, and with Toul three or four miles to the southeast as a railhead for evacuating patients. The hospital consisted of numerous stone and brick buildings, seven of which were large barracks and were suited for hospital buildings. In its early history, Evacuation Hospital No. 1 had three of the French pavilions and the French had four. Later it took over the entire institution, and still later (just before the St. Mihiel drive) by the addition of huts and tents increased its bed capacity to approximately three thousand. The equipment of the pavilions and the wards, at first rather scanty, was soon adequate for all needs, and aside from the fact that there was no running water and that the beds were low, the wards were well suited for their purpose.

The surgical work was so arranged that each surgeon had a distinct surgical service. He had a definite period of duty during which he received and operated upon all cases entering the hospital. He had a surgical team which remained intact over long periods so that he could train it to work most efficiently, and which was large enough so that daily dressings and careful attention for the post-operative care of patients was possible. Each team had its own operating room and surgical ward, and a clerk to keep the records, and the operator was absolutely independent so that he could carry out his own ideas in the treatment of his cases. There were many advantages in such an arrangement; it provided a spirit of friendly rivalry among the teams, it stimulated new ideas, it made possible the carrying on of the work, often under trying circumstances, with the least labor and friction.

During only one period in the hospital's experience was this arrangement of work changed. Just preceding the St. Mihiel drive our bed capacity was increased to approximately three thousand beds, and our surgical personnel to fifteen surgical teams; and during the latter part of the drive, by taking over the teams of Mobile Hospital No. 3 and several from another evacuation hospital, to twenty-six surgical teams. With this change came the need of a different arrangement of the surgical work. The surgical service was put in charge of a Surgical Director (Dr. Heuer), who did no operative work himself but acted as Triage Officer (*i.e.*, saw all cases on admission, decided whether they were or were not operative, whether or not they required shock treatment, what surgeon they should go to, what ward they were to be assigned to, etc.), as consulting surgeon to the operating room and ward surgeons, and as evacuation officer to the extent of deciding what pre- and post-operative cases could safely be evacuated. First Lieut. Walter Holmes acted as Dr. Heuer's assistant, and being on night duty shared equally with him the responsibility of the position. The surgical teams were out on twelve-hour shifts and were held responsible only for the operating-room work, and not for the surgical dressings and after-care of their patients in the wards. The pavilions and wards were divided so that cases of a similar nature were grouped together into head, chest, abdomen, bone and joint, and soft part wards. They were put in charge of ward surgeons who had no operating-room duties at all, but confined themselves entirely to the dressings, after-care, and records of the patients under their charge. The surgical work itself was altered to the extent that no wounds were closed, excepting those of the scalp or brain, face, chest, and knee joints. In passing it may be said to the credit of the institution that during the period of the St. Mihiel drive no patients were evacuated without operation who (as was decided at a conference of surgeons) could not safely be transported; every patient awaiting operation was under shelter and warm; and no

patient operated upon was evacuated until a first dressing had been done. This last point is important, for it enabled us to discover and reoperate upon patients with post-operative gas infections before they were sent on an indefinite train journey.

Dr. Heuer remained on detached duty at Evacuation Hospital No. 1 until after the armistice, when he was returned to Base Hospital No. 18. The nurses were changed at intervals of six or eight weeks, so that the opportunity of securing surgical experience in an evacuation hospital was obtained by seven nurses in all. Private First Class Harwood remained with Dr. Heuer until he was graduated and commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps. Privates First Class Meekins and McIsaac were replaced by Privates First Class Richard C. Coblenz and Edward A. Robinson, and later by two men from Evacuation Hospital No. 1. The nurses besides Miss Milner and Miss Liphart who were at various times on duty as part of Dr. Heuer's team were Misses Marion Beal, Mary G. Lyman, Ethel Jones, Bessie W. Omohundro, and Margaret W. Sayres.

VASSENAY TRIP

In order to give the Medical Service of the A. E. F. the benefit of three years' experience in handling wounded and "war surgery" the French Service de Santé invited the Surgeon in Chief to send several operating teams to the various organizations behind the Chemin des Dames for practical experience and observation. A large attack was to be made towards the end of October. Every detail was carefully worked out and especially was this true of hospital formations. Base Hospital No. 18 was called on to furnish a team and the following representatives were sent: Capt. Wm. S. Baer, in charge; Lieut. H. R. Slack, assistant surgeon; Lieut. H. N. Shaw, anaesthetist; Lieut. Charles A. Waters, roentgenologist; Miss Annie Barnard and Miss Mae Liphart, nurses; Messrs. Hugh Morgan and Albert McCowan, stretcher bearers.

The team left Bazoilles September 27, 1917; reported to French authorities at Le Bourget, September 28, 1917. Here we met two other teams like ourselves, one from the Roosevelt Hospital headed by Dr. Peck, with the genial Henry Cave along, and another from the New York Hospital (Base 9). After an all-night ride in cramped quarters, we all arrived at Brains on the Vesle River, about 7 a.m., September 29. All three teams were sent at once out to H. O. E. No. 18, situated at Vassenay, on the road between Rheims and Soissons. One felt like there was really a war going on, for the guns could easily be heard and at night the star shells gave a most fascinating effect. There was much discussion among the French officers as to the advisability of putting a hospital so close to the lines—it was just ten kilometers from the trenches and subject to shell fire; the general consensus of opinion was that it should have been five kilometers further to the rear. But we were glad enough to be up near the scene of activity and excitement.

Each team was assigned to one of the three auto chirurgies, headed by Breschat, Margins, and Duval. Our team was with M. Breschat. The hospital had about 4000 beds, 1000 being assigned to each of the three operating units, and the other 1000 being used for the specialties, particularly face cases under the direction of Professor Morestin. In addition to this there were ample provisions for dressing and feeding and resting a few hours the *petit blessé*. The buildings consisted of wooden barracks and Bessaneau tents. Numerous dugouts and sandbag barricades afforded protection against possible air raids. The receiving triages were admirably arranged for the speedy handling of patients and there was never any delay in unloading the ambulances. All these details were intensely interesting and it formed a basis for our own organization, though I haven't heard of a single American evacuation hospital that functioned so satisfactorily and smoothly as did the French H. O. E. 18 in October, 1917. And this may in a large measure be attributed to the well-nigh perfect transportation facilities—

both motor and rail—for handling the wounded. Another important factor was the success and steady advance of the attack without any counter-offensive, which enabled the stretcher bearers to get a man as soon as he was down. The average time from the moment a soldier was hit until he was on the operating table was about eight hours—and of course he had been through the X-ray and been cleaned up after a fashion in the meantime. Getting the cases so early naturally yielded better surgical results and saved many lives and limbs. It was particularly interesting to the writer for it afforded an opportunity to appreciate the advances made by the French Service de Santé since the beginning of the war. The type of surgery was wonderfully improved, and the hospital organization and administration did not seem to belong to the same system as existed in France during the fall of 1914 and the winter of 1915.

It would hardly come in the scope of such an article to describe in detail the organization of the hospital and the various views on war surgery. Suffice it to say that everyone gathered very definite impressions of some of the essentials; especially the importance of X-ray and accurate localization; the possibilities of primary closure; the correlation of wound bacteriology and surgery; the use of the Carrel-Dakin method of wound cleansing with subsequent secondary closure. The ideas obtained by just such observations formed a basis for the teachings on war surgery promulgated by the various schools and by the Consultants in the Medical Department of the A. E. F. So much for generalities.

During the rush which lasted about four days, the teams in our unit worked in eight-hour shifts, our team doing a regular turn, taking the cases as they came in. Eleven cases was the largest number we put through during the turn. A great deal was learned about conservation of supplies and instruments, speed, etc., in such emergency work. But all this is an old story now.

In the eight hours off we had to look after the dressings of our cases, and for a time there was so much new and interesting—unloading ambulances, bringing in German prisoners, loading trains for evacuations—that no one thought of sleeping. However, the novelty soon wore off, and we slept soundly in spite of the artillery.

Dr. Marquis was much interested in Dr. Baer's plaster casts and in working out the use of the Thomas splints, so we looked after all fractures on Dr. Marquis' service. The tireless and efficient work of Misses Barnard and Liphart and of Morgan and McCowan reflected much credit on our team.

This story would not be complete without mentioning Hank Shaw's rivalry with Heiny Cave for the smiles and favors of some of the French nurses—especially the "skinny girl." Buck Waters furnished much amusement by his daily dope and terror of exploding shells—also a flight over le Fort de la Malmaison. Bazoille, Dr. Baer's chow dog, came up by a special messenger and became a regular member of the team, and incidentally somewhat of a care to Buck. We all got to Soissons several times; went to advanced dressing posts; saw Chassenay, Vailly, and Lixy, destroyed villages near the fighting; experienced the sensations produced by proximity to Boche shell fire; witnessed several air battles, etc. Probably the pleasantest feature of the trip was the cordial relations with the French medical officers and some Chasseur Alpine Officers, with whom we frequently dined and passed an evening. Coke Williamson (from New York Hospital) with his beard and clog dancing was very effectual in bringing about this fraternizing. We all learned some French.

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DIVISION OF GENERAL SURGERY

1. The Division of General Surgery was organized by the appointment of Maj. John M. T. Finney, M. R. C., as Director, Division of General Surgery, A. E. F., by G. O.

58, par. 4, G. H. Q., A. E. F., November 10, 1917. Maj. Charles H. Peck, M. R. C., and Maj. William A. Fisher, Jr., M. R. C., were appointed Assistant Directors, Division of General Surgery, on December 22, 1917. On January 28, 1918, a joint office was opened in Neufchateau with the Directors of Orthopedic Surgery, Psychiatry, and Genito-Urinary Surgery. Subsequently the Directors of the Divisions of Roentgenology and General Medicine with their assistants took up quarters in the same office. Each of these Divisions reported directly to the Chief Surgeon, A. E. F. Pursuant to G. O. 88, par. 1, G. H. Q., A. E. F., June 6, 1918, the designations of the Chiefs of the various divisions were changed and co-ordinated under a Director of Professional Services, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Keller, M. C. Maj. J. M. T. Finney, M. R. C., was designated as Chief Consultant, Surgical Services, A. E. F., with the subdivisions of Surgery directly under him as follows:

Maj. James T. Case, Senior Consultant in Roentgenology; Maj. George W. Crile, M. R. C., Senior Consultant in Surgical Research; Maj. Harvey Cushing, M. R. C., Senior Consultant in Neurological Surgery; Maj. Joel F. Goldthwait, M. R. C., Senior Consultant in Orthopedic Surgery; Maj. James F. McKernon, M. R. C., Senior Consultant in Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgery; Maj. Charles H. Peck, M. R. C., Senior Consultant in General Surgery; Maj. Hugh H. Young, M. R. C., Senior Consultant in Venereal, Skin, and Genito-Urinary Surgery; Maj. Vilray P. Blair, M. R. C., Senior Consultant in Maxillo-facial Surgery; Maj. Allen Greenwood, M. R. C., Senior Consultant in Ophthalmology.

The various subdivisions of surgery by this order were co-ordinated under the Chief Consultant, and held directly responsible to him.

Only two changes in the above personnel took place later. Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Peck, the Senior Consultant in General Surgery, was ordered to return to the United States for duty at the office of the Surgeon-General in the early part of July, 1918. Lieut.-Col. William A. Fisher acted

in his stead. Lieut.-Col. James T. Case was succeeded on October 20, 1918, by Col. Arthur C. Christie. In October Col. Allen B. Kanaval was added to the staff of the Chief Consultant.

2. The first step taken in the professional care of the wounded by the Division of General Surgery was the recommendation for the appointment of a surgical consultant in each of the four divisions which were in France at that time. These appointments were as follows: Maj. George E. Brewer as Consultant to the 42nd Division; Maj. Frederic A. Besley as Consultant to the 26th Division; Maj. John H. Gibbon as Consultant to the 1st Division; and Capt. Burton J. Lee as Consultant to the 2nd Division. These consultants met the medical officers of the divisions to which they had been assigned as frequently as possible, and endeavored to give them the benefit of the experience which they had gained while serving with medical formations attached to other allied armies and to instruct them, so far as possible, in the clinical duties expected of them. When these divisions went into the line, the consultants soon found that their services were more valuable in the hospitals to which the wounded were taken for definitive surgical treatment and thereafter their time and attention were directed chiefly to the work in these organizations. In the case of the 1st and 42nd Divisions, this was in Evacuation Hospitals Nos. 1 and 2, which were established in February and March, 1918. In the other two divisions, which were operating with the French, and to whom they were entirely responsible for all of the surgery done there, the activities of the consultants were confined to observation of the methods employed and of the treatment that our men were receiving from them.

This arrangement did not prove wholly satisfactory. In the case of one division, the treatment of the wounded by the French was so unsatisfactory that the surgical consultant, with the coöperation and consent of the division surgeon, collected a fairly complete surgical hospital and organized

from the personnel of the division, operating teams which he carefully trained in the technique of modern war surgery. The consultant in this instance personally headed one of the teams and remained with the division during the whole subsequent campaign. It soon became apparent that for various reasons the idea of having a surgical consultant in each division was inadvisable. The chief objection to this arrangement was that, being attached to divisions, the consultants could not have supervision of the surgical work in the evacuation hospitals to which those divisions evacuated. Then, too, with the constant change of location of divisions, and with the possibility of more than one division evacuating to the same hospital, it became evident that this arrangement would not be practical or possible. As Circular No. 25 provided for a consultant and assistants for formations equivalent to an army corps, the appointment of corps consultants and assistants was requested, as it was believed that the corps would be an area formation and that these consultants would also be able to supervise surgery in the evacuation hospitals. This arrangement was satisfactory until the First Army was formed. Then it developed that the corps would be almost as mobile as the divisions, so that the same objections, which applied to divisional consultants in connection with their relations to evacuation and mobile hospitals, obtained.

The solution of the difficulty seemed to be the assignment of a consultant to each army with a sufficient number of assistants to supervise the surgical work in all the evacuation and mobile hospitals. These officers, by virtue of their army connection, would then have the authority to supervise the surgical work in all the formations in the army. This policy was put into operation in both the First and Second Armies and during the short period of time in which it was tried, proved to be satisfactory and to bid fair to yield good results with the least expenditure of medical officers.

Although some difference of opinion developed among division surgeons as to the need for surgical consultants

in the divisions, corps surgeons, who have had experience as division surgeons, seem to be unanimously of the opinion that surgical consultants are under existing Army rules unnecessary in divisions and corps, and that their assignment to the army is the most satisfactory arrangement. From the very outset it was apparent that field hospitals had neither the equipment nor the personnel to do serious surgical work. There was a decided tendency as each new division went into the line, for the division surgeon to have the wounded treated in field hospitals. Orders were therefore requested and subsequently issued from the chief surgeon's office to division surgeons that no operations were to be done in field hospitals where evacuation hospitals were available. This made it possible not only to supervise the surgical work with less consultants, but also to concentrate in evacuation and mobile hospitals the most experienced surgeons, with assistants, nurses, and orderlies who had been previously organized in the form of teams.

One of the first things that were undertaken when the Division of General Surgery was organized was the formation of surgical teams from the personnel of the base hospitals. On January 7, 1918, a letter was sent to all the base hospitals then in France asking them to organize one or two teams from each hospital, to consist of an operator, assistant, anaesthetist, two nurses, and two orderlies. The operator in each case was to be one of their most experienced men, and the assistant a man who was capable of soon heading a team himself. As a result of this circular letter, twelve to fifteen teams were soon available for duty with our own forces or those of the Allies, and were requested to hold themselves in readiness for service in the immediate future. As other base hospitals arrived they were asked to furnish this office with a list of the personnel of at least two such teams. On the opening of Evacuation Hospital No. 1, three teams, one each from Base Hospitals Nos. 9, 15, and 18, were assigned to it to perform the surgical work which was then beginning to come in from the 1st Division then

in the trenches. The consultant assigned to the 1st Division also supervised the work of these teams and acted as the Surgical Director of Evacuation Hospital No. 1. This hospital, being the only hospital of its kind then in operation in the A. E. F., was used as a school where the heads of other teams could be sent for purposes of observation and instruction. Later on, when other evacuation hospitals were established and became actively engaged in surgical work, they were used for the same purpose. This eventually gave a fairly good nucleus of well trained operators, but there came a time later on when the need for teams was so acute that it became impossible to give them this preliminary training, and when, owing to extreme urgency, it became necessary to make use of officers who had not had any preliminary training in military surgery, and among them even those who in civil practice would not be considered first-class surgeons. These men were drawn from every available source, casualties, divisions, camp hospitals, and even from the classes attending the sanitary school. There were two factors which made it necessary, under the circumstances, to do this: (1) the fact that there was not a reserve of well trained unattached surgeons which could be drawn upon for this purpose, and (2) the necessity of keeping in the base hospitals competent operators to take charge of the patients evacuated from the front in pre-operative and post-operative trains. Toward the latter part of the campaign, there were nearly three hundred organized teams, approximately two hundred of which were on duty with the First and Second Armies, and with divisions which were operating independently. Generally speaking, these teams were assigned to evacuation and mobile hospitals, but under exceptional circumstances they were also sent to field hospitals when such were acting as hospitals for non-transportable cases. This was especially true in the Chateau Thierry district, when the army had moved forward to such a distance that it was not possible to transport serious cases to the evacuation hospitals which had not yet moved up.

In the St. Mihiel and Argonne sectors, this was not necessary as the mobile hospitals were used for this purpose.

One new feature in the care and treatment of the wounded that was developed was the pre-operative train. By this is understood a hospital train which is filled with unoperated cases which would not suffer as a result of railway transportation and a delay of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The chief surgeon of the First Army was furnished with a list of the types of cases which were considered suitable for pre-operative trains, and at the time of the offensive in the St. Mihiel sector, and thereafter, this idea was put into practice, with the result that the front hospitals were relieved of a large number of cases. The cases thus transported were operated upon mainly in the advanced base hospitals, which for the time being became evacuation hospitals for the slightly wounded. No bad results from the development of gas gangrene were observed, except in a few instances where the trains had to be sent to the more remote bases.

The necessity for consultants in the large hospital centers had been apparent for a long time, but the shortage of officers of the proper type, owing to their urgent need at the front, made their assignment to these positions impossible until toward the end of the campaign. On the appointment of consultants in the base hospital centers, it was the purpose of the chief consultant to hold monthly or semi-monthly meetings of all the consultants, so that there might be an interchange of ideas and a discussion of methods of treatment, thus bringing about a coördination of the surgical work between the front and rear. At the same time it would be possible for the consultants in the forward areas to check up the results of the work done by the teams and organizations for which they were responsible.

In addition to the activities of the Division of Surgery directly connected with the treatment of the wounded, the senior consultants of the sub-divisions of surgery as well as the surgical consultants connected with tactical organizations gave lectures to the students in the Sanitary School

at Langres on surgical subjects connected with their respective departments. Reports on the activities of the subdivisions of surgery will be submitted by the senior consultant in each department.

RECONSTRUCTIVE FACE AND JAW SURGERY

On May 23, 1918, Drs. B. Lucien Brun and Harvey B. Stone were ordered on a tour of inspection of the large French hospital centers in which special attention was devoted to correcting deformities of the face and jaw resulting from battle injuries. The first hospital visited was at Tours-Hôpital Complémentaire Temporaire du Territoire No. 2. At the time of this visit there were no fresh cases in the hospital and most of the old cases had been recently moved out, because, in consequence of the great German offensive, the hospital had been changed in character to serve the purpose of an evacuation hospital; therefore, only one day was spent at this place. Major Ombredanne, the chief of the surgical service, was exceedingly courteous and showed us all the cases he had, and also his museum of plaster and wax models representing cases treated there in the past. Captain LeDoux-LeBard, chief of the X-ray service, was also most helpful and kindly.

The next place visited was Bordeaux. Here there was an extensive service devoted to general head cases under the supervision of Dr. E. J. Moure, a nose and throat specialist, who worked in co-operation with Dr. A. Herpin, a dental surgeon of distinction in the French army. A week was spent at this place, during which time a large number of cases were seen in various stages of treatment. The many types of appliances employed for fixation of the jaw in cases of fracture were particularly ingenious and well worked out. The surgical work of an operative character was of a high order and was executed in close coöperation with the dental procedures. The whole clinic was admirably conducted. The fundamental principles insisted on were

that the reconstruction of bony defects was the first essential to securing good results, and that the plastic surgery of the soft parts must be made secondary to proper reconstruction of the skeleton. This point of view naturally placed marked emphasis on the importance of proper dental splinting, and led to the development of an extensive laboratory for the construction of the dental splints above alluded to.

After this, the next clinic visited was at Lyons, where Dr. A. Pont, a dental surgeon, was in charge of the work under investigation. In this clinic many instructive cases were seen and much valuable information acquired. Perhaps the most interesting single development of the work here was the extensive use of cosmetic appliances to replace lost portions of the face, either temporarily, where surgical reconstruction of the lost organ was being planned, or permanently, when such reconstruction was considered impossible. As a result of much experiment along this line, a paste containing wax and gums, with coloring matter, was invented, which is easily moulded and reproduces most satisfactorily the appearance of normal flesh. From this paste, noses, ears, and lips were modeled and attached to the unfortunate mutilated person with surprisingly good effects. The method has a wide field of usefulness in rendering more tolerable the existence of these unfortunate people, and was worthy of employment in our own army.

About a week was spent in Lyons, and then the various clinics in Paris were visited. Paris was reached just at the time when the Germans were shelling the city and had made their second advance to the Marne with the capture of Chateau-Thierry. All the hospitals about Paris had been emptied of their old patients and were filled with freshly wounded of all descriptions, so that little chance was afforded for the observation of the special type of work under consideration which is slow and time-consuming and was not done in evacuation hospitals. However, the Hôpital Val de Grace, where Professor Morestin did a great deal of face and jaw work, was visited, as was also the American hospital

at Neuilly. At both these places interesting museum specimens and X-ray plates were seen and instructive talks were given by the surgeons who had been engaged in this reconstructive work. The further prospects of the trip were interrupted here by a telegram recalling the team to Base Hospital No. 18 to meet the rush of work which was then coming in.

MEDICAL CARE OF AVIATORS

Early in the development of plans for the Expeditionary Force, certain officers of the Medical Corps were sent to England to study the methods in use there. Unfortunately the plans they proposed were too sweeping as to elaborate organization, and did not meet with the approval of the Chief Surgeon or the General Staff. The net result of this disagreement was that nothing was done to organize or prepare the medical service with the air service units to meet its peculiar problems. It was not until May, 1918, that on the request of the Chief of Air Service the matter was again opened in the Chief Surgeon's office. Meantime, in the United States, a separate medical department was organized and development made along two distinct lines. A number of specialists in the ear and eye were appointed "Flight Surgeons" and equipped with turning chairs and a portable eye-testing set, and turned loose to test and classify candidates for flying. This led to a rather narrow point of view as to the criteria of flying fitness. The second development was the so-called research laboratory, in which physiology, psychology, general medicine, and the eye and ear were represented and an elaborate equipment of special apparatus provided. This latter development was much more important and furnished the means of accumulating important facts.

As the Medical Department in France had absolutely no information of the developments at home, a start was made independently by sending an officer to the English laboratories to study their methods in the newly organized Royal Air

Force, made up of the older independent organizations of the Army and Navy. It so happened that Dr. T. R. Boggs was selected for this duty, and he spent some five weeks in the close study of the administration, hospitalization, and laboratory methods, finding much of practical value. As a result of his report and recommendations on the British R. A. F., he was instructed to prepare a report on the status of medical work with our air service in France, with recommendations. After the completion of this duty in August, 1918, he was detached from the office of the Chief Consultant Medical Service, and assigned to the Staff of the Chief of Air Service, Major-General Patrick, as Medical Consultant Air Service, with direct access to the Chief Surgeon and to the Chief of Air Service. It was to be his duty to reorganize and coördinate the medical work in this field as a bureau of the Medical Department.

While the plans for this change were formulating and passing slowly through the machine, there arrived from the States Medical Research Laboratory Number 1, headed by Col. W. H. Wilmer, with a large staff of experts and many tons of apparatus. This most fortunate coincidence greatly accelerated the possibilities of improved work. The laboratory was stationed at the principal training center, Issoudun, and as soon as some apparatus could be unpacked and installed work began in temporary quarters. Almost immediately the influence of this improved work was evident in the falling off of accidents at the training center.

Meantime, Dr. Boggs' own work was that of advance agent and general adviser. This kept him traveling over a great part of France to the air service groups in corps and armies and to the scattered schools in the intermediate and base sections. A great deal of discussion with commanding air service chiefs was necessary to get them interested in giving the new methods a trial, coöoperating in the general measures designed for the health and fitness of the flying men, and recognizing the fact that in its last analysis flying fitness was a medical rather than a military problem. In

addition to this, it fell to his lot to deal with the Red Cross in devising a plan for special rest homes for the flying men, which should give them comfort, good food, and attractive physical exercise, away from large towns and their temptations. They also arranged for the development of student officers' messes at the schools, with American ladies to manage them and to furnish the normal feminine associations which are the best offset to the temptations to which these temperamental young men are peculiarly prone. Plans were also made for mobile recreation tents to go with the squadrons and furnish reading and games and a comfortable sitting room, so much needed in the isolated life inseparable from the field work of squadrons. With the change in the Chief Surgeon's office which occurred about this time, there was also necessary more frequent visits to Tours, in order, by personal presentation, to get more active coöperation with our aims.

In general it may be said that the work, while only in active progress for about fourteen weeks of the battle period, resulted in the recognition of the essential and permanent value of special medical supervision of all flying personnel by the military administration of the air service. Ample material was placed at our disposal for a comparative study of the experienced pilots, observers, and bombers from the front as a means of checking the laboratory methods and arriving at the truth with regard to their value. Special facilities for leave and recreation were recognized as essential to efficient service, and the trained medical man was accepted as a valuable assistant, instead of viewed with suspicion. All of this has a great bearing on the future development of the air service.

In conclusion it must be emphasized that the laboratory work which is such an essential part of the scheme was developed in the States, and all credit is due to Colonel Wilmer and Lieutenant-Colonel Rowntree for this work, without which we should have been very slow in getting started. And, furthermore, that the intelligent interest and

support of the Chief of Air Service and the Chief of Training were all that could be asked, and were a most important element in the rapid progress made.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS OF HOSPITAL

The following report includes a list of the diseases treated at Base Hospital No. 18 from its opening, August 1, 1917, until its official close, on January 8, 1919. The classification of diseases is that employed in the Manual of Sick and Wounded Reports of the A. E. F., revised September 15, 1918.

Analyses of report

I. Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.

The predominating disease in this subdivision is influenza, which included many cases of fever of unknown origin of the three-day type. Under the diagnosis of influenza are therefore included many cases of what has been termed in the A. E. F., "Spanish Flu," whose etiological relationship to the influenza bacillus is still a matter of discussion.

The large number of cases of typhoid fever is striking and is explained by the fact that Base Hospital No. 18 was designated to receive all cases of typhoid fever from a large area, and, consequently, the admissions were relatively high. Base Hospital No. 18 also received all cases of meningitis from the same area. The number of cases of measles was small, while there were only three cases of trench fever admitted to the hospital.

Total number of infectious and epidemic diseases: 2014. Influenza 52.0; Mumps 9.8; Typhoid 3.2; Meningitis 2.0; Measles 1.3; Para-typhoid 0.8; German measles 0.5.

II. Tuberculosis.

The fact that in the A. E. F. the demonstration of the tubercle in the sputum was required before a positive diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis could be made, accounts for the relatively large number of cases under the caption

"Under observation for tuberculosis." In general, the number of cases of tuberculosis is small, which may be considered as an index of the splendid physical material composing the rank and file of the A. E. F. The careful exclusion of suspicious cases during enlistment was also undoubtedly a factor in preventing the spread of this disease. The pulmonary form of tuberculosis predominates. Only one case of tuberculous meningitis occurred in the series of meningitis cases.

Total cases of tuberculosis: 101. Pulmonary form 88.5; Other forms 12.0.

III. Venereal Cases.

The total number of venereal cases treated was 836. The urethral form of gonorrhea occurred most frequently, while next in order of frequency was gonorrhreal arthritis. The total number of cases of syphilis was 190. The primary form predominated.

Total number of venereal cases: 836. Gonorrhreal Infectious 77.0; Syphilitic 23.0.

Gonorrhreal urethritis 28.0; Gonorrhreal arthritis 22.8; Gonorrhreal epididymitis 7.6; Gonorrhreal orchitis 7.0; Gonorrhreal prostatitis 2.5; Syphilis, primary 12.0; Syphilis, secondary 5.2; Syphilis, tertiary 5.8.

IV. General Diseases.

The low percentage of alcoholism and drug habits is striking.

V. Nervous Diseases.

Epilepsy leads the list of nervous diseases, while paralyses are the next most frequent.

Total nervous diseases: 87. Epilepsy 28.0; Paralyses 23.0.

VI. Mental Diseases.

By far the most common disease under this heading is psychasthenia, which includes many cases of the condition formerly diagnosed as shell shock. The proportion of mentally deficient is not large, nor is that of dementia praecox. Neurasthenia contributed its quota which, how-

ever, is not excessive. These facts point to a careful examination of the mental qualifications of the soldiers at the points of enlistment.

Total mental diseases: 434. Psychasthenia 50.0; Neurasthenia 16.0; Hysteria 11.0; Dementia praecox 11.0.

VII. Diseases of the Eye.

Total number of diseases of the eye: 468. Astigmatism 50.0; Conjunctivitis 18.0.

The proportion of cases of conjunctivitis is probably much larger, as practically every case of mustard gas poisoning had an associated conjunctivitis. These cases have been listed under the general head of gas inhalation.

VIII. Diseases of the Ear.

Total number of diseases of the ear: 365. Otitis media 93.0; Mastoiditis 7.0.

IX. Diseases of the Nose.

Total number of diseases of the nose: 238. Adenoids 43.0; Sinusitis 38.0.

X. Diseases of the Throat.

Total number of diseases of the throat: 437. Tonsillitis 55.0; Peritonsillar abscess 6.2.

XI. Circulatory Diseases.

Under this heading the greatest number of admissions is for hemorrhoids. The truly cardiac disorders are not very numerous, which is an index of the splendid physical material in the ranks, which bore the strain of warfare remarkably well.

Total disorders of the circulatory system: 683. Hemorrhoids 40.0; Myocarditis 14.0; Varicocele 12.0; Endocarditis 4.1; Pericarditis 3.0.

XII. Respiratory Diseases.

The largest number of fatalities, exclusive of battle casualties, as will be seen in the analysis of the death statistics, occurred in this important group of diseases. The broncho-pneumoniae have been particularly fatal infections, and proportionally killed more soldiers than any other disease.

Total number of respiratory diseases: 1226. Bronchitis 59.0; Broncho-pneumonia 14.0; Lobar pneumonia 12.0; Pleurisy (with effusion) 9.0; Bronchiectasis 0.6; Hemothorax 0.2; Pneumothorax 0.1.

XIII. Digestive System.

Of the strictly medical diseases under this heading, acute catarrhal enteritis was by far the most frequent. Hernias were very common, and with appendicitis, furnished the larger part of the purely civil surgery.

Total diseases of the digestive system: 1381. Inguinal hernias 25.0; Enteritis 20.0; Appendicitis 19.0.

XIV. Diseases of the Anus.

Total diseases of the anus: 52. Fistula in ano 96.0.

XV. Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder.

Total diseases of liver and gall bladder: 29. Cholecystitis 51.0; Abscesses of liver 10.0; Cholelithiasis 35.0.

XVI. Genito-Urinary System.

Total diseases of genito-urinary system: 153. Phimosis 39.0; Nephritis 16.0; Hydrocele 21.0; Nephrolithiasis 7.0.

XVII. Diseases of the Skin.

Total number of the diseases of the skin: 443. Pyodermia 22.0; Carbuncle 9.0; Dermatitis 11.0; Furunculosis 11.0.

XVIII. Bones and Organs of Locomotion.

Total number of the diseases of the bones: 47. Osteomyelitis 53.0; Periostitis 41.0.

Total number of the diseases of the joints: 89. Synovitis 56.0; Loose bodies in joints 30.0.

Total number of the miscellaneous diseases of the organs of locomotion: 89. Flat foot 47.0; Ingrown toenail 19.0; Trench foot 7.0.

XIX. Diseases Caused by External Causes.

Total number of diseases caused by external causes: 2559. Gas, absorption of deleterious 49.0; Fractures, accidental 15.0; Sprains 10.0.

XX. Gunshot Wounds.

Total number of cases of gunshot wounds: 4486. It is interesting to note the localization of the gunshot wounds

in their order of frequency. Fibula and tibia 15.0; Femur 14.0; Hands 9.0; Radius and ulna 9.0; Metatarsus, tarsus and phalanges 6.0; Head 6.1; Humerus 5.0; Scapula 5.0; Chest 5.0; Abdomen 4.0; Buttocks 2.0; Neck 2.0; Penis and scrotum 0.4.

XXI. Analysis of Death Statistics.

Total number of admissions to hospitals: 17,024. Total number of deaths: 204. Percentage of mortality 1.2.

XXII. Diseases in the Order of Frequency in which they caused Death.

Broncho-pneumonia 31.0; Gunshot wounds 24.0; Pneumonia, lobar 7.0; Meningitis (cerebro-spinal) 7.0; Accidents, by trauma 6.0; Scarlet fever 3.0; Typhoid fever 3.0; Empyema 0.5; Tuberculosis 0.5.

The feature worthy of comment in the death statistics is the high mortality of broncho-pneumonia. This disease killed more soldiers in Base Hospital No. 18 than did wounds incurred in battle. Though the number of cases of gunshot wounds admitted was about seventy-one times as many as that of broncho-pneumonia, the mortality was less by about seven per cent. Again the low total percentage mortality of one per cent is quite striking. These figures point out that a soldier not mortally wounded in battle has an excellent chance for eventual recovery, if he can be afforded proper treatment, and that the Army has more to fear from the virulent respiratory diseases than the shells of the enemy.

XXIII. General Statistics. Showing the diseases classed in the order of their frequency.

Gunshot wounds 4486; Diseases from external causes 2559; Infectious and epidemic diseases 2014; Diseases of the digestive system 1381; Diseases of the respiratory system 1226; Venereal diseases 836; Diseases of the circulatory system 683; Diseases of the eye 468; Diseases of the skin 443; Mental diseases and defects 434; Diseases of the ear 365; Diseases of the nose 238; Tuberculosis 233; General diseases 202; Genito-urinal diseases (non-venereal) 153; Malformations and ill-defined diseases 145; Diseases of the

joints 89; Nervous diseases 87; Diseases of the anus 52; Diseases of the bones 47; Diseases of the liver and gall bladder 29.

OBITUARIES

Miss Jeannette Bellman

Miss Jeannette Bellman was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 4, 1885. She graduated from the Training School for Nurses, Christ Hospital, Dayton, Ohio. She entered the service of the United States Army June 29, 1917, and was on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Base Hospital No. 1, until May, 1918, when she was ordered to report in New York for overseas duty. The contingent of casual nurses, of which she was a member, sailed from New York on June 12, 1918, and arrived at Liverpool, England, on June 25, 1918.

Miss Bellman was one of the group of twenty-five nurses who were attached to Base Hospital No. 18 on July 8, 1918. She was on duty on the ward from that time until the day she was taken ill, November 2. Her care for the patients was untiring and she never spared herself in working for them. After a short and severe illness, she died on November 12, 1918.

Miss Miriam E. Knowles

Miss Miriam E. Knowles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Knowles, of Yardley, Pa., died of scarlet fever November 12, 1917, at Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F.

Miss Knowles was a graduate of Wellesley College and of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses. She was one of the first to volunteer her services and joined the Hopkins Unit on June 4, 1917, with which she served until her death. She was a most efficient and devoted nurse.

Her friends and professional associates feel deeply the loss of so loyal a member of the profession.

Edwin S. Linton

Edwin S. Linton was born in Washington, Pa., the son of Dr. Edwin Linton, Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College and head of the Biological Department of that institution. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in June 1914, with the degree of Master of Arts. In the fall of 1914 he entered Johns Hopkins Medical School. When in May, 1917, Base Hospital No. 18 was being organized for service in France, Edwin Linton was finishing his third year. An opportunity was given to members of his class to enlist. He was one of the first. This opportunity for service was to him the call of duty to which he gladly responded.

In France during the difficult weeks of organization and adaptation he served faithfully and well. He lived to see Base Hospital No. 18 established as an efficient working unit of the United States Army Hospital System.

In November he contracted scarlet fever and after an illness of short duration he died November 14, 1917. The sense of loss at Base Hospital No. 18 was universal. He was known and loved by all. Because of his faithfulness to trust he had won the high regard of his officers and because of himself he held the abiding affection of his associates.

Lyle Rich

On Saturday, December 8, 1917, Lyle Rich, Private First Class, U. S. Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F., died, the second of the group of thirty-two medical students to give his life for the Great Cause.

Since the establishment of Base Hospital No. 18 in France he had worked in Captain Baetjer's laboratory. He was an indefatigable worker in the early days when, amid numerous difficulties, the hospital was taking form. He contracted typhoid fever the latter part of November. On the ward he had the closest attention from Colonel Boggs and Captain

Mason. When perforation occurred on December 6 he was rushed immediately to operation. Col. W. A. Fisher performed the operation, but all efforts were unavailing; he died Saturday morning, December 8, 1917.

As medical student and laboratory worker he was serious, industrious, trustworthy; as a soldier he was alert, obedient; as a friend he was loyal; in all—Lyle Rich was a true gentleman.

Horace Elmer Teter

On Thursday, February 28, 1918, Horace E. Teter, Corporal, Medical Detachment Unit A, attached to Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F., died of pneumonia after a short illness.

His devotion to duties won him promotion soon after his enlistment. He acted in the capacity of Mess Sergeant during the Unit's stay at Fort Porter, and he was thoroughly efficient in these lines.

Shortly after his arrival in France he was taken sick, which later resulted in his death. His death marks a void in our hearts which can never be filled.

ATTACHED OFFICERS

Louis Casamajor, Captain. Commissioned May 4, 1917; Sailed from New York May 14, 1917; Landed in England May 23, 1917; Landed in France May 31, 1917, with U. S. Base Hospital No. 2; May 31, 1917–October 2, 1917, No. 1 (Presby, U. S. A.) General Hospital, B. E. F.; October 2, 1917–October 14, 1917, No. 3 Australian C. C. S., B. E. F.; November 22, 1917–May 3, 1918, No. 1 (Presby, U. S. A.) General Hospital, B. E. F.; May 5, 1918, Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F.

Edward Wilson Collins, Captain, 763 E. Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Received commission in Medical Reserve Corps, April 25, 1917, First Lieutenant, M. R. C.; Ordered to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., September 28, 1917; Ordered to Base Hospital Camp, Augusta, Ga., depart-

ment of oto-laryngology, October 13, 1917, which was base hospital to 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard; Ordered overseas in "July Medical Replacement Draft," July 2, 1918; Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., July 13, 1918; Landed in Liverpool, England, July 26, 1918; Proceeded by way of Southampton across English Channel to Cherbourg, France, then to St. Aignon (Loir et Cher); Billeted at Thesee just outside of St. Aignon, which was a school for sanitary troops from August 1 to August 26, 1918; August 26 ordered to Vichy (Allier) Medical Center; August 31 to September 28 ordered to Base Hospital No. 18, Bazoilles (Vosges), to substitute for Dr. Slack who was sick; Received captaincy at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., February 11, 1918.

J. A. C. Colston, Major. Called into active service May 3, 1917; Sailed from New York May 8, 1917; Arrived at Liverpool May 19, 1917; Sailed from Southampton May 25, 1917; Arrived at Rouen May 26, 1917; Assigned for temporary duty at No. 9 General Hospital, B. E. F., Rouen, May 27, 1917; Assigned for temporary duty at No. 6 General Hospital, B. E. F., Rouen, May 30, 1917; Reported to A. D. M. S., 15th Division, B. E. F., June 14, 1917; Assigned for duty with 46th Field Ambulance, 15th Division, B. E. F., June 15, 1917; Served with 46th Field Ambulance and at various times with the following infantry battalions of the 15th Division: 78th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, 13th Battalion, The Royal Scots, 6th Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, continuously at the Ypres and Arras fronts until November 8, 1917; Relieved from duty with B. E. F., November 8, 1917; Reported for duty to Chief Surgeon, 42nd Division, A. E. F., November 24, 1917; Evacuated sick to Base Hospital No. 18, December 22, 1917; Assigned to duty Base Hospital No. 18 about February 3, 1918; Accepted commission of Captain, M. C., October 11, 1917.

Thomas Anthony Dinan, Catholic Chaplain. Entered American Red Cross Service on January 14, 1918; Arrived

at Bazoilles-sur-Meuse on January 31, 1918, and assigned to Base Hospital No. 18; Was Red Cross Chaplain up to October 18, 1918, and from then on Regular Army Chaplain; Home Address: La Salette College, 85 New Park Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Ernest Spurr Du Bray, Captain. Last position in civil life before entering the U. S. Army: Resident physician, City Hospital, Bay View, Baltimore, Md.; Commissioned First Lieutenant, M. R. C., June 12, 1917, active service July 18, 1917; Sailed from New York August 14, 1917; Arrived Liverpool, England, September 2, 1917; Arrived London, England, September 3, 1917; Left England and arrived in Boulogne, France, September 7, 1917; Ordered to B. E. F. front on September 8, 1917, and attached to the 72nd Field Ambulance, near Ypres; Transferred to 24th Division Ammunition Column, B. E. F., on September 28, 1917, then stationed near Peronne; January 12, 1918, promoted to captaincy, M. C., U. S. A.; Ordered to Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F., at Bazoilles-sur-Meuse on April 14, 1918; Served on Medical Service of Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F., from then on.

George R. Dunn. Commissioned First Lieutenant, M. R. C., July 26, 1917; Ordered to report for active service on September 16, 1917; To New York for overseas duty on September 26, 1917; Embarked at New York on October 9, 1917, on Steamship *Baltic*; Landed at Liverpool, England, on October 24, 1917; On Duty at 2nd Northern General Hospital, Leeds, England, from October 29, 1917 to April 25, 1918; Left England April 25, 1918, and arrived at Base Hospital No. 18 for duty on April 29, 1918.

William Thomas Eudy, Lieutenant. Entered M. O. R. C., Fort Riley, Kan., April 18, 1918; Assigned to duty at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., to examine recruits, July 2, 1918; Assigned to duty with Medical Replacement Unit No. 39 for overseas duty, August 23, 1918; Sailed for Europe, September 8, 1918; Assigned to duty at Base Hospital No. 18 October 5, 1918.

Frank A. Evans, Captain. Commissioned First Lieutenant, M. R. C., September 19, 1915; Attended Medical Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., August session, summer of 1916; Ordered to report to Washington, D. C., to prepare for overseas service May 6, 1917, and left Washington May 18, 1917, with orders to report to the British authorities in London; Embarked at New York on S. S. *Mongolia*, Atlantic Transport Line, May 19, 1917, landing at Falmouth, England, June 2, 1917; With orders for duty with the British Expeditionary Forces in France, reported June 7, 1917, to the Commanding Officer Boulogne area, and was assigned to Stationary Hospital No. 14, B. E. F., at Wymeraux; Transferred to the Third Division, B. E. F., June 11, 1917, and was assigned to the Seventh Field Ambulance Company; Transferred for duty as Battalion Medical Officer to the 8th Battalion, King's Own Royal Lancashires, July 27, 1917, and again on August 24, 1917, to the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, both of 76th Brigade, 3rd Division, B. E. F.; Commissioned as Captain, M. R. C., September 20, 1917; Awarded British Military Cross, September 26, 1917; Received "Regimental Citation" from 1st Gordon Highlanders, October 7, 1917; Received orders to report to Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F., January 6, 1918, and reported there January 15, 1918.

Ray E. Hunt, Y. M. C. A. Secretary. Entered Y. M. C. A. Service, Fort Snelling, September 1, 1917; Became General Secretary, Fort Snelling, Y. M. C. A., October 1, 1917; Ordered to New York October 24, 1917; Landed at Bordeaux, reached Neufchateau November 8, 1917; Assigned to 101st Machine Gun Battalion January 15, 1918, transferred to 101st Engineers; Transferred to Base Hospital No. 18 April 1, 1918; Became Acting Chaplain of Base Hospital No. 18 on June 1, 1918; Home address: 3325 Grand Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Louis A. King, First Lieutenant. Enlisted at Barado, Mich., September 20, 1917; Commissioned October 4, 1917; Ordered into active service April 4, 1918 Station Camp Green-

leaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Ordered overseas May 18, 1918; Sailed from New York June 8, 1918, on Cunard S. S. *Aquitania*; Arrived Liverpool, England, June 15, 1918; Sailed from Southampton, England, June 19, 1918; Arrived Le Havre, France, June 20, 1918; Arrived at Blois, France, June 21, 1918; Assigned to Base Hospital No. 18, arriving June 24, 1918; Assigned to Ward D, Base Hospital No. 18; Born Memphis, Tenn., September 21, 1869; Graduate Saginaw, Mich., 1903.

John C. Lyman, Captain. Commissioned May 1, 1917; Called into active service May 16, 1917; Sailed from New York on May 17, 1917; Landed in Liverpool, England, May 28, 1917; Crossed channel June 2 from Folkestone to Boulogne, reported to the British R. A. M. C. for duty; Assigned to British Stationary Hospital No. 8 at Wymeraux; Served at this hospital under Major Sinclair during the Messines push; Ordered to the 37th Division, B. E. F., June 11, 1917, which was resting on the Lys; Division was ordered into the line in front of the Messines Ridge; Spent seven months, most of the time as Battalion M. O., with this division, which remained in the line for the entire time; Transferred to A. E. F. January 8, 1918; Reported for duty at Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F., January 8, 1918.

Albert S. McCown, First Lieutenant. May 17, 1918, commissioned as First Lieutenant in Medical Reserve Corps; June 15, 1918, on duty at Camp Hospital No. 31, Camp de Mencan, as Genito-Urinary Officer for camp and hospital; August 23, 1918, on duty as assistant with thoracic operating team, headed by Major J. L. Yates; October 23, 1918, on duty at Base Hospital No. 18.

W. H. Michael, P. A. Surgeon, U. S. Navy. Arrived in France on Febrary 6, 1918, as M. O., 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines; February 11, 1918, as M. O., 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines; With the latter unit from March 15, 1918 to August 8, 1918, in the Verdun sector, at Bois de Belleau to the left of Chateau-Thierry, and at Vierzy in the counter-offensive in the middle of June; Awarded the D. S. C. in the attack with the Marines on June 6, at the Bois de Belleau;

Detached from 6th Marines on August 8, 1918, and ordered to Base Hospital No. 18 for duty.

Hugh J. Morgan, First Lieutenant. From Sanitary School at Langres to Casual Officer Depot; From Casual Officer Depot to Base Hospital No. 23 at Vittel for duty June 15, 1918; From Base Hospital No. 23 to Base Hospital No. 15 at Chaumont for temporary duty June 30, 1918; From Base Hospital No. 15 to Casual Operating Team No. 510 July 1, 1918; With Casual Operating Team No. 510 in the Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne, and Champagne drives; November 15, 1918, relieved of duty with Casual Operating Team No. 510 and ordered to Base Hospital No. 18 for duty.

John J. Singer, Captain. September 1, 1917, to February 18, 1918, on duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., as Adjutant and Assistant Instructor, Pittsburgh School Military Roentgenology; February 18, 1918 to March 11, 1918, on duty Cornell Medical School for course on mobile X-ray equipment; Sailed March 11, 1918, from Hoboken; Arrived Brest, France, March 20, 1918; March 22, 1918 to March 31, 1918, at Casual Officers' Depot, Blois; April 1, 1918, ordered to Base Hospital No. 18; Home Address: 542 W. Pittsburgh St., Greensburg, Pa.

James Prescott Walcott. Mr. Walcott came to Base Hospital No. 18 in January, 1918, and continued to direct the Red Cross activities until December, 1918; Before he left he also had full charge of the entire valley.

Charles Hansell Watt, Captain. Commissioned April, 1917; Entered active service May 30, 1917; Entered Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 2, 1917; June 16 ordered to Washington to await sailing orders; Sailed from New York July 23, landed in Liverpool August 12, and Boulogne, France, August 14, 1917; August 15 assigned to duty with No. 14 General Hospital, B. E. F.; August 28 assigned to duty with 16th Division, B. E. F.; While on the staff of this division was assigned to duty with Field Ambulance Nos. 112, 113, and 3 (British)

Casualty Clearing Station; January 3, 1918, was relieved from duty with B. E. F.; January 6, 1918, on duty Base Hospital No. 18, A. E. F.; Commissioned as Captain, January 12, 1918; Home address: Thomasville, Ga.

Peregrine Wroth, Jr. Commissioned Captain, M. R. C., on July 26, 1918; Ordered to Camp Greenleaf for duty on August 10, 1918; Ordered to Camp Crane on October 12, 1918; Ordered to temporary duty, influenza epidemic, on October 15, 1918; Ordered overseas October 25, 1918; Landed Liverpool, England, on November 2, 1918; On temporary duty at Winnal Downs, Winchester, England, Cherbourg, France, Le Mans, and Chaumont; Assigned to Base Hospital No. 18 on November 24, 1918.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PERSONNEL

Officers

Dr. William S. Baer, Dr. Walter A. Baetjer, Dr. Bertram M. Bernheim, Dr. Thomas R. Boggs, Dr. Montague L. Boyd, Dr. E. W. Bridgman, Dr. B. Lucien Brun, Dr. Louis Casamajor, Mr. Henry B. Clark, Dr. Edward W. Collins, Dr. J. A. Campbell Colston, Dr. Ernest S. du Bray, Dr. George Robert Dunn, Dr. H. B. Easton, Dr. William Thomas Eudy, Dr. Frank A. Evans, Dr. J. M. T. Finney, Dr. William A. Fisher, Jr., Dr. Harry C. Fulton, Dr. Lawrence Getz, Dr. Clyde G. Guthrie, Dr. William Happ, Dr. George J. Heuer, Dr. Amos Francis Hutchins, Dr. John H. King, Dr. Louis A. King, Dr. Benjamin S. Kline, Dr. Livius Lankford, Jr., Dr. S. Glenn Love, Dr. John Cushman Lyman, Dr. Verne R. Mason, Dr. Albert L. McCown, Dr. William Howard Michael, Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, Dr. William D. Noble, Dr. Clarence Porter, Dr. M. Wilson Ross, Dr. Henry N. Shaw, Dr. John J. Singer, Dr. Harry R. Slack, Dr. Harvey B. Stone, Dr. Virgil P. Sydenstricker, Mr. John M. Tipton, Dr. George Walker, Dr. Charles A. Waters, Dr. Charles Hansell Watt, Dr. Lawrence R. Wharton, Dr. Lloyd B. Whitham, Dr. Peregrine Wroth, Jr.

Nurses

Christine M. Adams, Ruth A. E. Adamson, Florence M. Baily, Bessie Baker, Annie Barnard, Marion Beal, Bertha C. Beers, Jeannette Bellman, Jessie Lee Berry, Flora Eva Biery, Gertrude I. Bunting, Mary E. Bunting, Ruth Bridge, Alice G. Carr, Emma E. Carter, Caroline B. Chick, Caroline H. Christman, Jean E. Coons, Claire R. P. Craigen, Ruth Cushman, Mary E. Davis, Eva S. Dean, Margaret Denniston, Katherine Dwyer, Katheryn Ellicott, Helen M. Erskine, Clara J. Farnsworth, Amy E. Faulkner, Helen D. Fitzgerald, Abigail Foley, Louise E. Frankhauser, Josephine Frazer, Corinna D. French, Neely Frierson, Helen M. Gainey, Mary A. Goldthwaite, Isabel F. Grant, Emma Haefner, Maude H. Hall, Elizabeth Harlan, Florrie Hartshorne, Estelle G. Hewitt, Edith A. Hollindale, Mathilda E. Huff, Celeste Janvier, Eleanor Jones, Ethel L. Jones, Nancy F. Keen, Ruby Kendall, Mrs. Lyda King, Josephine Kennedy, Miriam E. Knowles, Theresa Kraker, Ruby I. La Bier, Cazenove Lamar-Miller, Margaret E. LaVelle, M. Maye Liphart, Hattie G. Lowry, Mary G. Lyman, May M. McCandless, Annie Mackay, Rhoda E. MacVarish, Harriet Mae, Aline Mergy, Agnes Meyer, Fannie C. Michael, Mabel M. Miller, Angele R. Millner, Madeline Moysey, Eleanor L. Myer, Elizabeth Nelson, M. Annie O'Connor, Evelyn Oliver, Bessie W. Omohundro, Catherine O'Neil, Helen S. Packard, Gladys Perot, Marie L. Quigley, June A. Ramsey, Agness M. Raymond, Mabel Reed, Elsie E. Richards, Amanda T. Robertson, Ann S. Rogers, Margaret W. Sayres, Mary A. Shipley, Margaret Sinclair, Leota E. Stanley, Pauline B. Stocker, Olive I. Thompson, Eurith Trax, Laura D. Venable, May Watson, Bartha E. Weisbrod, Edna Marguerite Wilson, Catherine M. Wright.

Enlisted Men

Harry G. Adler, Clarence H. Ackerman, Eugene C. Anderson, William M. Anderson, Charles F. Angelier, Joseph H. Argabright, Albert Arman, William L. Ashley, William E. Avery, Walton Avery, David Badner, Moe Badner, George A. Bamford, Fred J. Bell, Fred J. Bennett, Royston Bennett, Michael Bonadio, Bertram M. Bowen, David T. Bowden, John W. Boyd, William E. Brady, Frederick G. Bremmer, Albert H. Brewster, Alzero F. Brown, Grover Brown, Ira L. Burns, James Burns, Alexander Carter, Paul A. Casey, Clarence F. Cassidy, Morris L. Chambers, William Christacks, John Chlad, John Christiansen, William H. Christopher, Theodore Clark, David M. Cohn, Richard C. Coblenz, Harry F. H. Coles, Frank D. Conroy, Guy Cump, Virgil J. Dade, Walter J. Daily, Elmer Daikin, Howell E. Daniel, Lyman E. DeLozier, Andre DeMarcillac, Charles O. Denver, Antony DeRoso, Eugene L. Desch, Philip H. DeWoody, Joseph L. Dicke, Robert H. Dixon, Raymond Dunn, Beverly Dunning, Edward A. Eggerstedt, Harold Eisenberg, Charles F. Elvers, James D. Enright, Bernard Finan, Jr., John C. Fisher, Robert A. Fleming, William L. French, Philip F. Frankel, Leslie T. Gager, Valentino Gazzola, Lawrence Gentile, Ralph Ghormley, Raymond Glazer, Samuel G. Gold, Bernard G. Griffith, Louis A. Grolick, Eugene P. Haldeman, Lewis Hamburger, Garland M. Harwood, William P. Hawkins, Carl F. Helland, Frederick A. Hemsath, Paul M. Higinbothen, George M. Holmes, Robert L. Holmes, Eugene L. Hooper, John E. Huiskamp, John A. Hunter, Jr., Richard I. Hunter, Charles L. Hutchins, Jr., Irving Hyams, William J. Kelley, William L. Kelly, William H. Kennard, John A. Key, Vally P. Kircher, Charles H. King, Charles Kobsa, Amos R. Koontz, Harry B. Kountz, Oliver P. Kraft, Louis Krauss, Adam J. Kutz, Clifford M. Lane, Frederick Lansberg, Crit C. Lathram, Sylvan Lazarus, Jennings S. Lincoln, Edwin S. Linton, John T. McCormick, Donald J. McDonald, Clarence W. McFadden, William F.

McFee, Robert M. McGee, Sam O. McGee, Michael T. McGrath, Robert B. McGroarty, James McIsaac, Elmer E. McKee, Joseph W. Martindale, Frank L. Mass, William F. Mayer, Gilbert E. Meekins, George L. Miles, Carlton Molesworth, Admiral D. Montley, Clarence P. Nelson, Hamel F. Newhouse, Fred L. Nixon, Brendan O'Brien, Walter I. O'Neill, Guy T. Owens, Marvin S. Owens, Charles A. Palmer, Clarence Petre, George Petrides, Clarence C. Porter, Jesse T. Poteet, Robert R. Price, Hugh M. Pry, Henry F. J. E. Pscherer, John P. Rankin, Richard C. Rankin, Edgar F. Reibetanz, Lyle Rich, Melvin J. Rickard, Charles Rhodes, Jr., James V. Ringer, Wilken M. Roddick, Albert Roeder, Charles F. Roney, Moses L. Rosenberg, Willis E. Ross, Clarence L. Rosselet, Joseph M. Rosskopf, Edward A. Robinson, Clyde A. Ruckel, Evan D. Rupel, John E. Ryan, John A. Salisbury, Charles B. Sample, John J. Scanlon, Paul J. Schriener, Elmer S. Schotta, Jerome Senkyr, Edwin D. Shomshor, Irving S. Sigel, Joseph H. Skrentny, Frederick M. Smith, John J. Smith, Merton T. Smith, Talmage Smith, Woodruff Smith, John D. Southworth, Edward Spalding, Andrew J. Stephens, Ewell R. Stephens, Brownie Stone, Ralph E. Swartz, John F. Swift, James B. Thompson, James M. Todd, Richard J. Tracy, Joseph A. Trower, Harold F. Tuthill, Fred Valeu, George Vandas, Van V. Verplanck, Edward L. Vincent, Louie Vitali, Charles Wagner, John C. Wagner, William P. Walsh, Joseph V. Walter, Conrad L. Wayman, William D. Welch, Frederick E. Wiles, Lawson Wilkins, Samuel B. William, William B. Wilmer, Ralph L. Witherow, Norbert A. Wilkinson, Herman M. Wilson, Alva C. Woodward, Dana V. Woodward, Isadore M. Zeskind.

Civilian Employes

John Finney, John Paul.

ABOUT EARTHQUAKES

BY HARRY FIELDING REID, '80, PH.D., 1885

*Professor of Dynamic Geology and Geography, Johns Hopkins
University*

IF PHOTOGRAPHS of the earth could be taken, say every hundred years during geological time, and if these photographs could be combined in a cinematograph film and projected on a screen, we should see continual movements taking place in nearly all parts of the world. We should see, not the whole, but parts of continents slowly disappear below the sea, and other lands slowly emerge. Later some of the submerged parts would reappear, but the forms of the continents would be more or less altered. We should see, along some coasts, long strips of closely folded rocks arise from the sea and continue to grow into great mountain chains, with lines of volcanoes pouring out lava and filling the air with ashes. In places, the rising of the mountains would be permitted by a bending of the rock; in places, fractures would be formed and the rising mass would slip up past the surrounding region. Streams would cut gashes and valleys in the mass, and carry away to the sea immense quantities of finely broken rock and leave sharp peaks pointing to the sky. We should see these peaks, and indeed the whole chain, gradually worn down; and new mountain chains would appear elsewhere. We should see the surface compressed in places and great masses of rock thrust for tens of kilometers over the adjoining land. We should be reminded, not of a peaceful landscape, but of change and turmoil, such as can often be seen when looking down from above upon a bank of clouds.

If the details could be made sufficiently clear, we should see, whenever a fracture of the rock occurred, strong vibrations shake the surface, terrifying the living beings in the

neighborhood and doing much damage. These are the earthquakes so much dreaded in certain regions where movements of the earth are now active, so little heeded in others where movements are unimportant. They are merely fleeting incidents accompanying the great and far reaching geological changes that mark the history, past and present, of our earth.

It must not be supposed that earthquakes occur but occasionally. Like the poor they are ever with us. The 1907 catalogue of earthquakes collected by the International Seismological Association listed nearly 7000 earthquakes actually reported in that year. The great English seismologist, John Milne, estimated that about a hundred earthquakes occur every day, and a shock, strong enough to affect recording instruments in all parts of the world, occurs about once a week. These shocks are not distributed indiscriminately over all parts of the earth. The Count de Montessus de Ballore, in his famous studies of the geographical distribution of earthquakes, made a list of more than 177,000 shocks and found that ninety-five per cent of them were confined to two narrow zones, one surrounding the Pacific Ocean and the other passing through the Mediterranean, the Himalayas, the East and the West Indies. The greater part of the United States lies outside these zones; but the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-12, in the Mississippi Valley, and the Charleston earthquake of 1886, still fresh in the memory of many of us, and the lighter shocks scattered over the country, warn us that we must not consider ourselves safely immune.

The California earthquake of April 18, 1906, threw much light on the mechanism of earthquakes. In a very short time after the shock it became common knowledge that a great fracture had been torn in the rock along the coast for a distance of 270 miles, extending from near Monterey Bay in the south to the neighborhood of Eureka in the north; and that the surfaces on the two sides of the crack had slipped past each other causing offsets in fences and roads, which

in one place amounted to twenty-one feet. The line of this fracture was well known to the California geologists; the rocks had broken along it many times in the geologic past and great displacements had taken place, bringing rocks of different kinds into juxtaposition on its opposite sides. It was known as the San Andreas fault. These relative movements of the two sides were clear enough at the crack itself but at a distance from it field observations could not determine the movements; a careful search revealed no other fractures. But most fortunately the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey had made accurate surveys of parts of California between 1851 and 1892 and determined the positions of many stations. These surveys were repeated during the year following the earthquake and the displacement of a number of the stations determined. And then we learned what had happened.

It is impossible to determine absolute movements; so we will refer all displacements to stations on the Coast Range some thirty miles east of the fault. It was found that the region under the Pacific Ocean, west of the California coast, had been slowly moving to the northwest relatively to the region farther east, and that thus great strains had been set up in the rock of the earth's crust which became so great that the rock broke and then the two sides flung back in opposite directions, each about ten feet, under the elastic forces brought into play by the slow relative shift of the western region. The fling was greatest near the fracture and gradually died out at greater distances from it; so that at a distance of about six miles it was no longer large enough to be clearly determined by the surveys.

The following experiments were made to illustrate the cause and characteristics of the movement of the ground before and at the time of the earthquake.

Two short pieces of wood were connected by a sheet of stiff jelly 1 cm. thick, 4 cm. wide, and about 6 cm. long, as shown in figure 1. The jelly was cut through along the line, *tt'*, by a sharp knife, and a straight line, *AC*, was drawn in

ink on its surface. The left piece of wood was then shifted about 1 cm. in the direction of t' , and a gentle pressure was applied to prevent the jelly from slipping on the cut surface. The jelly was distorted elastically and the line took the position AC shown in figure 2. On relieving the pressure so that the friction was no longer sufficient to keep the jelly strained, the two sides slipped along the surface tt' , and the line AC broke into the two parts, AB and DC . (The broken lines represent positions immediately before the slip, the full lines immediately after it.) At the time of the slip A and C

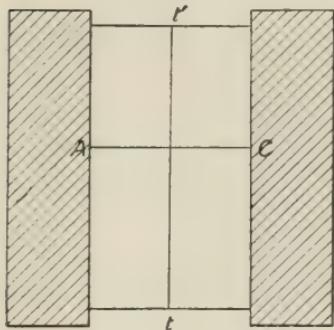


Fig. 1

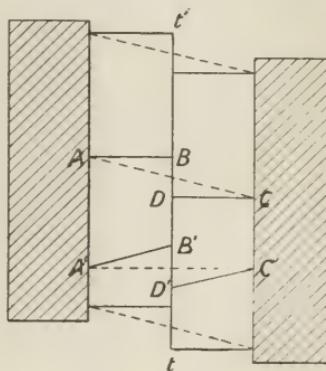


Fig. 2

remained stationary, and the amount of the slip, DB , equalled the shift which A had originally experienced. A straight line, $A'C'$, figure 2, was drawn on the jelly after the left side had been shifted, but before the jelly slipped along tt' . At the time of the slip, the same movement took place in the neighborhood of this line as near AC , and $A'C'$ was broken into two parts, $A'B'$ and $D'C'$; the total slip, $D'B'$, being equal to DB .

A third experiment was tried; the left piece of wood was shifted 1 cm. and a straight line, $A'C'$, figure 3, was drawn across it; it was then shifted a half centimeter more and the straight line took the position $A''C'$. When the jelly slipped along the surface tt' , the line broke into the two parts, $A''B''$, and $D''C'$; the slip $D''B''$, being equal to the

total displacement of the left side. Two characteristics of the movement in the last experiment are to be noted; the total slip on the ruptured surface equalled the total relative displacement of the blocks of wood; and, at the time of the slip, the blocks remained stationary, and the whole movement was an elastic rebound of the jelly to a condition of no strain. These two characteristics could have been deduced from the elastic nature of the jelly without recourse to actual experiment. It is also to be noted that the displacements were greatest at the fracture; that on the right hand

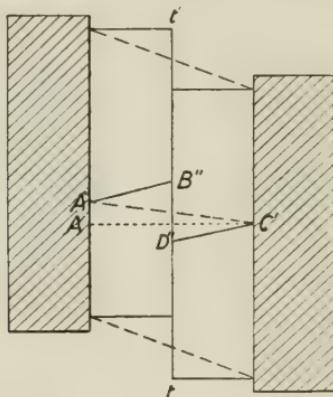


Fig. 3

side they gradually diminish to zero at C' ; that the displacements on the left side were much greater than on the right; and that they gradually decreased with the distance from the fracture, but never became less than the displacement, $A'A''$, of the left block after the line $A'C'$ was drawn. The difference between the movements on the two sides is due to the fact that we have measured all movements with respect to stations in the Coast Range on the east side of the fault.

The last experiment illustrates as well as a simple experiment could what occurred at the time of the California earthquake. The main difference consists in the fact that

a straight line across the fault on the earth's surface did not break into two straight lines, as in the experiment, but into two curved lines. We ascribe this curvature to the fact that the forces which produced the displacement of the ground were applied below the crust of the earth, whereas in the experiment they were applied at the outer boundary of the jelly.

The movement at the San Andreas fault in 1906 was almost exactly horizontal, with little or no vertical displacement. But with faults generally the displacement is much more apt to be nearly vertical. On October 2, 1916, a very severe earthquake was felt in Pleasant Valley, northern Nevada. And it was discovered that there had been a displacement on a fault about twenty miles long at the western base of the Sonoma Mountains. The fault sloped west at an angle of 36° with the vertical, and the slip was up and down the fault a total distance of about fifteen feet at the place of greatest displacement. We have no surveys to guide us in our interpretations; but the actual results in California, and our general knowledge of the characteristics of rock, make it quite certain that a relative vertical movement had set up strains which finally led to the fracture of the rock, with an upward fling on the eastern and a downward fling on the western side. We do not know definitely whether the mountains to the east of the fault had been slowly rising or the region to the west slowly sinking; but since the sudden fling took place on an old fault which had had many similar experiences before, and since this fault distinctly bounds the Sonoma Mountains on the west, we incline to the former point of view; and consider that the Sonoma Mountains are still rising.

Geologists are familiar with great movements of the earth's crust; they find decisive evidence of many faults with great relative displacements of the two sides; they find great crumplings of the rocks with occasional overthrusts; and they find faults where the displacements have been horizontal like the displacements on the San Andreas fault in

1906. So they are led to believe that there have been innumerable earthquakes in geological times; that now one region and now another has suffered, as the seat of geological activity shifted.

The two faults described were both on land and could be examined. But probably more earthquakes occur under the ocean than on land; and when vertical movements, like those on the Pleasant Valley fault, take place under the sea, great waves are developed which ravage the adjoining coasts. The great deeps suggest sinking areas, and we know that many of them are the seats of strong earthquakes. Earthquakes originating in the Tuscarora Deep and in the deeps along the western coast of South America have been especially productive of disastrous "tidal waves" (so-called). The earthquake of October 13, 1918, which had its origin under the sea close to the northwest corner of Porto Rico, not only destroyed many buildings by the intense vibrations set up, but it also produced a wave which fell upon the coast, drowning a number of people and huddling together a group of native huts into a confused heap. We infer that the shock was caused by a fracture and sudden vertical displacement such as caused the Pleasant Valley earthquake.

The general mechanism of earthquakes is fairly well understood but there are many difficulties still to be cleared up. We are quite ignorant of the cause of the slow movements which gradually set up the strains which finally cause the rupture of the rock; we only know that these movements are slow. There is good evidence that the strains were accumulating for about a century before the California earthquake. When we consider the long preparation required for a strong earthquake, we are not surprised that the many attempts to correlate earthquakes with the seasons or with the phases of the moon have proved futile. The causes seem entirely within the earth and disconnected from any external influence.

Although the two great earthquake zones are also zones of great volcanic activity, it is rare that a great earthquake

shows any relation to volcanic action; and it is rare that great volcanic outbursts are accompanied by strong earthquakes. The extraordinary outburst of Krakatoa in 1883 did not produce an earthquake strong enough to be felt on the mainland only forty or fifty miles away. The eruption of Mt. Pelée, in 1902, left no records on the seismograph at Trinidad, only 300 miles to the south.

The origin of the violent vibrations can perhaps best be explained by recalling what takes place when the strength of bricks is tested in the laboratory. A brick is supported at its two ends and pressure is applied on its middle part until the brick breaks. The pressure is applied through a series of levers which themselves come under considerable strain; the brick gradually bends, and breaks when the pressure becomes greater than its strength can sustain; then the resistance to the pressure suddenly disappears and the whole machine is thrown into violent vibrations. If it were connected rigidly with an elastic medium like the rock of the earth's crust, these vibrations would pass off as elastic waves to distant points.

It was the desire to know more about earthquake vibrations and their propagation that led to the invention of instruments which would make an automatic record of them. Attempts were made to obtain a "steady mass" (which would not move during an earthquake), with a point marking on a plate moving with the earth. We know now that it is impossible to obtain a steady mass, and we must be content with a mass hung so that it will swing slowly about its position of equilibrium if disturbed and left to itself. Many forms are used. In Italy a long pendulum is a favorite form; in other parts of Europe, in Japan, and in this country the "horizontal pendulum" is generally preferred; it is merely a bar supported in a horizontal position very much as a swinging gate is supported by its two hinges. Such a bar may be made to swing very slowly. Levers may be used to magnify the motion and permanent records may be made by marking on smoked paper; in some cases the record is made photographically.

The "seismograms" thus produced unfortunately do not faithfully reproduce the movements of the earth, but combined with them the natural swinging of the pendulum; nevertheless, they have yielded important information. They have taught us that there are at least three kinds of waves sent out from the earthquake origin: normal waves in which the vibrations are in the direction of propagation, like sound waves; transverse waves in which the vibrations are at right angles to the direction of propagation, like light waves; and surface waves. The first two groups are propagated through the body of the earth; the last, which are probably set up by the others, are propagated along the surface. The normal waves move with a speed of nearly four and one-half miles a second near the earth's surface, and considerably faster at greater depths; the transverse waves have a speed of about two and one-half miles per second near the surface and they too increase their speed at greater depth. The surface waves move along the surface with a constant speed of about two miles per second. The fact that the transverse waves travel through the earth adds another to the astronomical proofs that the earth is solid and not merely a liquid with a solid shell; and the greater velocity at greater depths of both types of body waves shows that the rigidity of the earth increases more rapidly than its density as the deeper layers are penetrated.

The time it takes earthquake waves to travel to various distances from the origin have been tabulated graphically in what is called the "transmission curve." This curve not only throws light on the speed of the waves through the earth but it also makes possible the determination of the origin of an earthquake when the times of arrival of the waves at three observatories are known; and thus many earthquake origins have been located in inaccessible regions, and light has been thrown on the geological activity there.

One hesitates to say, what is so very evident, that earthquakes are natural phenomena to be guarded against by

studying their characteristics and learning the proper precautions to be taken for protection against them. But it is not so very long ago that they were generally considered special acts of divine wrath; and even at the present time in many regions, the more ignorant classes rush to the churches when strong earthquakes occur, and thus augment the loss of life when the roof and walls fall in.

When one reads of the distressing disasters due to earthquakes, one naturally asks if there are no means of averting, or at least diminishing them. Fortunately there are. In many countries where earthquakes are serious, the buildings are in general too weak to resist them; but there are sufficient examples to show that properly built houses will not be seriously injured even by pretty strong earthquakes. The Messina earthquake of December 28, 1908, occurred very early in the morning when most people were in bed. The houses were, for the most part, built of rounded stones held together by a weak mortar. The walls and roofs fell, killing scores of thousands. The houses and churches in Central and South America are largely built of adobe or of rubble held together with mortar which is scarcely stronger than dry mud, and they collapse when shaken even by a very moderate earthquake which would do no damage to a properly constructed house. San Salvador was destroyed in the spring of 1917 and again two years later. Guatemala City was destroyed in the winter of 1917-18; but the shock was not strong enough to injure the few fairly well-built houses there. And even in San Francisco in 1906, the buildings of the highest class survived with little damage.

Near the origins of very strong earthquakes the surface of the ground is often seen to move in waves like the waves of the sea. These waves are practically confined to alluvial ground; and they move very much more slowly than the other earthquake waves described above. But they are apparently responsible for much of the damage done to buildings, for they raise one end before the other, and thus cause strains which crack the walls. We have little real

knowledge of these waves for they can only be seen by an observer who is himself undergoing most disturbing experiences, and no instrument has yet been able to record them. But after the California earthquake the sidewalk in Dore Street, San Francisco, was left in gentle undulations, as though the waves, which had been traversing it, had suddenly been fixed in position.

The precaution to be taken against these waves is to select a solid foundation; or if this is impracticable, to lay as a foundation a solid block of concrete, too strong to be broken by the shock and which will move as a whole and will not permit different movements in different parts of the building resting on it.

There is no doubt that earthquake disasters can be enormously reduced by care in the selection of a site and by proper construction of buildings.

IMPRESSIONS OF A FOREIGNER ON THE CAPE

By CAROL WIGHT, '19

A VERY dear friend of mine, a man who has past the buoy that marks the shoal water of four score, once told me that he did not belong to our town, that he had only lived here forty years. I, therefore, who have lived here but one-fifth of that time, am known as a "foreigner." I only mention this, as otherwise the above title might prove misleading to those unacquainted with Cape Cod life. Now the medium, in which this life moves and has its saline being, is the ocean, the ocean with its fogs and shoals and ice, its danger, its discipline, and its death.

"Had Noah been a Cape man," said one of my neighbors confidentially, "he'd have had the ark ready for the flood without any orders from the All-Mighty, only he'd have modelled her a bit different according to my way of thinking. However, I suppose the Lord never advised him but just wanted him to learn for himself."

Well, why shouldn't the inhabitants of a town with twenty miles of indented shore be amphibious? This is not so apparent to summer visitors. They find the boats hauled up and the scallop shanties empty. But a month after their departure the harbor and sound are alive with power boats chunking slowly to and fro, dragging their heavy dredges that scoop up the scallops from their refuge in the seaweed on the bottom. These dredges are fashioned of iron rings and resemble the silvermesh purses that once hung from a woman's belt, only they are nearly five feet long, and the comparison holds further for there is money in them—at times. Once full they are hauled up and dumped on the culling board that reaches across the boat amidships and the scallops are culled out and put into net bags. The number of buckets per man per day is fixed by law, and when

fishing is good the baby may be taken along so his allotment can be caught too, for on Cape Cod even a child counts as a man and is often literally "rocked in the cradle of the deep."

There is no prettier exhibition of Yankee skill on the water than the way the fleet even in rough weather weaves in and out, boats crossing bows and sterns and never colliding, and never fouling one another's dredges. Later in the season as the scallops are cleaned up, you work further off shore. Here with no ranges to go by, it is very difficult to keep over a bed; besides the water is deep, sometimes ten or more fathoms, and the hauling interminable and backbreaking. Opening the scallops is done in the shanties mostly by women and boys and so the money is pretty widely distributed and in a good year amounts to seventy or eighty thousand dollars all told.

Once the harbor is frozen over, the men go cod fishing on the ocean, often far out of sight of land. It is risky work, for it may breeze up wickedly at any time and there is no coast in the world where the rips and shoals are more dangerous. But the men are skilful and casualties are few. A cold engine may be hard to start, and when it is once started on leaving the grounds, it is not stopped. So they circle around their anchor and the twist "breaks it out" when it would be hard to dislodge with a dead haul. Two men were executing this manoeuvre, one at the wheel, the other in the stern watching the rode and making things shipshape for the run home. When the boat was deflected by a heavy sea the rode slackened, caught the afterman's foot as it pulled taut and dragged him overboard striking his head on the combing as he went. The anchor being fast he was at once pulled under. The engine was stopped and being cold refused to go again. Then the other man jumped into the dory, hauled astern by the rode, and pulled up his drowning friend but could not get him into the boat. Stand in a dory in heavy boots and oilers with a strong sea running and try to lift a two hundred pound man over the

side when his boots and clothing are full of ice water and he is tangled in a cable anchored at one end and a brute of a boat rolling at the other; then hang there for half an hour till you are so drenched and numb with the cold that you cannot speak and you will understand the situation. Help came at last, but one man was dead and the other little better, still holding on to his friend by instinct rather than consciously. It was a long run home, over fifteen miles in a wintry sea. The water of the harbor looked black and oily and reflected the chunks of drifting ice. He carried him up to the dock, and the family was notified by telephone, for no one cared to deliver the gloomy message in person.

There is often a feeling among people who work on the water that the sea will get them at last and those who are left behind are thankful if it relinquishes the body of the dead. So you find in the old cemeteries here the words "Lost at Sea" cut on the stone that marks a tenantless grave. Some of these stones date back to the early eighteenth century and there are names with a letter missing in the first cutting and inserted above like a school-boy's exercise. "Homemade" gravestones they call them, "heart-made" I should style them rather, for in those old days of struggle and loneliness it was the neighbors who laid out and buried the dead, and on one of these old stones to the memory of a captain lost in the south Atlantic the widow had cut the heartfelt text: "And there shall be no more sea."

The stern life of the old days had its compensations. It drew the people together and bridged over the gulf created by wealth and wealth's twin children, refinement and education, for there was more of all three here than is ordinarily supposed. Even in my memory a bank director or selectman could work on the roads and literally put his hand to the plow. One winter when the ice took away the dock, it was rebuilt by two such lofty functionaries and myself and is still standing.

People do not die down here, they "get through,"—an eloquent tribute to the harsh struggle that life appears to them and it often takes a good deal to make them "get through." I have seen a man of seventy years tumble into icewater, scramble out, and go on with his work remarking, "it isn't very cold, considering the time of year."

Everyone addressed everyone else by his first name, women as well as men. One or more initials are appended as distinguishing marks, if necessary. If these fail some telling adjective is used. Many of these multiple roots would puzzle those fathers of philology, Grimm and Bopp. "Rubicon" is not exclusively a Roman river, though perhaps as dangerous to cross. It may be the name Reuben with the initials K and N appended. "Appetite John" is now stricken in years and but for that abiding epithet few would suspect his early prowess as a trencher-man.

To illustrate a certain Yankee tenacity, I knew a captain who did not believe in God and yet attended church faithfully for fifty years, never missing a Sunday except when at sea and then he always read his Bible. Now please do not imagine that my friend's idiosyncrasy was the *result* of his devotions, quite the reverse,—he merely wished to maintain an "open mind," struggled manfully to see the light and was deeply chagrined at his failure. He even refused to play cards lest a possible deity might be offended.

Not to play cards, by the way, was an extreme privation when there were wonderful whistparties at the Town Hall and the Lodges where one met people invisible except at these gatherings. There were sparkling old ladies in silk mits and ancient costumes that seemed to have lain long in lavender, both they and their costumes, so sweet and bright they were. They seemed to have come forth on purpose to play with really glorious old sea-captains, who owed their wonderful preservation of soul and body not so much to lavender perhaps as to their surpassing spirits. Men dropped in late from fishing on the ocean and from working at this or that occupation according to the winter

weather, cutting ice perhaps or cord-wood or spearing eels. The play was keen and the conservation wagged apace and never interfered with the play. There was not that awful intense and silent acrimony of many a social bridge-party, but this was a reunion of a whole town bent on good fellowship, and defeat or victory brought neither rancor nor pride in their train.

Yes, here was a social democracy almost elsewhere unknown. There was no intrusion, no condescending superiority. It was the twilight of that early democracy of New England when the blacksmith, the carpenter, the fisherman, became the selectman and still plied his trade, and whose social side had a charm and toleration really unique.

Of course the community was deeply religious and is still so in a measure but this requires no special comment. The "Circle," however, was a semi-religious, semi-social function. Once a week the women gather of an afternoon in the vestry-room of the church and bring their sewing, and busy as their tongues may be, their fingers are never idle. This companionship of the women dates from the days when the men were off on blue-water voyages and they were thrown closer together. This isolation produced a reaction of study and cultivation and I have heard more than one solid and creditable paper read by a woman, which paper had a peculiar charm from its very practical point of view and total absence of affectation.

It is six o'clock. The tables are set and the men drop in from their work. The Lord's prayer is repeated together by way of grace and the repast begins. The children have a table to themselves and are quite well-behaved. So fond was I of watching them that I am afraid I let conversation eddy past me unnoticed at times. I recall one girl of about eight, who had the most beautiful, the most wistful face I have ever seen. I used to imagine that it took long generations of stern virtue and deep suffering bravely borne to produce such a face as hers, but

Elle est morte et n'a point vécu,
Elle faisait semblant de vivre,
De ses mains est tombé le livre
Dans lequel elle n'a rien lu.

On these occasions there was great emulation among the housekeepers and the resultant dinner was a thing to "take comfort in," to use the Cape phrase. On the Cape one "takes comfort in" a clam pie, in a pair of sea-boots, and even in a wife or husband. I offer as illustration a story often told on the Cape as an example of Puritan endurance. It is about a widow at the open grave, a widow slightly different from that ideal of Petronius, the facile Ephesian. "Yes," she confided to her trusted friend while her tears flowed apace, "Johnny was a good husband. He never crossed my slightest wish, he never gave me a harsh word. He worked early and late, he was generous and spent his whole life trying to please me. I lived faithfully with him for forty-seven years but I never liked him and I never took comfort in him."

Naturally you are not surprised to find a community so democratic in its social life to be the same in its political life. Just here I would like to call attention to Champlain's conjecture that this would be a good place to found a republic, and that he did not do so in 1606 but sailed back to Port Royal is one of the "might-have-beens" of history. "Tous les ports, bayes et costes," he writes, "sont remplis de toutes sortes de poisson, semblable a celuy que nous avons devers nos habitations, en telle abondance, que je puis assurer qu'il n'estoit jour ne nuict que nous ne vissions & entendissions passer aux costez de notre barque plus de mille marsouins, qui chassoient le menu poisson. Il y a aussi quantité de plusieurs especes de coquillages & principalement d'huistres. La chasse des oyseaux y est fort abondante. Ce seroit un lieu fort propre pour y baster & jettter les fondemens d'une republique si le port estoit un peu plus profond & l'entree plus seure qu'elle n'est." I have changed the long s and the w in place of v and may add that the

spelling in Champlain's *voyages* has an inconsistency that places the reader who might be uncertain himself in such matters quite at his ease.

If the English who came later did not found a republic they founded a real democracy. Town Meeting, which is set for the bad days of February so as not to interfere with work, is the organ of that democracy and here the whole people assemble, the women too being present not merely as spectators but as a sort of conscience functioning in the body politic. Various measures are brought before the whole people and voted on, and many a wise decision is reached and many a shrewd and subtle scheme is mercilessly exposed and nipped in the bud, for the Yankee mind has a faculty almost uncanny of divining some sinister motive in the most innocent looking measure imaginable. As a homely instance I recall a motion that the town purchase some needed tip-carts. The single question, "when did your brother sell his horses?" although quite out of order, laid bare the motive of the mover and the motion was defeated hopelessly on the vote.

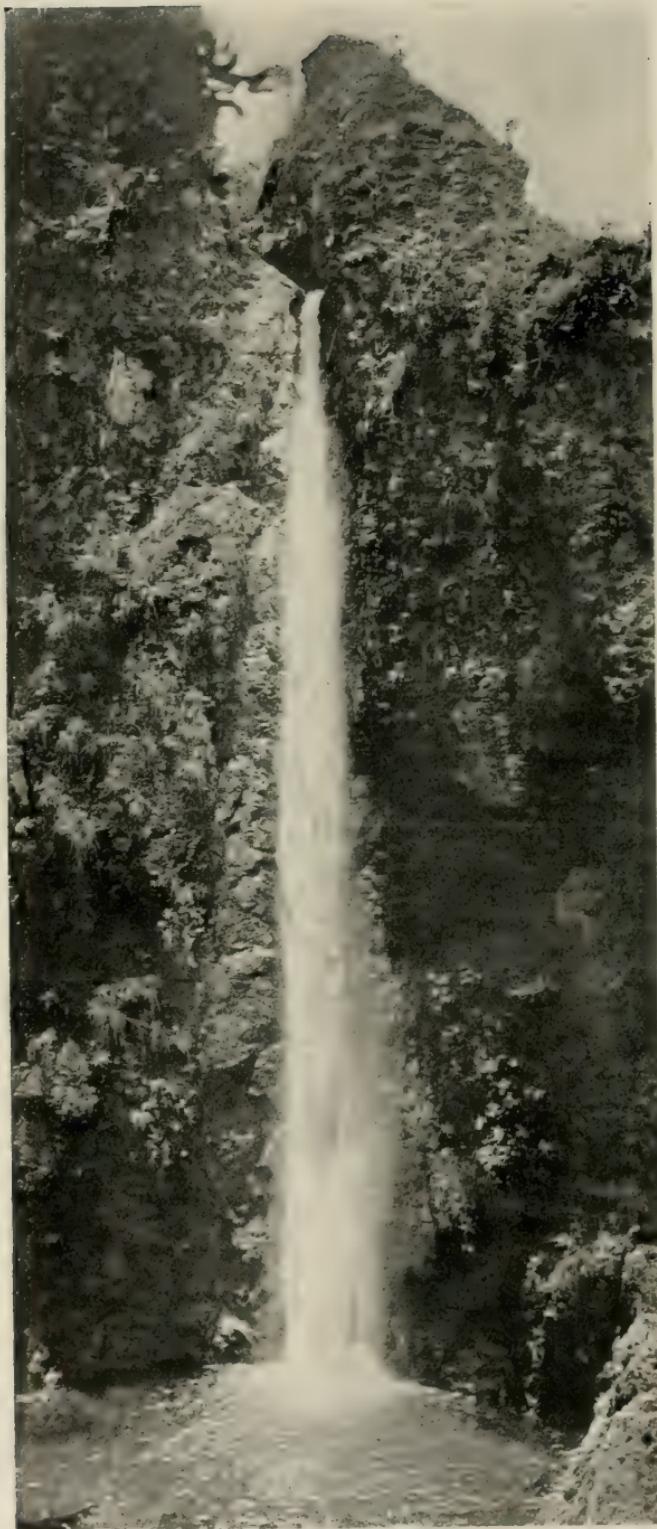
But "the old order changeth" and the sea-captains who once dared the ocean in their fast vessels and brought home wealth and fame now live for the most part only in literature. The tourist offers a more profitable field for exploitation than the ocean and a much less dangerous one. The influx of strangers begets imitation and the old customs and manners and even language are rapidly vanishing. The Cape Codder has become cosmopolitan. The picturesqueness born of isolation is departing; in Cape Cod phrase it is rapidly dropping astern and will soon be below the horizon. This is the greater pity because many of the types here are worth not merely more than many sparrows but more than those who are displacing them.

External appearances, too, are changing. Some of the summer folk have had the wit and taste to conserve the quaint colonial architecture; but more modern and more presumptuous structures are fast prevailing, which are only fitly described by that most chilling of all epithets, "elegant."

A mere summer visitor cannot enter into the life of the Cape because during his stay what there is of it is in abeyance. Perhaps you can in no wise enter intimately into the life of any people but by living it, and the tap-root of this phase of New England life was its ocean-born independence and self-sufficiency. Picture a community with no poor and no poorhouse, with every man owning his own home and cultivating his own land. Fish on the sea, birds on the shore, scallops, oysters, and clams for the gathering, and berries and beach plums and grapes for the picking. Navigation is a part of the school-curriculum and wisely so when coal and other "foreign" necessities were brought by sea. Everyone takes an active and wholesome interest in politics and in some manner contributes to the general welfare and diversion. Of course there are crimps in the roseleaf—why not?—but they only affect the individual flowers here and there, the plant is inspiring and beautiful for all that.

However, just as the waters sweep away one section of the land and build up another, so the ocean of time is sweeping away the old life and building up another; whether better or not I do not care to decide. The air which once was as pure as that of mid-ocean is now laden with soot and the housewife wails over her ruined wash while her husband gazes sullenly at the cottage in whose former whiteness he once took pride. Meantime, overhead the cold-storage plant flings its gonfalon of sable smoke across a polluted sky which even the summer visitor is beginning to shun.

Yes, once again the fisherman has hauled up the magic bottle of brass which he will "sell in the copper-market, for it is worth ten pieces of gold" but "there came forth from it nothing but smoke which ascended toward the sky and spread over the face of the earth at which he wondered excessively." And well may he wonder for that black cloud is the pall of his old town and the harbinger of its successor, but unlike the Arabian fisherman the Yankee piscator will never be able to cajole the "Efreet" back into the bottle again.



NEW ENGLAND FALLS, JAMAICA

BY WILLIAM SEIFRIZ, PH.D., 1920

OF THE many gifts which Nature has so generously bestowed upon Jamaica, the tropical jewel of the Caribbean, none are more beautiful than her waterfalls. Some few of these are well-known to the tourists who comfortably motor along the picturesque coast of the island, and one, Roaring River Falls, is now becoming familiar to thousands of cinematograph patrons as the setting for a gnome village in a "movie" melodrama.

One who would enjoy the full charm of the waterfalls of Jamaica, however, must seek them off the beaten path, far back in the mountains, in regions rarely frequented by man, and in deep ravines which one can well imagine to be the real haunts of gnomes and fairies.

One of the most remarkable of these little-known falls, it was my good fortune recently to explore. Though hardly to be compared in height or grandeur with the great waterfalls, it is surely, both in romance of setting and in sheer beauty of stream, one of the finest in the world.

My acquaintance with it came about in this way. Some members of a little party of botanists stationed for a while in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, among whom was Professor D. S. Johnson of the University, had gone one day in search of Old England Falls on the upper Green River, at the base of Sir John. They brought back from their wanderings a glowing account of a waterfall far higher than Old England Falls and wonderfully beautiful, but to be seen only from a distance, since it poured into a pool which was almost completely surrounded by precipitous walls, extending upward nearly one hundred and fifty feet. So enthusiastic were their descriptions that I could not resist the desire to get at least a sight of the falls, even if I did not

make an attempt of my own to reach the inaccessible pool. On the following day, I set out accompanied by a negro guide and equipped with a long, stout piece of rope, secretly determined that before I returned I should stand at the very base of the falls.

The journey to the falls is by way of Strawberry Hill, leading at first through the inevitable scallion patches, then through an abandoned coffee field, from which one plunges into a tangle of wirey ferns, climbing bamboo, and huge century plants. At this point, the descent becomes very abrupt, and I found myself gladly clinging to tufts of grass and exposed roots, which served well as ladder rungs.

Shortly before the ravine bottom is reached, while one is still several hundred feet above the river, the first and best distant view of the falls is to be had. At this first glimpse one is filled with conflicting emotions. On the one hand is the desire to stay and watch this silvery, sparkling band of water continue its dizzy drop, while opposing this is the impulse to press on until the very foot of the falls is reached.

Slowly and carefully continuing the journey, one ultimately reaches the bottom of the gulch, and pauses to enjoy the refreshing, moist air and the tropical rain-forest vegetation with its tree-ferns and luxuriant growth of epiphytes.

One is now standing by the bed of the Latimer River, which takes a southerly course down the slopes of Sir John. A few yards above the junction of Latimer with John Crow River, which flows southwest from off High Peak, the stream takes the plunge which makes the waterfall. (Latimer River is not so named on the latest government maps of Jamaica, although it is so-called by the land owners and natives of that region. It is probably the river designated by the government surveyors as the "Quinine," a name unknown and unused by the natives thereabouts.) There are in this immediate vicinity no less than seven falls of considerable size. The most reliable information obtainable places Old England Falls in Green River proper, below the junction of John Crow and Latimer. No conclusive

statement can be made, however, regarding the exact identity of any waterfall in this little-explored region.

In order to distinguish between Old England Falls and the goal of my day's adventure, and also, in order that so fine an example of Jamaica's natural beauties should not remain unidentified, I pleased my fancy by christening this cataract "New England Falls." Thus will Old England and New England Falls flow on with that harmony and understanding which may well serve as an example to the two countries.

If one imagines a tall glass tumbler with a stream of water flowing in over the edge, and immediately opposite a V-shaped slit out of which the water flows from the bottom of the tumbler one will have a clear idea of the formation of the New England Falls and their rock pit. The task which confronted me was to enter this cylinder of rock. To gain entrance through the slit-like opening by ascending the sluice down which the pool emptied itself was next to impossible without more elaborate climbing paraphernalia than I carried. I reconnoitered a bit on the right bank of the stream, but found a bare, perpendicular rock which would have to be scaled. The left bank looked more promising, for in spite of its nearly vertical cliff it was, for the most part, covered with vegetation. I ascended the outer side of the pit to the ridge some eighty feet above the pool, and peeped over the edge. My negro guide who, after much persuasion and driven perhaps by a sense of humiliation, had slowly followed me, objected to entering over the brim at so high a point, with the excuse, not that the descent might prove a very rapid one, but that if he fell into the pool, as he undoubtedly would, he could not swim! I, too, was instantly and forcibly impressed with the wisdom of his argument and the advisability of entering by another route.

Descending to a point about half way down, I slowly made my way along the rock surface until the oblique ridge of the slit-like opening was reached. The small, loosely rooted

plants were the only hold to be had, but with the rope attached to my waist and the negro instructed to feed it out slowly should I tumble, I proceeded with a fair feeling of security. Only once, with my feet on a loose tuft of grass, my hands searching vainly for a grip, and a projection of rock forcing me into the shape of a C, with the center of my body uncomfortably far out into space, did I feel a bit weak and unsteady. The edge of the opening into the cylinder of rock once reached, it was an easy matter to attach the rope to a small tree and slide down to my destination, the bottom of the pit.

Standing on the edge of this pool of clear, emerald green water I gazed up at the slender, almost frail stream flowing out of a dark orifice one hundred feet above, and watched the water break up into thousands of glistening droplets which seemed to float for a moment like snow-flakes before dashing afresh on their endless journey. The walls of the rock around me were fully one hundred and forty feet high. The stream enters through a crevice some forty feet from the top. The upper diameter of the pit is not more than fifty feet and the diameter at the base barely thirty, with the water basin nearly filling it.

The thrill of being perhaps the first to enter this closely guarded bit of natural beauty was indeed great, and can be fully realized only by experiencing it. But far surpassing the triumph of discovery was my sense of wonder and admiration. When Nature brings us face to face with her greatest achievements, words fail us. We stand helpless, and admire in silence.

THE UNIVERSITY

Professor W. W. Willoughby will spend the summer in the Far East. He will go first to the Philippines where he will remain for several weeks, and then to Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, and Peking. Dr. Willoughby, who has made three previous trips to China and Japan, has published during the year a considerable number of articles dealing with Eastern political conditions. It will be remembered that Professor Willoughby served as legal adviser to the Chinese government in 1916-1917.

“Foreign Rights and Interests in China” by Professor Willoughby has recently been published by the Johns Hopkins Press. The purpose of the volume is to provide a statement of the rights of foreigners and of the interests of foreign states so far as they are to be found stated in treaties with, or relating to, China, or in other documents of an official or quasi-official character. The necessity for such a comprehensive volume as this has long been felt. Without such a volume there is a mixture of political, financial, and commercial rights and obligations which is bewildering alike to the student, the merchant, the financier, the railway contractor, and to the public official.

Professor W. P. Mustard was the guest of honor, on April 16, at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Classical Club of Philadelphia.

The Johns Hopkins Press has just published “Martial, the Epigrammatist, and Other Essays,” by the late Professor Kirby Flower Smith, revised and edited by Professor W. P. Mustard. This attractive little volume will appeal to a long roll of Hopkins alumni who knew “Kirby Smith” as a scholar or admired him as a man. It contains a number of his popular lectures and other less technical essays. The titles are: Martial, the Epigrammatist; the Poet Ovid; Propertius: A Modern Lover in the Augustan Age; Pupula

Duplex; The Classics and Our Vernacular; The Future Place of the Humanities in Education; Some Boyhood Reminiscences of a Country Town; Original Verse and Translations. One feature which lends a special interest to the volume is the use of a number of Professor Smith's own excellent translations in English verse. The book is written in a charming style which will commend it not only to the professional student of Latin but to the general reader as well.

"An Economic History of Rome" by Professor T. Frank, has just been published by the Johns Hopkins Press. The book, containing chapters on Industry, Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, and the Monetary System, based largely upon recent archaeological research, will be of service not only to students of ancient civilization but to any one who is interested in economic history.

Professor D. M. Robinson has been appointed W. H. Collins Vickers professor of Archaeology and lecturer on Greek Literature. Mr. Vickers died about three years ago and left nearly \$100,000 to found a chair of archaeology. Dr. Robinson has been transferred to this chair.

At the ninth annual meeting of the College Art Association of America held at the Cleveland Museum, April 1-3, Professor Robinson was re-elected president.

At the meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, which was held at the University, April 30 and May 1, Dr. Robinson read a paper on "Sappho and her Influence on Later Literature." He was elected president for next year.

Dr. Robinson has resigned his position as secretary of the Johns Hopkins Philological Association after five years of service, during which he has published every year the Proceedings in the University Circular.

In connection with the Greek Government Exhibit which Dr. Robinson had brought to Baltimore where it was open to the public from April 25 to May 8 at the Maryland Institute, Dr. Robinson gave several informal lectures before the pictures and on May 6 gave an illustrated lecture on "The

Greek Cities of Asia Minor." On May 10 he talked to the School Arts League, of which he has been made honorary president, on "The Cleveland Meeting of the College Art Association."

It has been decided to use the \$5000 left by the will of Mr. Charles A. W. Vogeler, a former student of the University, for a fellowship in archaeology for next year. F. P. Johnson, fellow by courtesy, has been appointed to the fellowship.

Mr. W. H. Buckler, a former trustee of the University and one of the donors of the land at Homewood, has presented the archaeological museum of the University a valuable and important set of Roman medical and surgical instruments which were found near Kolophon in Asia Minor not far from Smyrna. The objects, the most beautiful of the kind that have as yet been discovered, are of bronze, thirty-seven in number, and date from the first century A. D. or thereabouts. The collection consists of surgical knives, forceps, surgical elevators, tenacula, catheters, a unique drill-bowl for use in injuries and diseases of the skull, scoops, probes, cauteries, spatulae, a slab for mixing medicines, a balance, and cupping vessels. The collection throws much light on the kind of surgical instruments used nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and many of them are quite similar to modern surgical instruments.

Professor Henry Wood, head of the German department, has resigned, the resignation to take effect at the close of the present academic year. Professor Wood has been a member of the University for the past thirty-nine years. His "Faust" course, which has been one of the most popular undergraduate courses, will be remembered by scores of alumni. Professor Wood expects to spend next year at the University in research work. His work has been divided between Associate Professors Kurrelmeyer and Roulston, the former taking the seminary and the latter the lectures and the undergraduate work.

Professor J. S. Ames, as president of the American Physical Society, delivered an address on "Einstein's Theory of Gravitation and Some of its Results" at the Christmas meeting of the Society, held in St. Louis. This address was published in the March number of the *Physical Review* and in *Science*, March 12, 1920.

Professor Ames was invited to be the guest of the Johns Hopkins University Club of New England at the annual dinner on April in Boston, at which time he made an address.

Professor Ames has been appointed chairman of a committee appointed by the National Research Council to prepare a report on the present status of the electrodynamic theories of moving media.

Professor R. W. Wood delivered a lecture before the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia during April on "Invisible Light in Peace and War." He also read a paper before the National Academy of Sciences at its meeting in Washington on "Spectroscopic Phenomenon of a Very Long Vacuum Tube." The April number of *The Philosophical Magazine* contained an article by Professor Wood on "Light Scattering by Air and the Blue Color of the Sky."

At the last meeting of the council of the American Physical Society it was determined to appoint a committee to be known as the Committee on Education, which should arrange programs for meetings in the Society for the discussion of educational topics in the field of Physics. Professor J. W. A. Bliss has been appointed a member of this committee.

Professor A. H. Pfund read a paper on "An Extension of the McLeod Gauge" at the meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington, April 23-24.

Dr. E. O. Hulbert and Mr. G. Breit had three papers on the program of the American Physical Society at the meeting in Washington on "The Detecting Efficiency of the Electron Tube Amplifier," "The Calculation of Detecting and Amplifying Properties of an Electron Tube from its Static Characteristics," and "The Detecting Efficiency of the Single Electron Tube."

Dr. Hulbert was invited to give an address before the Engineers' Club of Baltimore at its meeting on May 6 on "Some Applications of Radio Art to Signal Corps Problems of the A. E. F. in France."

Miss Laird and Miss Barton had an article in the April number of *The Physical Review* on "Soft X-Rays Produced by Cathode Rays of from 200 to 600 Volts Velocities."

Professor Ames has given addresses on Einstein's Theory before the medical faculty, the students of the University, and before the faculty of Goucher College.

Professor R. V. D. Magoffin is joint author with Col. Ellis, of the Department of Military Training and Tactics, and Lieut.-Col. E. B. Garey, U. S. A., of "An American Guide Book to France and its Battlefields," which is about to appear from the Macmillan Press.

On April 9 Professor Magoffin addressed the men's association of the Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church on "Efficiency."

"Morale Work in an Army Camp" by Professor Magoffin appeared in *The Historical Outlook*, vol. XI, no. 2, and a review of E. S. Jenison's "The History of the Province of Sicily" in *The Classical Weekly*, vol. xiii, no. 26.

Doubleday, Page and Company have in press and will issue about the first of June a book on "The United States and Latin America," by Professor J. H. Latané. In 1900 the Johns Hopkins Press issued a volume entitled "The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America," which contained the lectures delivered by Dr. Latané on the Albert Shaw Foundation, the first of a series which now numbers ten volumes and which has become widely known. That volume has been out of print for several years, but there have been frequent calls for it, especially during the last few years. The volume which Dr. Latané has just written is a revision and enlargement of the earlier book. Over half of it is new material relating to the important events of the last twenty years.

At the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society, held at Cornell University, April 6-7, Professor Haupt presented four papers. The next meeting of the Society will be held in Baltimore, March 29-31, 1921. The committee on arrangements consists of Professors Haupt, Bloomfield, and Dougherty, and the corresponding secretary of the Society. Professor Haupt has been elected vice-president and a member of the executive committee.

At the meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, held in New York, December 29-30, 1919, Professor Haupt read four papers, and also presented two papers at the general meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia on April 24.

Professor Haupt has published "The Crib of Christ" in the *Monist* for January, and "The Harmony of the Spheres," "On Maccabean Elegies," "Mine Ears Hast Thou Opened" and "Heb. Talpi'ôth, Siege-towers," in the *Journal of Biblical Literature*, vol. 38, pp. 157-170 and 179-187.

Dr. Albright, who has been in Jerusalem since December 31, has been offered the acting directorship of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem for next year.

Professor A. Ember will sail for Europe early in June. He intends to spend the greater part of the summer in Göttingen in connection with his research in Semito-Egyptian.

Rev. J. E. Snyder, '13, who conducted the course on the Literature of the Old Testament during the past semester, has left Baltimore to take charge of the First Methodist Church in Fargo, N. D. He will also conduct a course in Biblical Literature at the State Agricultural College in Fargo. Mr. Snyder expects to return in the fall to present himself for his final examinations for the Ph.D. degree.

At the spring meeting of the Marlyand, Virginia, District of Columbia section of the Mathematical Association of America, Professor L. S. Hulbert was elected chairman of the section. Papers were read by Dr. Murnaghan, C. C. Bramble, Ph.D., 1917, and F. V. Morley, '18.

Dr. A. Cohen will give courses in Mathematics during the summer session of the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado.

Dr. W. H. Lewis has been elected an honorary member of the Society of Medicine of Ghent, Belgium.

Dr. J. J. Abel and Dr. W. S. Halstead have been elected associate members of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, Belgium.

"Dr. Hurd of the Hopkins Hospital" by Dr. T. S. Cullen has been published by the Johns Hopkins Press.

"Finis Coronat Opus" by Professor F. Morley appeared in *The Scientific Monthly* for March, 1920.

A meeting in memory of the late Sir William Osler was held in the Civil Engineering Building on Monday, March 22, at 4.30 o'clock. Addresses were made by Professor Welch, the Hon. Henry Van Dyke, and Dr. W. S. Thayer. President Goodnow presided at the meeting.

The George Huntington Williams Memorial Lectures for 1920 were given by Alexander Frederick Whyte, A.M., on "The Rise of British Labour."

The James Schouler Lectures on History and Political Science for 1920 were given by Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch on "The Development of Nationalism and Representative Government in China."

The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held on May 7. The following new members were elected: Collegiate Students—F. M. Foard, J. M. Berkowitz, R. B. Taylor, M. Levin, W. C. Mallalieu, A. B. Coleman, Jr., A. Grollman, W. A. Strauss, R. R. Duncan, M. P. Fisher; Graduate Students in Philosophy—C. M. Mackall, J. McGavack, Jr., W. E. Seifriz, J. E. Sharp, C. C. Thach, Jr., B. S. Williams, Winfred Sturdevant; Graduate Students in Medicine—E. Holt, F. M. Hanger, Jr., E. C. Davidson, H. P. Shellabear, C. C. McCoy, H. H. Davis. Officers for the year were elected as follows: J. M. Vincent, president; H. E. Greene, vice-president; W. O. Weyforth, secretary; E. O. Hulbert, treasurer. The annual dinner was held on the

evening of May 15 at the Emerson Hotel. Dr. Fabian Franklin, editor of the *Review*, delivered the address. His subject was "The Price of Liberty."

The following appointments and promotions have been announced:

In the Philosophical Faculty: Buford J. Johnson, associate professor of Psychology; G. D. Cartledge, associate in Chemistry; J. R. Musselman, associate in Mathematics; L. H. Baker, instructor in English and History; F. S. Brackett, C. S. Cragoe, F. P. Upton, and M. S. Van Dusen, instructors in Physics; A. L. Hammond, instructor in Philosophy; O. Ortmann, instructor in Psychology; H. Slonimsky, lecturer in Philosophy; C. J. Weber, assistant in English.

In the Faculty of Hygiene and Public Health: J. S. Fulton, M.D., lecturer in Public Health; C. H. Jones, M.D., lecturer in Public Health.

In the Medical Faculty: H. J. Berkley, M.D., now clinical professor of Psychiatry, to be emeritus clinical professor; A. M. Shipley, M.D., now professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, to be lecturer in Clinical Surgery.

In the Faculty of Engineering: A. G. Christie, M.E., now associate professor, to be professor of Mechanical Engineering; J. H. Gregory, S.B., now associate professor, to be professor of Civil and Sanitary Engineering; J. C. Smallwood, M.E., A.M., now associate, to be associate professor of Mechanical Engineering; F. W. Lee, M.E., E.E., now instructor, to be associate in Electrical Engineering; C. E. Conway, associate in Mechanical Engineering; F. H. Elsom, instructor in Mechanical Engineering; J. H. Lampe, instructor in Electrical Engineering.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Professor A. G. Christie represented the University at a convention of the Technology Clubs Associated in Philadelphia, March 26 and 27. The object of the convention was to bring together technical universities and industry in

the preparation of specifications for graduates, the various industries advising the faculties of the universities of just what qualities they expect to find in university graduates so that the latter may turn out men with these qualities.

Associate Professor J. C. Smallwood attended the annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York, December 10-13, 1919.

Dr. J. B. Whitehead has been appointed dean of the Department of Engineering.

Dr. W. B. Kouwenhoven, who has for the past two years been employed as experimental engineer for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Conn., will return to the University in October to take up his duties as associate professor of Electrical Engineering.

Mr. M. W. Pullen, who was granted a year's leave of absence because of illness, will return to the University in October to resume his duties.

During the present year a course in sanitary engineering was given by Professor J. H. Gregory; for the first time the students of the School of Hygiene attended during the first trimester. It is of peculiar interest to note whence a number of these students came as it shows the widespread fame which the University enjoys. The following countries were represented: India, Trinidad, Philippine Islands, China, and Brazil.

Professor A. G. Christie has completed his duties as chairman of the Code of Ethics Committee for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The report of his committee has been submitted but has not yet been accepted.

Mr. W. W Pagon has recently returned from a tour of the country for the inspection of harbor facilities at various points. His tour covered an interval of forty-five days, during which he visited all the large seaports on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts. Mr. Pagon was sent by the Import and Export Board of Trade to gather information in connection with the \$50,000,000 harbor loan which has recently been authorized by the State Legislature.

The entire class of civil engineering senior students, accompanied by Professor J. H. Gregory, Professor W. A. Dehuff, and Mr. J. T. Thompson, had a most interesting trip to Albany and New York on March 24. These trips are annually made possible by the generosity of Mr. J. E. Aldred and are for the purpose of having the men about to graduate from the Engineering School see large engineering enterprises in the process of construction. Water works and filtration plants at Albany, the Kensico Dam just outside of New York, numerous large bridges in and around New York, and the East River tube of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, were visited, and on the last day of the trip the Philadelphia and Reading grade crossing elimination project and the Schuylkill River bridges in Philadelphia, were inspected.

The mechanical and electrical engineering students, accompanied by Professors Thomas, Arthur, and Smallwood, visited the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone, Pa., the American International Shipbuilding Corporation Yards at Hog Island, Pa., the Westinghouse Machine Company at Essington, Pa., the Campbell Soup Company at Camden, N. J., the Harrison Lamp Works at Newark, N. J., the American Telephone and Telegraph Company Exchange in New York City, the power stations of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Waterside Station of the New York Edison Company at New York City, the New Brunswick Refrigerating Machinery Company at New Brunswick, N. J., and the Roebling Wire Works at Trenton, N. J.

The J. E. Aldred lectures were of widespread interest, not only to the students of the University but to technical people employed in the city at large, judging from the number of business men present. The following lectures were given: January 28, Common Sense in Engineering by J. E. Aldred; February 18, The Purchase and Erection of Engineering Equipment by A. S. Loizeaux; February 25, City Planning and its Relation to Municipal Development by N. P. Lewis;

March 3, Reinforced Concrete Design and Construction, Past and Present, by E. P. Goodrich; March 10, Railroad Grade Crossing Elimination by S. T. Wagner; March 17, The Commercial Side of Engineering by W. M. McFarland; March 24, Engineering and Construction Organization for Rapid Work by I. W. McConnell; March 31, Technical Training as Related to Professional Success by A. West; and April 14, The Development of Long Distance Electric Power Transmission by P. M. Lincoln.

“Notes on the Synchronous Commutator” was presented on February 20 at the midwinter convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers by Dr. J. B. Whitehead.

“Submarine Detection in an Alternating Magnetic Field,” published in the Journal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in March by Dr. J. B. Whitehead and L. O. Grondahl, was prepared by Dr. Whitehead, acting in the capacity of major of engineers, U. S. Army.

“Corona Voltmeter and the Electric Strength of Air,” by Dr. J. B. Whitehead and T. Isshiki, is at present in press.

“The High Voltage Corona in Air” was presented at the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society on April 24, by Dr. J. B. Whitehead.

An article of interest will be found in the March 23 issue of *Power*. It is entitled “An Educator, Engineer, and Executive” and is an editorial comment on the efficient service of Professor C. C. Thomas, while manager of machinery at the Hog Island shipyards.

THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. R. W. Hegner, of the department of Medical Zoology, left on May 1 for a four months' trip in Europe. He will be the representative of the School of Hygiene and Public Health at the International Congress of Hygiene at Brussels, May 20-26. He will spend the month of June at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and the month of July at

the London School of Tropical Medicine. Dr. Hegner is investigating the method of teaching and research in Medical Zoology at these schools and at others in England and on the Continent.

Dr. R. C. Salter has been appointed state bacteriologist Maryland.

Dr. F. B. Vieira intends to go to England and France in August. He will stay there from two to three months to avail himself of the opportunity of seeing public health work. He will then return to Brazil to assist in the department of Hygiene of the medical school of S. Paulo.

Dr. G. H. de P. Souza, on his way home to Brazil, intends to cross the continent to San Francisco and then touch at different ports in Central America. He will then go to Guayaquil where he will investigate the work done there for the eradication of yellow fever. From Guayaquil he plans to go to Lima, Oroga, and Cusco in Peru, La Paz in Bolivia, Valparaiso and Santiago in Chile, Buenos Aires in Argentina, and Montevideo in Uruguay, studying the methods of public health work, before returning to his duties as associate professor in the medical school of S. Paulo.

Professor W. H. Howell has been appointed to represent the American Physiological Society on the Medical Division of the National Research Council for a three year term, beginning July 1, 1920. Dr. Howell has also been made a member of the editorial board of the new physiological journal to be established by the Society.

“In Honor of William H. Welch” appeared in *Science* for March 12.

The following lectures have recently been given at the School of Hygiene: March 8, The Public Health Administration of Ohio, by Dr. A. W. Freeman; March 29, Environmental Medicine, by Dr. C. P. Emerson; April 12, The Field of Mental Hygiene, by Dr. T. W. Salmon; April 19 and 26, The Relation of Venereal Diseases to the Child Bearing Process, by Dr. J. W. Williams; May 3, The Teaching of Hygiene in Medical Schools, by Dr. T. A. Starkey; May 10, The Nutrition of the Fetus, by Dr. J. M. Slemons.

A portrait of Dr. Welch was presented to the University Club of Baltimore on May 7. Dr. W. S. Baer was chairman of the committee in charge of the presentation. Addresses were made by Mr. B. H. Hamann, Dr. H. M. Hurd, and Dr. I. Remsen.

Dr. Welch has been appointed to the Board of Electors to the Hall of Fame of New York University. The appointment is for one year.

Dr. E. V. McCollum has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and an associate member of the Royal Society of Medicine and Natural Sciences of Brussels, Belgium.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

BY GEORGE SCHOLL CATTANACH, '20

The close of the year 1919-1920 shows the results of Hopkins' gradually expanding policies, its rapidly growing enrollment, and its greater planning and preparation for a broader future. The college is anxious to "get ahead" and make good in all lines of activities, athletic and otherwise. Continued and growing success for the past few years has created a spirit for undertaking new lines of work, and a desire to make good among the American colleges and universities. This growing progressive feeling is expressing itself in many ways, as will be made evident in this article, and the coming dormitory will have much to do with fostering and encouraging it.

ATHLETICS

The lacrosse team has continued its record, losing only to the Mt. Washington Club, and winning from Harvard, Swarthmore, Cornell, Stevens, and others.

The baseball team, while not winning as great a percentage of games, due to the lack of pitchers, has shown its team work to be superior to that of almost any former team.

The track team has made a fine record. The dual meet with Swarthmore was lost by only four points, 58-54, in spite of the fact that we had no men to place in the field events, all of which went to Swarthmore. The relay team brought home for the third consecutive year the South Atlantic championship from the Penn Relays, again lowering their time.

A full schedule is being played by the tennis team, with victories and defeats about evenly divided.

Plans for football practice this summer are complete. About twenty-five men will attend a summer camp, run all summer for present and prospective Hopkins men in Northern Pennsylvania. The last two weeks of September will be devoted to the preliminary training and hardening of the men. This forward step, together with a change in schedule which will permit two hours of daylight practice in the future, ought to make this year's team a Tartar for all opponents.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Musical Clubs are finishing the most successful season in their history. Twelve public concerts have been given, three out-of-town trips taken, the jazz orchestra was furnished with complete equipment, and the season closed with what each class unhesitatingly affirmed the finest banquet of the year. The innovation, the first annual Goucher-Hopkins joint concert, was a great success and will create a new interest each year.

The Dramatic Club repeated "The Admirable Crichton" with more success, if possible, than that met with upon the first presentation. Next year's organization has a strong foundation, and we hope will continue to present the short plays given this season.

The Literary Club is firmly established and has filled a want long felt in the college, while the Social Science Club continues to be a center of interest for a great many students. The Oratorical Club, recently organized by a group of freshmen, has won the support of upper classmen, and before long will be the meeting place of all varsity debaters and public speakers.

The annual triangular debate was won this year by the University of North Carolina. The subject was: "A system of universal military training for young men should be established by the United States." The Hopkins negative team won from Washington and Lee University, while the affirmative lost to North Carolina which also won from Washington and Lee.

The Tocqueville contest in public speaking was won by John Lewin who spoke on "The Presidency in the French Republic."

The Adams debate between the junior and senior classes was won by the seniors. The subject was the same as that of the triangular debate, but the winners upheld the negative of the proposition. The Adams medal for public speaking was awarded to A. E. Dimon, a freshman.

For the first time since the present senior class were freshmen have the freshmen freed themselves from the regulations imposed by the Student Council by winning two athletic contests from the sophomores. The present freshmen class won the interclass football and track contest in addition to the class rush and the debate. The banquet season was quite lively this spring due to the successful kidnapping by the freshmen of the officers of the enemy class, their imprisonment on the Magothy and Susquehanna rivers, and the few "bloody" battles about town.

An innovation in the form of a daily bulletin was made recently, and this reminder of engagements had become an indispensable cog in our machinery when it had to be discontinued on account of lack of financial support from the student body.

So great has grown the demand for more frequent news that beginning with the fall term the *News-Letter* will become a semi-weekly publication.

In addition to this the various clubs feel the need of a lighter form of publication, so it is proposed to print a magazine which will truly represent college life—art, literature, music, dramatics, all in lighter vein, with plenty of cartoons, snap, and spirit. A printing press is being purchased and will be installed in the basement of Gilman Hall. All the student publications will be printed there.

During April there was held in New York a convention of college newspaper representatives. Some forty institutions were present to adopt the constitution of the newly formed Eastern Collegiate News Association. The Hopkins

News-Letter was represented. This marks a big advance in collegiate newspaper circles and Hopkins is glad to see the step taken which will bind more closely the colleges of the East.

The *Hullabaloo* is nearing completion. It is a splendid representation of Hopkins life and is unique and original in the extreme.

The readers of this section of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE must soon realize that Hopkins is no longer merely a graduate school with an insignificant preparatory department rather to be tolerated than encouraged. There is a live, rapidly growing college at Homewood which is reaching out through its athletics, its newly organized Varsity Holding Company, its press bureau, its many embryo clubs, and its strengthened and broadening older ones, to tell the country at large that the time has come for recognition in all lines. Much remains to be done at Hopkins, but the careful observer of our past cannot but be impressed by the underlying college spirit, the strong determination to grow, and the perseverance shown at all times in striving towards this goal.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George W. Knapp, Jr., '99, president, 1901 Light St., Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Robert Paine Bigelow, Ph.D., 1892, president, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary-treasurer, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—H. R. Slack, Sr., M.D., president, LaGrange, Georgia; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—George Stewart Brown, '93, president, 133 E. 60th St., New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; Charles B. Cannaday, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M. A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Washington, D. C., Association—W. T. Thom, Ph.D., 1899, president; W. L. DeVries, '88, Ph.D., 1892, vice-president; J. L. Bost, former student, secretary-treasurer.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the recently elected executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, March 2, 1920, at 5.00 p. m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Barnett, Giffen, Griswold, Knapp, Roulston, and Wroth; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, Burrough, Flack, Gittings, Marbury, Schmeisser, and Whitehead. The treasurer, Dr. Flack, and Dr. J. B. Whitehead notified the secretary of their inability to be present.

Ex-President Radcliffe offered the use of his centrally located offices for the meetings of the committee. The secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Radcliffe the thanks of the committee.

The secretary was also instructed to draw up a new order of business for the use of the committee. He was also authorized to secure stationery for the Association and was given a temporary appropriation of \$100 for clerical assistance as secretary and as editor of the MAGAZINE. Discussion of the budget was postponed owing to the absence of the treasurer.

Mr. Griswold was elected chairman of the committee to preside in the absence of the president.

Owing to the amendment and the additions to the constitution it was voted to have 1000 copies of the constitution printed and to send copies to the secretary of each branch association. It was the sense of the committee that close affiliation with all branch associations was desirable and that all assistance in the power of the committee should be given to such branches.

It was decided to hold monthly meetings on the first Tuesday of each month. An exception will be made to this rule in April as the treasurer will not be relieved from his duties at the Maryland Legislature until later in that month.

The committee then adjourned subject to call in April.

The April meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was not called owing to the continued absence of the treasurer.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, May 4, 1920, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Barnett, Burrough, Flack, Giffen, Gittings, Knapp, Roulston, Schmeisser, and Whitehead; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, Griswold, Marbury, and Wroth.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The secretary reported that he had conveyed the thanks of the committee to ex-President Radcliffe for the use of his office as a place of meeting for the committee. The new order of business was approved and followed. The secretary also reported that he had as yet procured no stationery as there had been a sufficient supply on hand. He was instructed to order the new stationery immediately.

The matter of the budget was then taken up. The treasurer was unable to give a definite statement as to the prospective revenues since this year will be a period of transition in passing over to the new dues and the new method for collecting the same. Possible resignations because of increased dues could not be at present correctly ascertained.

After discussion the following budget, based upon a minimum income of \$4000, was adopted: salary of editor of MAGAZINE, \$600; clerical assistance to the editor and secretary, \$100; ALUMNI MAGAZINE, \$2000; annual election, \$400; possible deficit of annual banquet, \$100; miscellaneous, \$800.

The secretary reported the printing of 1000 copies of the constitution and that copies had been sent to the officers, the members of the committee, and to the secretaries of all branch associations.

Representation at dinners of branch associations was then discussed. It was the sense of the committee that whenever members of the faculty are sent to such meetings, the University should meet the expenses, as this affords good

advertising for the University and serves to hold the loyalty and interest of the alumni; when, however, a member of the committee is sent, the expenses should be borne by the Association.

Messrs. Barnett and Whitehead were appointed a committee to confer with President Goodnow as to the advisability of holding a reception this year for the graduates and the alumni. Lack of a suitable auditorium is the one great hindrance to the success of such receptions.

It was decided to inaugurate a system of quinquennial reunions. The president and secretary were instructed to communicate with the secretaries of the classes of 1880, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1910, and 1915, to suggest the advisability of attempting such reunions this year. The classes of 1890 and 1900 have already arranged to hold such reunions.

The secretary reported that he had written to the president of the Association of Alumni Secretaries to the effect that our association could not be represented at the meeting at Ann Arbor, Mich., this year. This action was endorsed by the committee. Members of the committee were requested to give over to the secretary such alumni propaganda material of other institutions as might come into their hands.

The matter of a full time alumni secretary was discussed but the general opinion was that the time is not yet ripe for such an appointment.

It was moved, seconded, and adopted that the dues of graduates of the year be two dollars (\$2.00).

The committee wished to go on record that in the future it would heartily support the activities of the musical and dramatic clubs, and attempt to create an interest among the alumni in these worthy organizations whose audiences have not been in proportion to the quality of their performances. In the future the alumni will be informed of all the performances and urged to attend.

The committee than adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in June.

MEETING OF THE GEORGIA BRANCH ASSOCIATION

The Georgia branch of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association gathered at the Capital City Club, Atlanta, on Saturday evening, February 21, 1920, for a banquet in connection with its regular meeting at which the annual election of officers occurred. Dr. H. R. Slack, of LaGange, was elected president, and John A. Addison was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Dr. J. B. Crenshaw, the retiring president, acted as toastmaster.

The feature of the occasion was an address by Dr. George E. Barnett, professor of statistics of the department of political economy at Johns Hopkins. Dr. Barnett discussed "The Perils of Inflation," analyzing the present financial situation in some detail. He declared, among other things, that "high prices are not caused by profiteering but profiteering comes from high prices." He predicted that the federal reserve banks will increase the rediscount rate still higher, possibly as high as ten per cent, if it is seen that nothing else will remedy the situation and reduce inflation of credit for speculative purposes.

The alumni present were: Dr. Evans B. Wood, Atlanta; Dr. Michael Hoke, Atlanta; Dr. H. R. Slack, LaGrange; Dr. R. G. McAliley, Atlanta; Dr. D. S. Elliott, Georgia Tech.; Dr. M. L. Boyd, Atlanta; Dr. W. M. Dunn, Atlanta; Dr. C. A. Rhodes, Atlanta; Dr. L. M. Gaines, Atlanta; Dr. W. R. Holmes, Atlanta; Dr. T. P. Maynard, Atlanta; Dr. J. Sam Guy, Emory University; Dr. J. B. Crenshaw, Georgia Tech.; Dr. A. M. Muckenfuss, Emory University; J. D. Greene, Atlanta; Dr. J. E. Paullin, Atlanta; John A. Addison, Atlanta; Dr. W. F. Shallenberger, Atlanta; Dr. H. C. Schmeisser, Emory University; Dr. W. W. Anderson, Emory University; Dr. C. E. Dowman, Atlanta; Dr. B. B. Wroth, Georgia Tech.; Dr. Edgar H. Johnson, Emory University; Dr. W. F. Melton, Emory University; A. C. Whitehead, Atlanta; Dr. M. T. Peed, Emory University; Dr. G. F. Nicolassen, Oglethorpe University. The guests

were Dr. George E. Barnett, Johns Hopkins University; Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe University; Dr. K. G. Matheson, president of Georgia School of Technology; and Dr. Franklin N. Parker, acting chancellor of Emory University.

MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND BRANCH ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting and dinner of the Johns Hopkins University Club of New England was held at the Boston City Club on Saturday, April 10, 1920, at 6.30 p.m. Joseph S. Ames, Ph.D., 1890, was the guest from the University and gave a comprehensive account of the condition of undergraduate and graduate departments. Charles H. Haskins, Ph.D., 1890, who was one of the American advisers at the Peace Conference, spoke of some of the influences at work and tendencies to be noted in Paris.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Robert Paine Bigelow, Boston; Secretary-Treasurer, Stephen Rushmore, Boston; Executive Committee, Louis Bell, Jeffrey R. Brackett, Arthur W. Ewell, Charles H. Haskins, Reid Hunt, Henry T. Hutchins, Norton Kent, Edward L. Moreland, Lyman Newell, St. George L. Sioussat.

The following were present at the dinner: Reid Hunt, President, Joseph S. Ames, Charles H. Haskins, Louis Bell, Robert Paine Bigelow, Jeffrey R. Brackett, John W. Corning, Harvey Cushing, Davis R. Dewey, Albert C. Dieffenbach, Arthur W. Ewell, Henry Fay, Fred. C. Fischer, Otto Glaser, Ernest W. Goodpasture, Edwin H. Hall, Gilbert Horrax, Henry T. Hutchins, Edward L. Mellus, Charles W. Mixter, Edward L. Moreland, James F. Norris, Charles F. Painter, Stephen Rushmore, Warren R. Sisson, Beverly Smith, Jr., St. George L. Sioussat.

Any information concerning the present address of the following medical alumni will be appreciated by the secretary:

W. T. Anderson, 1917.
H. M. Andrew, 1915.
C. Armstrong, 1915.
Jane B. Armstrong, 1919.
J. H. Baird, 1917.
L. K. Baldauf, 1905.
I. C. Barclay, 1916.
J. A. Bass, 1909.
H. Beeuwkes, 1906.
L. deK. Belden, 1915.
W. C. Blake, 1917.
J. R. Booth, 1911.
A. H. Brewster, 1918.
J. B. Briggs, Jr., 1902.
R. S. Briggs, 1917.
R. M. Bruns, 1902.
H. M. Bullard, 1917.
D. F. Cameron, 1913.
N. M. Canter, 1913.
J. J. Carden, Jr., 1916.
D. W. Carter, Jr., 1914.
A. B. Cecil, 1909.
Dorothy Child, 1914.
G. D. Chunn, 1913.
G. A. Clark, 1917.
C. C. Cody, Jr., 1910.
J. Collinson, Jr., 1911.
H. S. Colwell, 1914.
H. L. Connell, 1909.
C. D. Cowles, Jr., 1905.
W. W. Cummings, 1916.
F. I. Darrow, 1916.
H. H. Dignan, 1913.
R. M. Dodson, 1914.
K. H. Doege, 1917.
E. F. Ducasse, 1914.
R. Duffy, 1902.
W. W. Duke, 1908.
E. E. Duncan, 1919.
A. G. Fechtig, 1914.
T. S. Finney, 1919.

R. F. Fisher, 1912.
H. W. Fowle, 1917.
L. T. Gager, 1918.
H. A. Gailey, 1917.
L. N. Gay, 1917.
R. K. Ghormley, 1918.
P. K. Gilman, 1905.
W. M. Gober, 1915.
B. R. Goldsberry, 1918.
F. Grave, 1914.
W. E. Grempler, 1916.
Ruth A. Guy, 1917.
S. L. Haas, 1908.
R. L. Haden, 1915.
R. W. Hammack, 1911.
T. J. Heldt, 1916.
R. W. Hellenbrand, 1907.
Helen Hempsted, 1905.
I. P. Heymann, 1913.
E. M. Hicks, Jr., 1916.
R. C. Hood, 1916.
J. H. Huddleson, Jr., 1913.
E. E. Hume, 1913.
E. H. Hume, 1901.
L. L. Jacobs, 1917.
J. H. Janney, Jr., 1917.
Nancy B. Jenison, 1911.
W. B. Johnston, 1901.
W. F. Jones, 1914.
C. C. Kelly, 1914.
C. S. Ketcham, 1914.
J. W. Ketzky, 1917.
A. C. Kolls, 1917.
K. J. Lee, 1904.
H. Linden, 1917.
D. W. Luten, 1911.
J. C. Lyman, 1913.
J. S. McCartney, Jr., 1917.
F. F. McGauley, 1917.
M. K. McLean, 1915.
C. V. McMeen, 1917.

M. D. McNeal, 1917.
C. L. Magee, 1899.
H. P. Makel, 1915
J. W. Martindale, Jr., 1918.
W. F. Mayer, 1918.
G. R. Micklēthwaite, 1917.
M. K. Miller, 1916.
R. W. Nichols, 1912.
W. H. Olmsted, 1913.
L. E. Payne, Jr., 1917.
C. H. Pelton, 1912.
C. C. Porter, 1918.
C. A. Ranson, 1918.
R. L. Reber, 1917.
S. O. Reese, Jr., 1916.
H. W. Reid, 1916.
C. M. Remsen, 1904.
H. I. Reynolds, 1912.
F. E. Roberts, 1916.
H. H. Robinson, 1910.
R. Rosen, 1918.
L. L. Rothschild, 1915.
P. B. Sarason, 1912.
J. J. S. Schmitt, 1914.
A. G. Schnack, 1915.
J. P. Shearer, 1917.
J. W. Sherrill, 1917.
G. M. Shipton, 1917.

J. F. Smith, 1915.
W. Smith, 1918.
J. D. Southworth, 1918.
A. M. Stevens, 1911.
Phebe Stone, 1918.
J. E. Stowers, 1913.
Bessie T. Strongman, 1919.
T. L. Sutton, 1916.
R. E. Swarts, 1918.
V. P. W. Sydenstricker, 1915.
W. C. Thomas, 1915.
V. R. Turner, 1915.
H. S. Van Nostrand, 1917.
L. Van Valzah, 1914.
H. R. Wahl, 1912.
J. E. Walker, 1915.
Isabel M. Wason, 1917.
C. H. Watt, 1912.
J. Webb, 1914.
R. A. Webb, Jr., 1917.
R. C. Webb, 1914.
H. S. Whisman, 1915.
J. B. White, 1917.
F. T. Williams, 1912.
L. H. Williams, 1915.
L. A. Witzeman, 1918.
J. A. Wood, 1912.
R. E. Yager, 1918.

ALUMNI NOTES

P. Butler, Ph.D., 1899, is dean and chairman of the faculty at Sophie Newcomb College, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

L. Rogers, '12, Ph.D., 1915, has been giving lectures on Problems of Representative Government, The Industrial Outlook, and The International Outlook in the University of Virginia's Extension Lectures. Dr. Rogers will teach again this summer in Columbia University, giving two courses in the Graduate School. He will spend the next academic year at Harvard, giving the courses of Prof. A. B. Hart, who will be away on leave of absence. B. S. Williams, Ph.D., 1920, will take Dr. Rogers' work at the University of Virginia.

The *Colby Alumnus*, under "Additions to the College Faculty," has the following note on C. J. Weber, '14: "Carl Jefferson Weber was called to the college in March of the last academic year to fill out the unexpired term of service of William L. Roberts, of the English Department, who relinquished his duties to enter the active practice of the law. Professor Weber proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees that his services were eminently valuable to the college, and before the year was over he was engaged for

another year, and at once elevated to the rank of Assistant Professor of English. Professor Weber was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1914 with the degree of A.B. and with the Phi Beta Kappa Honors. In 1914 he was appointed a Rhodes Scholar from Maryland. In 1916 he received the degree of A.B. from Queen's College, Oxford, England. In 1917 he was in the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps. He then returned to the United States and in 1917-1918 he served as a First Lieutenant of Field Artillery, and then as Adjutant of the 69th Field Artillery. At present he holds the rank of Captain in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps. Professor Weber will receive his M.A. degree at the University of Oxford in June, 1920. He is a member of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee of Selection for Maine. Professor Weber teaches the advanced courses in English Literature." Since the above was written Mr. Weber has received his M.A. degree from Oxford.

H. P. Houghton, Ph.D., 1907, has been elected president of the Wisconsin Association of College and University Presidents and Deans. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Ripon College in June, 1919.

W. D. Furry, Ph.D., 1907, is professor of Psychology and Education at Shorter College, Rome, Ga.

R. B. Espino, Ph.D., 1919, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of Agronomy in the University of the Philippines.

H. Bateman, Ph.D., 1913, has joined the faculty of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena as professor of Aeronautical Research and Mathematical Physics.

Teresa Cohen, Ph.D., 1918, read a paper entitled "The Representation of Fractions of Periods on Algebraic Curves by Means of Vertical Set Points" at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society at Columbia University, December 30 and 31, 1919.

W. J. Humphreys, Ph.D., 1897, has been elected vice-president of the American Meteorological Society. At a recent meeting of the Society Dr. Humphreys read three papers on "Some meteorological paradoxes;" "The roaring of the mountain;" and "Difficulties in the theory of rain formation."

J. Erlanger, M.D., 1899, has been elected treasurer of the American Physiological Society.

K. L. Lou, '20, is now a student at Harvard University.

F. L. Janney, Fellow, 1916-1917, is now at Hollins College, Hollins, Va.

M. Helen Barton, former student, is now at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Sallie A. Guerrant, M.A., 1917, is a member of the faculty at the High School, Petersburgh, Va.

J. K. Knoop, '18, is a student of medicine at the University of Göttingen, Germany.

The engagement of M. B. Hopkins, '12, Ph.D., 1915, to Miss Laurel Bond of Baltimore has been announced.

Rabbi C. A. Rubenstein, former student, has resigned from Har Sinai Temple, Baltimore.

E. B. Lease, Ph.D., 1894, has been promoted to be associate professor of Classical Languages at the College of the City of New York.

H. E. Ford, former student, is now at Victoria College, Toronto, Canada.

B. MacGowan, M.D., 1920, has been appointed superintendent of Sydenham Hospital, Baltimore.

C. J. Odend'hal, former student, is a lieutenant-commander in the U. S. Coast Guard Service.

A. W. McWhorter, Ph.D., 1905, is professor of Greek at Hampden-Sidney College, and was acting president from 1917-1919. As war president he had charge of installing an S. A. T. C. unit at the college and of administering the affairs of the institution throughout that entire period. The following report was made in Washington concerning the S. A. T. C. at Hampden-Sidney: "The coöperation there between the college and the military authorities

is the best anywhere in the South; and Hampden-Sidney is one of the few places in the country where the S. A. T. C. is being properly handled."

J. N. Ware, M.A., 1911, who was a member of one of the Y units in France during the war, has returned to his position as professor of Romance Languages at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

C. C. Mackall, Ph.D., 1920, has been awarded one of the fellowships recently granted by the Society for American Fellowships in French Universities.

C. R. Bardeen, M.D., 1897, has been elected president of the medical society of the State of Wisconsin for the year 1919-1920. Dr. Bardeen has been dean of the medical school at Wisconsin since 1907.

The Johns Hopkins men who were associates and students with and under Dr. Ely, the first professor of Political Economy at the University, were the guests of the Wisconsin Club of Chicago at the dinner to Dr. Ely during the convention held in Chicago in December.

J. W. Churchman, M.D., 1902, professor of Surgery at Yale University, who had previously been made Officier de l'instruction publique by the French Government, has been named Officier d'Academie (silver palms). The decorations are in recognition of work done as medecin-chef of Hôpital militaire 32 bis, during 1916.

The engagement of J. A. D. Penniman, '14, to Miss Christine Stuart Brown of Springfield, Ill., has been announced.

The engagement of C. G. Kelly, '08, Ph.D., 1916, to Miss Eleanor Suzanne Andrews of New York City has been announced.

W. T. Sedgwick, Ph.D., 1881, professor of Biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, sailed for Europe on April 10. He went as exchange professor in Public Health from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the Universities of Cambridge and Leeds, and as delegate to the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health at Brussels on May 20. He does not expect to return until October.

R. France, '17, J. V. Brooks, '17, and F. W. Sutton, '18, are with the Fidelity Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore.

G. T. O. Hollyday, '14, and V. H. Bridgman, Jr., '14, are with the Baltimore Industrial Commission. Mr. Hollyday is the adviser on factory and industrial sites. Mr. Bridgman, who served twenty-nine months in France, has recently returned to Baltimore.

B. Y. Mirza, M.A., 1914, is with the Shipping Board in Washington.

J. P. Hill, '00, is a nominee on the Republican ticket for Congress from Maryland. He has also been elected chairman of the

Republican City Committee of Baltimore.

G. E. Snavely, '01, Ph.D., 1908, dean of the College of the Social and Practical Arts of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., is director of the summer session at the same institute. T. W. Glocker, '03, Ph.D., 1907, will be instructor in Social Science during the session of 1920.

E. E. Perkins, Jr., B.S. in Engineering, 1917, is now in Akron, Ohio, working for the Goodrich Rubber Company as electrical draftsman.

E. P. Kohler, Ph.D., 1892, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

A. K. Barton, '14, is a student at Oxford University, England.

C. M. Sparrow, '08, Ph.D., 1911, has been elected to the board of editors of the *Physical Review*, the official organ of the American Physical Society; he has also recently been asked to serve on a committee of the society, formed at the request of the National Research Society, to study the electrodynamics of moving media.

R. B. Bean, M.D., 1904, has been giving two series of lectures in the extension courses of the University of Virginia on "Types of Man," and "The Growth of Children." Dr. Bean was engaged in the supervision of Anthropometry in the demobilization of soldiers at Camp Lee, Va., and Camp Gordon, Ga., in July, August, and September, 1919, following the request of

Surgeon-General Ireland. He has also been elected a corresponding member of the Anthropological Society of Rome.

A. K. Chalmers, '18, has been doing graduate work at Yale University this year.

B. Tuska, '87, has announced the removal of his law offices to the fourteenth floor of the City Investing Building, 165 Broadway, New York City.

W. Gates, '86, gave an illustrated lecture on the Language and Customs of the Indians of Middle America before the Maryland Academy of Sciences on April 21.

J. J. Downey, B.S. in Eng., 1918, has gone to Africa for engineering work.

A. L. McCobb, Ph.D., 1917, was last heard from in Buenos Aires, South America.

P. L. Sykes, '08, has been appointed a member of the State Advisory Board of Parole of Maryland.

H. N. Holmes, Ph.D., 1907, head of the department of Chemistry at Oberlin College and chairman of the committee on colloids of the National Research Council, has been making a five weeks' tour of the West. A series of from one to four lectures is to be given at each place. This series includes Colloid Chemistry, Gels and Jellies, Emulsions, and Applications of Colloid Chemistry. The institutions to be visited are Northwestern University, Los Angeles Section, American

Chemical Society, San Francisco Section, American Chemical Society, Seattle Section, American Chemical Society, Leland Stanford University, University of California, University of Washington, State College of Washington, Montana School of Mines, Montana State College, State College of North Dakota, University of Wisconsin, and Iowa State College. Dr. Holmes presided over the American Chemical Society's symposium on colloids at the recent meeting at St. Louis.

E. E. Smith, M.D., 1917, is a lieutenant in the medical corps and is now stationed at the Navy Medical School, Washington, D. C.

C. O. Meredith, Ph.D., 1912, is a member of the faculty of Oglethorpe University, Ga. J. E. Routh, '00, Ph.D., 1905, is at the same institution and is editor of the *Westminster Magazine* published by the University.

K. R. Greenfield, Ph.D., 1915, formerly associate professor of Economics and History at Delaware College, has accepted a position as assistant professor of European History at Yale University.

J. A. Chatard, M.D., 1903, has been elected physician to the French Benevolent Society of Baltimore.

At the recent election of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland J. A. Chatard, M. D., 1903, was elected secretary, C. E. Brack, former student,

treasurer, J. H. M. Knox, Jr., M.D., 1898, vice-president, and P. Wroth, Jr., '02, M.D., 1906, member of the council.

F. C. Blanck, '03, Ph.D., 1907, has resigned as food and drug commissioner of the State Board of Health of Maryland to accept a position with the National Canners' Association.

C. L. Warner, '11, M.D., 1915, has announced the opening of an office at 700 N. Howard St., Baltimore, with practice confined to gynecology and obstetrics.

Adele M. Wildes, former student, has been appointed fellow of the Archaeological Institute of America for 1920-1921. Miss Wildes will visit the museums of Europe, and then spend the next academic year at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece.

Cornelia B. Harcum, Ph.D., 1914, now professor of Latin at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., has accepted an archaeological position in the Royal Ontario Museum of the University of Toronto.

Rebekah J. Whalen, former student, has been appointed instructor in Latin in Western College, Oxford, Ohio.

L. H. Baker, '17, Ph.D., 1920, has been appointed instructor in English and History at the University for 1920-1921.

Helen Johnson, former student, has been appointed Alice Freeman fellow for 1920-1921, and intends to study in India and Greece.

E. P. Wightman, Ph.D., 1911, recently of Parke, Davis and Co., of Detroit, has accepted a position as research chemist with the Eastman Kodak Co., of Rochester, N. Y.

O. B. Helfrich, '16, Ph.D., 1920, is with the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., and is located at the Delta Laboratory, Arlington, N. J.

R. L. Kramer, Ph.D., 1920, is with the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., and is located at the Experiment Station, Wilmington, Del.

W. L. Judefind, Ph.D., 1920, is with the Davison Chemical Co., of Baltimore.

G. E. Sisco, '02, is a master mechanic of the Pennsylvania System at Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. B. Duerr, '17, has gone to Japan where he expects to spend a year and a half, representing the firm of William E. Duff Co., of York, Pa.

H. E. Scarborough, '17, is in Switzerland with the American Red Cross.

H. F. W. Frank, '17, is in the insurance business in Baltimore.

W. R. Smith, '17, is with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Baltimore.

E. L. Crum, M.A., 1916, has been appointed director of the French school at Foyer Retrouve, Charvieu, Isere, France.

J. F. Jameson, Ph.D., 1882, has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society.

E. P. Hyde, '00, Ph.D., 1904, director of the Nela Research Laboratory of Cleveland, Ohio, sailed for Europe on April 13. He expects to return in July. Dr. Hyde also represents the American Physical Society on a committee to determine physical and chemical constants.

H. S. Houghton, M.D., 1905, has been appointed acting director of the Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. Dr. Houghton was formerly dean of the Harvard Medical School of China at Shanghai.

C. H. Herty, Ph.D., 1890, addressed the general meeting of the American Chemical Society in St. Louis, April 12-16, on "Victory and its Responsibilities."

D. W. Ohern, Ph.D., 1907, is a member of the council of the Southwestern Geological Society.

H. P. Manning, Ph.D., 1891, has resigned from the Department of Mathematics of Brown University.

MARRIAGES

W. S. Carter, former student, to Miss Lucile L. Benson, of Baltimore, on May 3, 1920.

E. S. Hall, Ph.D., 1904, to Miss Felicia Grace Hall, of Jamestown, N. Y., on April 19, 1920.

R. S. Licking, '04, to Miss Augusta Brommer, of Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y., on March 27, 1920.

N. C. Lindau, '15, to Miss Margaret Susan Kelton, of Hub-

bardston, Mass., on February 14, 1920.

H. A. Whitaker, '95, to Miss Annie E. Carter, of Stephens City, Va., on April 26, 1920.

DEATHS

E. G. Birge, M.D., 1907, on February 4, 1920.

G. W. Edmond, '84, on July 19, 1919.

E. W. Fay, Ph.D., 1890, on February 17, 1920.

N. C. Nicholson, '15, on February 16, 1920.

J. Schouler, LL.D., 1902, on April 16, 1920.

S. G. Snowden, '90, on May 5, 1920.

V. A. Van Duzer, former student, on February 28, 1920.

BIRTHS

To J. H. Marshall, '13, and Mrs. Marshall, a son, in May, 1920.

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